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EDITORIAL NOTICE

The Index for Social Science Abstracts was published early in September. A book of 150 pages in 6 point, it contains 10,000 entries under the Authors' Index and 25,000 under the Subject Index. The information in 11,093 articles in the social sciences abstracted in 1929 is thus made readily available. Since Social Science Abstracts covers more than 3,000 journals in 35 languages this Index constitutes the fullest and most complete reference work to the social science periodical field for 1928-1929.

The Index is in three parts. The first is a summary of the Table of Contents and shows for each main heading and for each sub-classification a summarized statement of all entries under those headings during the year.—The second is a complete Subject Index, alphabetically arranged, including topics, countries, events, and names of persons. Each abstract may have as many as three entries, one under the subject, e.g., banking, birth rates, reclamation; a second under the country or area concerned, e.g., China, Germany, USSR; and a third under the name of the individual or the event discussed. A full system of cross references to other subject headings and to the Table of Contents is given.—The third part is a consolidated Authors' Index. Full directions are given to aid in making the Index as useful as possible.

The editors were faced with the pioneering task of coordinating all the social sciences in one index. Though many valuable indexes exist in the several social sciences, the attempt had never been made to bring them all together. Advice and suggestions were asked for and received from librarians and professional indexers, and the standard guides on indexing were consulted.

The editors will appreciate criticisms and suggestions as to the choice of entries, further cross references, and other points which will increase the usefulness of the Index.

Bound copies of Volume I, including the Index, are available at \$7.50 *plus postage*.

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NUMBER 11

DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 7259)

13815. BOUSQUET, G.-H. *Histoire économique ou économie pure?* [Economic history versus pure economics.] *Rev. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 18(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-14.—Methodological discussions are idle unless one remembers that a method is only a means to an end and not the end itself. The aim of economic science is to discover uniformities in the phenomena with which it is concerned. It is necessary, therefore, (a) to know the phenomena, and (b) to classify and explain them on the basis of a synthetic principle. Both the inductive and the deductive procedures are indispensable; one without the other, from the point of view of science, is misleading. The choice of method by the individual scientist is a matter of temperament. In the Schmoller-Menger controversy both protagonists made the mistake of viewing their respective methods as ends in themselves. The historical procedure championed by Schmoller performs valuable services for the economist in that it enables him both to avoid dogmatism and to gather data. It is, however, a mistake to regard this gathering of data as the object of economics, for complementary theoretical labors are also necessary. The exclusive preoccupation with history also leads to the error of supposing that a given institutional status can only be explained as an outgrowth of the past, when, in fact, the current ideas of past events rather than the past events themselves play a more decisive role. Menger's opposition to the historical method can best be evaluated by examining the validity of the mathematical procedure. The mathematical work of Cournot, Walras, and Pareto has also performed the valuable service of revealing, as nothing else could have done, the mutual dependence of the diverse elements of economic life. The dangers inherent in this method are oversimplification, and the confusion of theory with reality, of which theory is only an imperfect image. Though it is too early to prophesy, it may be that the mathematical method has outlived its usefulness in economics. The economist should reject any exaggeratedly exclusive reliance on either the inductive historical or the purely deductive mathematical method.—*William Jaffé.*

13816. FISHER, IRVING. *Mathematics in the social sciences.* *Sci. Monthly.* 30(6) Jun. 1930: 547-557.—The chief realm of economic theory to which mathematical analysis applies is that of supply and demand, the determination of prices and the theoretical effect of taxes or tariffs on prices. "Smoothing" statistical data, the fitting of formulas and curves to statistics, underlies actuarial science. Concurrently with this has developed a science of mathematics of mortality in relation to population. The third group of mathematical work in the social sciences uses correlation coefficients. Through them economists have been forced to adapt mathematical aids. The fourth chief

branch is the mathematical analysis of probability in general in so far as this relates to social phenomena as embodied in statistics.—*Emily Hickman.*

13817. MALONE, PAUL. *Industrial surveys.* *Univ. Kansas, Kansas Studies in Business, Bur. Business Research, Bull.* #12. May 1930, pp. 64.—There has been a rapid increase in the making of industrial surveys by chambers of commerce in the United States. Most of the surveys are inadequate, and have cost little. Occasionally they are financed, as public projects, from taxation, but usually as a part of the regular chamber of commerce program. While most of them cover only a principal city and its immediate territory, an increasing number may be designated as regional surveys, since they cover a territory ranging up to a group of adjacent states, the industrial expansion of which can best be furthered through collective action.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 12190, 12195, 13675, 13677,
13816, 15371, 15576)

13818. ALLPORT, FLOYD H. *Motive as a concept in natural science.* *Psychol. Rev.* 37(2) Mar. 1930: 169-173.—We indicate objects of study by explicit denotation when we react to them skeletally and by implicit denotation when we react by symbolic, usually verbalized, responses. We denote the nervous systems and other parts of the reacting organism explicitly, and we can investigate the organism's behavior by making our skeletal responses ever more analytical, pursuing the skeletal analytical responses on a multi-level approach. This "enables us experimentally to break up the objects studied into their components, and to discover what goes on at this simpler level concomitantly with the events which transpire at the more complex." In this way we may be able (as the physicists have already begun to do) to discover even more basic or underlying laws which include and explain the old laws to which we have begun to find exceptions. It is the exceptions which start us on the exploration of other levels of explicit analysis. But we reach barriers to further analysis even on the multi-level of explicit approach and we are forced, in spite of the vagueness of the methods, to resort to implicit denotation, or symbolic and verbal analysis, in order to explain. Here we can operate only on a single level. "No wider generalization can be secured until the objects are reapproached with the attitude of explicit, rather than implicit, denotation." Thus the behavior student is justified in attempting residual explanation in terms of motives, desires, instincts, etc.—*L. L. Bernard.*

13819. QUEEN, STUART A. *A study of conflict situations.* *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 56-64.—This is a report of methods used in a study of 60 families served by Kansas City Provident Association. The study started with a summary of

"problems" listed on the agency's statistical card. Following that, a more detailed analysis was made in terms of "attitudes" (general behavior tendencies). This attempt yielded significant results but involved serious difficulties owing to the fact that attitudes are elusive and ill-defined. The third stage of the project combined the study of "attitudes and habits" (recurrent modes of specific overt behavior). Still the results were unsatisfactory both for interpretation and for treatment. The fourth and last part of the study was an attempt to identify types of social "situations" involving conflict between a case worker and his client. The "situational" approach was found to be more fruitful than the others. The "conflict situations" were classified as follows: (1) pattern-of-life tensions, involving (a) individual differences, (b) cultural differences; (2) conflicts involving client's personal disorganization, (a) unstable, erratic client, (b) psychotic client.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

13820. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. Qué son las ciencias sociales? [What are the social sciences?] *Rev. de la Univ. de la Habana.* 4(4) Apr. 1930: 11-19.

13821. THOMAS, DOROTHY SWAIN, et al. Some new techniques for studying social behavior. *Child Development Monog.* #1. Teachers College, Columbia Univ. 1929: pp. 203.—This monograph consists of nine studies in experimental sociology based on observation of overt behavior in varying situations in the field of social interaction. (1) Two studies record a given overt social behavior act each time it occurs.

Margaret Barker noted a child's actual progress about the room and snapped a stop-watch each time he took up a new activity. Alice M. Loomis followed each child over a period of time and recorded every physical contact he made with other children and every contact he received from other children. It was found to be more difficult to record the kind of contact made than the number of contacts. (2) Three other studies record a specific social situation each time it occurs within the larger nursery school situation. Ruth M. Hubbard describes a technique of timing, to the nearest half-minute, each child who entered or left a group. A reliability of .80 to .90 was found. Mrs. Alma P. Beaver made a study of the interplay and interrelations of three boys in a group which formed a "pre-school gang." Another study was made of children in laughter situations as an indication of social responsiveness. (3) Finally, the psychological test situation with limited social and material stimuli was studied by Mrs. Janet Foster Nelson. Virginia Wise studied the child's resistance to the test situation in terms of statements of "I can't" and "I don't know." An analysis was made by Mary G. Herben of rapport between adult and child in the psychological test situation. These language studies were based on a stenographic report of all the spontaneous remarks of the child and the tester (Lulu-Marie Jenkins). All the studies aim at the formulation of new techniques in experimental sociology as well as at collecting hypothesis-forming materials.—*F. Stuart Chapin.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 14444, 14514, 14958)

13822. BURNS, ARTHUR ROBERT. The quantitative study of recent economic changes in the United States. *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31(2) Apr. 1930: 491-546.—A criticism of *Recent Economic Changes in the United States*, by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Most of the writers restricted their investigation within the limits of existing statistical information. Since in many cases the material is thin many of the conclusions are of doubtful validity, while some subjects are given inadequate attention or even omitted entirely (e.g. the system of taxation and the tariff). The apparent precision of the quantitative method is often misleading. No doubt it is partly because of lack of information that this report rarely states the limits of error which are a result of possible unrepresentativeness of samples. That most of the work of statistical economists fails to test propositions which have been expressed in qualitative terms is no serious objection to the quantitative method. If their method can provide categories which are in practice measurable and which prove capable of interrelation, such a method has advantages. But if, as there is reason to believe, the existing methods of thought are those which are of deep and enduring interest, the conclusions of statistical economists presented in other terms are not likely to gain widespread approval.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

13823. MOSZCZEŃSKI, STEFAN. Die Vereinheitlichung der statistischen Methoden zur Bearbeitung des Rechnungsmaterials aus Landwirtschaften. [The simplification of statistical methods used in the interpretation of farm accounts.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. polnischen Landwirtsch.* 1(1) Oct. 1929: 35-57.—A brief historical and critical account of the use of statistical methods in the investigation of the relations between the various economic functions of agriculture.—*A. M. Hannay.*

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 7281, 9895, 12289, 13828)

13824. FREUDENBERG, KARL. Statistik und Kausalität. [Statistics and causation.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 30(2) Apr. 1930: 125-138.—This paper deals critically with the various attempts which have been made to establish measures of causative relationship chiefly in the field of vital and medical statistics. So-called statistical methods, especially "correlation" methods, applied in studying the following familiar problems are discussed historically and critically: (1) decline in the birthrate and infant mortality; (2) the higher mortality of unmarried men; mortality by occupation; (3) housing and tuberculosis; (4) alcoholism and housing and constitutional factors; (5) the sex-ratio and war; (6) the increase in cancer mortality; and (7) infant welfare activities and the decline in infant mortality.—*E. W. Kopf.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 14267, 14852)

13825. BREISKY, WALTER. Die Weltlage der Statistik. [World position of statistics.] *Wiener Stat. Sprechabende.* (1) 1930: 1-13.—This speech, by the President of the Austrian Bureau of Government Statistics is a survey of the purpose of international

statistical work and its organization.—*Louis A. Wolfe.*

13826. WINKLER, WILHELM. Die Statistik in Österreich. [Statistics in Austria.] *Wiener Stat. Sprechabende.* (1) 1930: 14-22.—Winkler points out the unfavorable position of Austrian statistics compared with Germany and other countries.—*Louis A. Wolfe.*

13827. ZABIELLO, G. Concentration of statistical services in Italy. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169) Mar. 1930: 80-81.—A further law, as a supplement to that of July 9, 1926, was issued May 27, 1929 to assure statistical unity of program and control in the "Central Institute of Statistics." The new aim is that this institute give instructions for statistical research to corporate as well as governmental bodies, that it make proposals for any changes in the statistical services, and from the various administrative departments it gradually absorb entire responsibility for statistical information, of both national and international character.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entry 12380)

13828. CHAPIN, F. STUART. The meaning of measurement in sociology. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 83-94.—The scale of measurement under consideration rates the living-room of a home by noting articles that are present and then finding the sum of the arbitrary weights assigned to these articles. The living-room score is then taken as an index of socio-economic status. Its validity has been established by correlations with the Chapman-Sims scale, the Holley scale, with social workers' judgments, and by Van Alstyne's study of home environment. The scale is as much of an external criterion as the thermometer, but it is not certain whether its units are of the same size. The thermometer is unreliable at the extreme of its scale, and similarly the home-rating scale. Other cases of so-called measurement, such as the author's indices of dependency and measurements of cultural change, are found to be merely counting and not measurement. True measurement requires that the units of observation be described in terms of the units of some scale of reference. In measurement we have the further difficulty of confusing errors of observation and individual differences. Errors of observation follow the normal law of error when the subject measured is a constant, when the measuring instrument is a constant, and when observers are free from marked bias. We assume that any home is a constant, and that the living-room scale can be when properly standardized. At the present time, however, the units of the living-room scale are somewhat gross; it is not always possible to distinguish which is an error of observation and which is an individual difference. While measurement is a valuable form of quantitative description, it is always relative to the frame of reference assumed at the beginning of the investigation.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

13829. STRONG, EDWARD K., Jr. Procedure for scoring an interest test. *Psychol. Clin.* 19(2) Apr. 1930: 63-72.—The validity and reliability of several different methods of scoring the Cowdery and Strong interest tests are considered in detail. The method of weighting scores in accordance with a formula devised by T. L. Kelley, involving a four-fold table, is shown to give higher validity in terms of uniqueness of separation of occupational groups than one suggested by Freyd or one which is a modification of Freyd's, although the reliability of all are high. "Many are urging today that in the absence of an adequate method of measuring validity one may accept a test that gives high reliability. Our experience shows that two systems of testing may correlate over .90 and have equally high reliability and yet one may have much higher validity than the other." The process of scoring has been slow because the blank must be rescored for each occupation. Rulon has developed a method of using the Hollerith machine by which with the same system of weighting a blank may be scored for 20 occupations in less than an hour—a

substantial saving over previous work.—*Walter C. Ells.*

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 14614, 14705, 14958)

13830. WÜRZBURGER, EUGEN. Die Häufigkeit der ärztlichen Beglaubigung von Todesursachen in Sachsen. [The extent of medical certification of causes of death in Saxony.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24(2) 1930: 189-203. (French summary, 204-06.)—The percentage of death certificates certified by physicians in Saxony increased from 37.1% in 1873 to 81% in 1922. The proportion of certificates of physicians to total deaths varies by age. In 1922, 53% of the deaths of infants under one year were so certified. The percentage increases to a maximum of 95.6 in the age group 30 to 40 years and then decreases to another minimum at ages over 80 (59.5%). Of further significance for the precision of the statistics of causes of death, we find that for all medically certified cases, 9.3% were made by a physician who made his first call after the death of the patient. The ratio of medically certified causes varies also with the nature of the disease. In 1922, it was least for the deaths of newborn infants (34%) and greatest for diphtheria (97%), tuberculosis (96%), pneumonia (95%), influenza (90%), genito-urinary and venereal diseases (92%) and cancer (96%). The author then presents data for the more important diseases according to age classes. It becomes clear that inter-State and international comparisons of nosonomic data are conditioned sharply by the proportion of death certificates submitted by physicians who have had some acquaintance with the circumstances of the last illness. There remains, however, the question of the precision of the statement of causes of death made on clinical evidence by the physician last in attendance. Comparison of the facts shown on ordinary death certificates and the facts on autopsy protocols for the same cases sometimes leads to surprising results.—*E. W. Kopf.*

AVERAGES DISPERSION AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entry 13838)

13831. CONRAD, HERBERT S. The adjustment of frequency distribution. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(5) May 1930: 386-387.—If a phenomenon is most accurately measured by a master frequency-distribution, S , and other frequency distributions of inferior accuracy are A , B , and C ; a method is proposed for adjusting distributions A , B , and C so that $\sigma_S = \sigma_A = \sigma_B = \sigma_C$ and $M_S = M_A = M_B = M_C$. The process is illustrated by a numerical example using I.Q.'s of 14 children as the master frequency-distribution. The method proposed is more desirable than one given by Woodworth in the Psychological Review.—*Walter C. Ells.*

13832. DE FINETTI, B. and PACIELLO, U. Calcolo della differenza media. [Calculation of mean difference.] *Metron.* 8(3) 1930: 89-94.—There is a method which is simpler than that ordinarily used for the calculation of the mean difference of a series of values a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n . Suppose such terms arranged in order of increasing value, the method is then based on the observation that the difference $a_i - a_j$ can be decomposed in the expressions $(a_i - a_{i-1}) = (a_{i-1} - a_{i-2}) + \dots + (a_{j+1} - a_j)$; and then the sum of all the differences of the type $a_i - a_j$ can be written as the sum of terms of the type $(a_{h+i} - a_h)$, counted a suitable number of times. The mean difference with repetition Δ_R results finally from the formula

$$n_2 \Delta_R = 2 \sum_{h=1}^{n-1} h(n-h) (a_{h+1} - a_h);$$

and a very simple and analogous formula is available for the case in which the values a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are repeated p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n times.—*B. De Finetti.*

13833. POHLEN, K. The moving geometric average. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 11 (3) Aug. 1929: 149-151.

CORRELATION

(See also Entry 13824)

13834. SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANK K. A note on the arithmetical accuracy of partials involved in multiple. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21 (5) May 1930: 379-380.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entry 14848)

13835. WAGEMANN, ERNST. Grundsätzliches zum Problem der Konjunkturprognose. [The problem of business forecasting.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 24 (2) 1930: 322-338. (French summary 339-342.) —The controlling factors in economic affairs vary from country to country and from period to period, and the course of events may best be studied and interpreted according to the organic-biological principle. This principle embraces two hypotheses: (1) All parts of the economic system are interconnected in a close functional union; this system is a closed one subject to its own laws. (2) Influences from outside, whether of non-economic or foreign economic origin, affect the system in question merely as stimuli, which result in the setting in motion of energies inherent in the economic organism under observation. This principle has, since 1926, been successfully applied by the Institute for the Study of Business Cycles in Germany. It has required the development and close study of an elaborate system of economic barometers, the most useful of which for forecasting purposes have been the indexes of production and consumption, and of the movement of goods to and from storage and in foreign trade. Use is also made of monetary barometers which permit of a study of the interrelations between the various markets and between these and the flow of income. On this basis the institute has been able to make a succession of successful forecasts of the course of domestic employment three months ahead. It has also projected extensive studies of the interrelations of the prices of different lines of industrial goods, and hopes to be able to predict successfully the prices of certain industrial products. Forecasts of stock prices have not been made. There is presented a detailed description of all of the barometers maintained by the institute.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entry 13708)

13836. BRITTEN, ROLLO H. Occupational mortality as indicated in life-insurance records for the years 1915-1926. *Pub. Health Reports.* 45 (22) May 30, 1930: 1250-1259.—The scarcity of data regarding occupational mortality justifies the publication of this special analysis among the public health reports. In the study the information as to the number exposed to risk and the number of deaths is based upon the same source, the individual policy. This is an advantage over official mortality statistics which are based on the census of occupations and the cause of death entered on the death certificate. (Table and graphs are shown.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 14589, 14621, 14845, 14941)

13837. HERMBERG, PAUL. Statistik und Teuerung. [Statistics and prices.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.*

31 (2) Apr. 1930: 424-444.—A satisfactory index for changes in the general price level is probably impossible to calculate. With regard to cost of living the most satisfactory indexes are those of Laspeyres and Paasche. But the former exaggerates increases and minimizes decreases, while that of Paasche does just the opposite. Elimination of these errors is difficult, and a more accurate index formed by a combination of these two seems hopeless.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

13838. HUHNS, R. von. Relation between the arithmetic average and geometric average of two index numbers. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (169) Mar. 1930: 76-79.—This is a simple, practical method of determining for a known arithmetic difference between two numbers just what degree of accuracy will be obtained when the arithmetic average is substituted for the geometric average. The algebraic formula and a table of differences is here given.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

13839. UNSIGNED. Der Hausratindex des Instituts für Wirtschaftsbeobachtung. [The index of household goods of the Institute for Economic Study.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 1 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 42-53.—The system of study (*Wirtschaftsbeobachtung*) of the Institute is based on three curves: (1) an index of "fundamentals" (*Grundgrößen*) which consists of series which have a barometric significance for the market for household goods, (2) an index of production based on series for factories producing such household goods as furniture, sewing machines, porcelain ware, etc., (3) an index of trade aiming to show volume of turnover in wholesale and retail establishments dealing in household goods. This set of indexes is computed monthly since 1925. A comparative examination of these indexes shows that the indexes of production and trade undergo fluctuations similar to those of general business, that the amplitude of the fluctuations in the production index is wider than that of the trade index or of the index of "fundamentals," and that the index of "fundamentals" forecasts to some extent the movements of the other indexes. In the closing section of this article the technique of combining the three elements which enter the index of "fundamentals"—incomes, building, and prices of commodities of cyclical sensitivity—is described.—*A. F. Burns.*

13840. UNSIGNED. Der Index der Produktion von Hausratware. [A production index of household goods.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 1 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 107-123.—The production index of household goods of the Institute for Economic Study. (*Institut für Wirtschaftsbeobachtung*) is described. The index aims not so much to show the physical output of the household goods industry, as to portray the business condition (*Geschäftsgang*) of the elaborative (as over against the merchandising) branch of the industry. The index is confined to only a limited sphere of the household goods industry. It consists of the following series, which have their weight coefficients given in parentheses: internal shipments of porcelain dishes (3.5), internal shipments of ornamental porcelain ware (1.5), employment in the ceramic industry (1.5), employment in the glass industry (2.0), employment in the lumber industry (3.0). The relatives for the several series and the production index are computed each month and are available beginning with 1925. The variability of the components of the index is studied on the basis of standard coefficients of variation which are as follows for the period 1925-1928: ornamental porcelain ware—25.6, porcelain dishes—20.2, lumber industry—16.1, glass industry—6.0, ceramic industry—5.8. The trends of these several industries, taken singly and in combination, are also studied.—*A. F. Burns.*

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entry 14746)

13841. CANTELLI, F. P. Un teorema sulle variabili casuali dipendenti, che assorbe il teorema di

Hattendorff nella teoria del rischio. [A theorem on dependent casual variables, which covers Hattendorff's theorem in the theory of risk.] *Riv. Italiana di Stat.* 1 (4) Oct. 1929: 352-358.—Its application to whole life assurance with whole life premiums is shown.—P. Smolensky.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL

13842. HAYES, CARLTON J. H. Teaching social science. *Commonweal*. 12 (8) Jun. 25, 1930: 207-210.—A philosophy relative to social science is necessary to good teaching. Two elements are involved in such a philosophy, namely: (1) that social science, or knowledge and understanding of human society, is essential for all educated human beings; (2) that human beings are capable of self-improvement. In order to translate these assumptions into practice several qualities must characterize the teaching of social science: (1) Social science must reveal the dynamic character of human relationships; (2) these assumptions should be applied to America especially, with its complexity of nationalities, races and groups; (3) the teaching of social science should involve the indoctrination of the individual with the philosophy formulated; (4) social science instruction should prepare the individual for citizenship in the world as a whole; (5) appreciation for the past should be taught; (6) the appreciation of beauty, grace, art and politeness should be inculcated; and (7) this teaching should be done thoroughly.—W. O. Brown.

13843. WOOSTER, HARVEY A. What is wrong with college teaching in the social sciences. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (3) Jun. 1930: 302-316.—By implication the social sciences are scientific. If this implication is justified they should partake of the nature of science; they should be factual in content, dealing with observable phenomena. Their basic method should be controlled observation; their object the classification, organization and synthesis of facts. It is assumed that conclusions arrived at will be retested constantly. These rules of scientific procedure apparently obtain in the natural sciences, this perhaps accounting for their greater prestige and influence. In the social sciences there is an approximation to these conditions of science in the larger universities. In the colleges the social sciences are not even approximately scientific. For the most part teachers of social sciences are not in frequent contact with their data. Their conclusions are derived second-hand, through reading, vicariously, rather than through vital contacts with the facts. Frequently teachers are innocent of scientific procedure. Their conclusions often remain untested. They are not, in the main, scientifically trained observers in the fields in which they work. The result is devitalized teaching. The teacher lives isolated from the world he is supposed to interpret. The student consequently learns little in a vital sense. The teachers are not to blame for these conditions. Their low pay, the lack of leisure, the inadequate provisions for research, and the indifference of the colleges to the problem described are the factors primarily responsible. The growth of the research foundations will serve as a very partial solution of the problem.—W. O. Brown.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 13855, 13857, 13881)

13844. FINCH, V. C. An introductory course in college geography for liberal arts students. *J. of Geog.* 29 (5) May 1930: 178-186.—If other college require-

ments imposed no limit on time devoted to geographical studies; if departmental budgets imposed no limits upon the number and maturity of instructors; if the secondary school preparation of college entrants could be prescribed and uniformly completed, then one might, in the first course in geography, sail into the realm of geographical-pedagogical idealism. One might in the first class exercise begin to picture the characteristics of regions and to weave that intricate and beautiful pattern of interrelationships that is the essence of geography. At the University of Wisconsin a class of more than 400 students is taken through various exercises requiring ten hours of classroom time per student per week for a year. At present this consists of (1) two hours per week of class assembly for lecture, to lay the elements of new subjects in general perspective, (2) six hours per week of supervised study in laboratory and discussion groups of 30 or less, and (3) two hours per week of formal recitation in groups of 30 for testing the result of lecture and textbook assignments. Studies in natural environment are required, since geography is unintelligible without them, and most entering students have no such knowledge. Practically, the training must be made to cover those forms in the natural environment that experience teaches us show the most intimate interrelationships with human activities and the most direct connection with the cultural pattern of regions. It should also include enough of the genesis of the environmental forms so that the resulting knowledge and its use shall be based as much upon the processes of reason as upon memory. The major part of the elementary course in geography deals with the description of and the interpretation of interrelationship between the environmental and the cultural forms of parts of the world. To this task is devoted from one-half to two-thirds of the time available. The objective in such a course should not be information alone but also a way of thinking about the world, and as well should provide a systematic method for the arrangement and correlation of facts of geographic significance. A regional treatment better presents to the casual student the peoples and problems of other lands. The work should not be taught by lecture and quiz alone if any sort of laboratory can be improvised. Samples of the world may be brought to students for analysis through the medium of detailed maps supplemented by pictures and statistics. Road patterns, urban agglomerations, rural habitations, and on some, even types of crops and other ground cover are shown in surprising detail in their relation to some of the conditions of site.—L. H. Halverson.

13845. JAMES, PRESTON E. Filling in the map. The freshman work in geography at the University of Michigan. *J. of Geog.* 29 (5) May 1930: 199-202.—During the last century the work of filling in the map has begun in earnest. The distribution of landforms, soils, native vegetation and animals, and the distribution of man and the works of man can now be sketched in general terms for the world as a whole, and in detail for a few regions where chorographic studies have been carried through. Our objective, then, is to recreate in the symbols of our discipline, namely maps, diagrams, and works, the expressions or aspects of the face of the earth, and to interpret these scenes in terms of the rela-

tive distribution of the significant elements of landscape and in terms of a stage reached in a process of continuous development. The course is still in the experimental stage. It represents an essentially new combination of materials. It differs from the usual course in economic geography in that emphasis is not placed only on those facts which have to do with man's problem of making a living, but is placed, rather, on those facts of the "areal scene" which appear to be the most significant in determining the characteristic aspect of the region. This does not mean at all that the course deals chiefly with physical geography. In mountain lands the configuration of the surface may be of dominant importance; in almost any primitive landscape the natural vegetation is of outstanding importance; but the more complete is the transformation of the fundamen under the hands of man the more important must be the facts of human occupation. Filling in the map consists of knowing what regions are like: of understanding the physical make-up of the stage setting, and of knowing what actors are on the stage, and what parts they are playing.—*L. H. Halverson.*

13846. ORCHARD, JOHN E. The introductory course in economic geography in the school of business. *J. of Geog.* 29 (5) May 1930: 187-198.—The introductory course in economic geography should be a study of the relation to his environment of man's activities in making a living, using the regional method so far as possible; it should provide the environmental background for that study and explain the functions of the environment in the production and distribution of wealth; it should present a world survey of the production of the principal primary commodities, the distribution of the principal industries, and the movement of world trade; it should give brief consideration, at least, to the principal problems of a geographic nature such as flood control, irrigation, drainage, conservation and the marketing of agricultural produce; it should equip the student to make more intelligent use of the earth and to penetrate into the pioneer and marginal lands; and it should emphasize ideas and not facts. And economic geography should not forget its cultural mission. It should give meaning and significance to the map of the world; it should develop a sympathetic understanding of other lands and other peoples and thus contribute to the dissipation of provincialism and prejudice.—*L. H. Halverson.*

13847. PARKINS, A.E., et al. Elective course in senior high school geography. *J. of Geog.* 29 (3) Mar. 1930: 101-112.—(Report of High School Committee of the National Council of Geography Teachers.) The course offered, the Political Geography of the Major Nations, deals with the geography of the major political problems, national and international in scope, of the major nations. The emphasis is on the geographic and historical setting of these problems and the geographic adjustment man has made and is making in solving or attempting to solve them. The course is not only a review of world geography—place geography, major surface features, climates of the continents, and resources—but also introduces the learner to the larger problems of the major nations of the world, an understanding of which is essential to active world citizenship. The ultimate objectives are stated as "abilities, habits, and attitudes to be carried into after-school life." The immediate objectives are stated as "abilities to be engendered," and include contributions of geography in particular, as well as contributions shared with the social sciences. Activities are provided to aid in the realization of the suggested objectives. Major topics or learning exercises include The Geography of the United States, The Geography of Latin-America, Geographic Basis of European Influence in World Affairs, with a consideration of the individual political regions, and their colonial problems, Africa, The Near

East, and the Far East. A list of teaching materials is included. A type treatment of one topic: Problems of Philippine Independence, is submitted as a possible method of handling the subject matter of the course.—*L. H. Halverson.*

13848. SARJEANT, D. The inter-relation of history and geography in central schools. (England.) *Geography.* 15, Part 6 (88) Jun. 1930: 481-485.

13849. SCHOCKEL, B. H. Introductory course in geography in the Teachers College. *J. of Geog.* 29 (5) May 1930: 203-209.—The introductory geography course should be considered as a part of a four-year college course. It should not be considered as being designed specifically for students majoring in geography. The course should differ more or less from a somewhat similar one in a non-teacher college, especially in class room procedure, and professionalized subject matter, with the teaching of children in mind. Specialization in the introductory geography courses, open to all students in the teachers' college, naturally leads to highly specialized geography courses in the public schools, both the high schools and the grades. A more liberal introductory course should lead to less specialized courses in the public schools. It is clear that some sort of liberal approach is needed, and the idea of a "geographic symphony" is suggested. A "geographic symphony" is not an orientation course; nor a geographic encyclopedia; nor is it a topical course in systematic geography. It is a unified interweaving of various geographic threads to present the nature of geography, expressed in a concrete portion. The theme may be physical geography with the other elements woven about it. Or the theme may be economic geography, or social, or political. It is suggested that the best theme is a small number of well selected regions or countries, for the following reasons: (1) Regions and countries lend themselves most easily to the development of the space and place concepts which are unmistakably geographic. (2) Physical, economic, social and political geography, all interwoven, actually exist in regions and countries. Hence each region and country can be shown to be peculiarly real and individual. (3) Regions and countries are the most widely used units of geography in the public school in which later most of the students teach. Since regions can sometimes be studied as part of a country, or vice versa, an introductory course might utilize each as needed. Such a course would be complex, but geography in reality is complex.—*L. H. Halverson.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

13850. SOMMERFELT, ALF. L'Institut pour l'étude comparative des civilisations à Oslo. [The Institute for the Comparative Study of Civilizations in Oslo.] *Bull. de l'Assn. Guillaume Bude.* (26) Jan. 1930: 36-47.—In 1917, as a result of the efforts of Mr. Stang, the Rask-Orsted Foundation was organized in Denmark. It disposes of a capital of 5,000,000 crowns. Its purpose is to encourage scientific research by grants to scholars of all nationalities. In Norway, likewise, a fund of 3,000,000 crowns was created. The income of this fund is to be divided into two sections, one for the fostering of the natural sciences, while the other is to be devoted to the sciences pertaining to man. The latter section is called the Institute for the Comparative Study of Civilizations. It is situated in Oslo and disposes of a capital of 1,000,000 crowns. Its aim is the comparative study of human institutions, leading to general conclusions. Foreign as well as native lecturers are invited to come and give an account of their contributions to this field. Research in the following fields is fostered: (1) popular traditions and folklore of different countries; (2) the civilization of the arctic countries;

(3) a descriptive and comparative grammar of the Caucasian languages. The Institute also subsidizes *The Norwegian Review of Linguistics* edited by C. Marstrander.—*M. J. Aronson.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entry 13898)

13851. CRAWFORD, C. C., and SLAGLE, L. M. The laboratory method in the social studies. *Hist. Outlook.* 21(3) Mar. 1930: 113-115.—A description of experiments to determine the relative merits of laboratory and recitation procedures in the teaching of economics, history, and citizenship. A summary of results and a statement of favorable and unfavorable characteristics.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

13852. DOBSON, DINA PORTWAY. Wireless lessons in history. *History.* 15(57) Apr. 1930: 34-38.—In 1928-29 the Council of the Historical Association investigated school broadcasting. Such instruction was found more successful in elementary than in advanced teaching. It is suggested that, at least in part, broadcasting be coordinated with the regular syllabus of work. Enjoyment of the lessons and consequent improvement in written work were widely reported. Broadcasting may be assisted by lantern slides and is valuable as a school activity in which parents may "listen in."—*J. G. Randall.*

13853. JONES, GEORGE J. Aims in teaching the social studies. *Proc. Assn. Hist. Teachers of the Middle States & Maryland.* #27. 1929: 2-8.—This paper summarizes the aims in the teaching of the social studies as a background of the work of the Krey committee of the American Historical Association.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

13854. KREY, A. C. Present trend of social studies. *Proc. Assn. Hist. Teachers of the Middle States & Maryland.* #27. 1929: 48-54.—A discussion of the trends of history study and teaching as the Commission on history and the other social studies in the schools sees them.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

13855. LANDMAN, J. H. History map teaching. *Educ. Method.* 9(8) May 1930: 482-484.—Definite map studies should be arranged for all history classes. These should be based upon desk outline maps instead of the highly colored wall maps. To avoid copying and the unwise expenditure of time due to over-emphasis upon artistic features, all map studies should be worked out in the class room. If blackboard outline maps are needed, these should be made in the simplest form on the regular blackboard and then temporarily fixed with ordinary "fixative" from an artist's materials store. Such maps can be easily removed when changes are desired.—*O. M. Dickerson.*

13856. LINDQUIST, E. F., and ANDERSON, H. R. Objective testing in world history. *Hist. Outlook.* 21(3) Mar. 1930: 115-122.—A description, with data, of an objective achievement examination in over 200 Iowa high schools.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

13857. MONTGOMERY, BERTHA. A fusion course in grades VI, VII, and VIII. *Hist. Outlook.* 21(3) Mar. 1930: 124-126.—A description of a fusion course for a small town high school. The subjects fused were geography, history, and civics. Integration, coordination, and unification are declared to be the characteristics.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 13851, 14632, 14851)

13858. ANDERSON, A. G. Industrial administration curriculum includes broad training. *Enterpriser.* Apr. 1930: 9, 19.—The industrial administration cur-

riculum includes courses in liberal arts, sciences, economics, engineering, and management to prepare men and women for management positions in industry. College graduates may enter industry through many gateways: research, design, cost control, accounting, budgeting, operating management, technical sales, material handling, production planning, inspection, time standardization, production control, wage incentive work, labor grading, and industrial relations. Activities formerly thought of as belonging to the technical engineer are now considered and analyzed by the management executive. The industrial graduate of the college of commerce has an advantage over the graduate of strictly technical schools for many management positions in that he has had more courses emphasizing the human factor. Women are finding places in industrial management, particularly in personnel work.—*P. D. Converse.*

13859. BOHLEN, RUDOLF. Zur Problematik der Arbeiterstudenten. [The problems of the worker students in Germany.] *Soziale Praxis.* 39(16) Apr. 17, 1930: 387-389.—Facilities in Germany for workers to study in universities have been increased. If they pass certain examinations which prove exceptional ability, they are offered ways and means for the years of study.—*Rudolf Broda.*

13860. DEGENFELD-SCHONBURG, FERDINAND GRAF. Volkswirtschaft und Volkswirt. [The economist and political economy.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 1(2) Sep. 1929: 284-293.—Although modern business urgently needs a growing number of men with scientific training, students of political economy find it hard to get employment. The reason, according to the author, is that the course of studies offered by the German and Austrian universities is poorly adapted to the requirements of practical business life.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

13861. DELSINE, E. Le mouvement d'éducation ouvrière en Belgique. [The workers' education movement in Belgium.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 22(5) May 1930: 146-153.—Workers' education in Belgium is highly specialized and diversified, with various levels of instruction open to workers of various levels of mental ability and ambition.—*Bertram Benedict.*

13862. EHMKE, BERNHARD. Überblick über das berufliche Bildungswesen in der Landwirtschaft und den ihr verwandten Berufen. [Survey of vocational education in agriculture and related occupations.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 10(13) 1930: II 198-204.—A survey of vocational education (including examinations) in agriculture, horticulture, husbandry and the managing of farm homes.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

13863. HAWKINS, L. H., and LANE, C. H. Agricultural education, organization and administration. *U. S. Federal Board for Vocational Educ. Bull.* #13. (Agric. Ser. #1) May 1930: pp. 63.

13864. KALVERAM, WILHELM. Die internationalen Verflechtungen der Wirtschaft und ihre Auswirkungen auf das kaufmännische Bildungswesen. [The international relations of political economies and their effects on commercial education.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(11) Nov. 1929: 801-817.—Since the war there has been a great increase in international cooperation in the field of economics. Commercial education should include the study of the following problems: changes of structure on account of world-economic production and distribution, changes of international ownership and debtor-creditor relations, changes of currencies, business-cycles, changes in the structure of business by adjustment to those international economic relations, the importance of knowledge of foreign languages and cultures. To promote the understanding of international relations an exchange service should be started for professors of economics, commercial teach-

ers, students and pupils, for means of instruction and business literature.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

13865. MATTHARI, L. E. Education in agriculture. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20 (5) Nov. 1929: 666-689.

13866. UNSIGNED. Agriculture as studied at the International Labour Office, Geneva. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber of Commerce.* 4 (3) Mar. 1930: 221-226.

13867. WILLIAMS, ARTHUR P. Methods of teaching as applied to vocational education in agriculture. *U. S. Federal Board for Vocational Educ., Bull.* #103. Apr. 1930: pp. 74.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 12237, 13756, 13850, 15383, 15392, 15475, 15495, 15586, 15612)

13868. BAIN, READ. Social work in sociology texts. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 249.

13869. BAIN, READ. Social work material in introductory sociology texts. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 498-501.—In order to determine what attention was given to social work in introductory sociology texts, the author paged through the 14,000 pages in 22 such texts. A very broad and inclusive meaning was given to the term "Social Work." Five and nine-tenths per cent of the total space was given to some phase of social work. Five books gave more than 10% to such topics and 7 gave less than 3% and gave no references of books on social work. Social problems were discussed at length, but the social work aspects of these problems were ignored. The author advocates a greater attention to social work in introductory courses.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

13870. BARNES, HARRY ELMER. The attractions of sociology to the graduate student. *Soc. Sci.* 5 (2) Feb.-Mar.-Apr. 1930: 147-156.

13871. KULP, DANIEL H. Status of sociology in bureaus of educational research. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 245.

13872. SUTHERLAND, E. H. The content of introductory sociology courses for prospective social workers. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 503-507.—Sociology and social work have had independent origins but recently have tended to converge on certain common problems of research. Social work is not applied sociology but is based on a great number of sciences. The introductory course in sociology should be preceded by a general orientation course and should confine itself to descriptions of cultures in modern America and an

analysis of the processes of cultural change. It should be regarded as valuable to the prospective social worker for exactly the same reason that it is valuable to any one else. It should not be determined by the needs of social workers and should make no effort to touch social problems, techniques of social work or the administration of social agencies.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

13873. SUTHERLAND, E. H. The introductory course in sociology. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 249-250.

13874. THRASHER, FREDERIC M. Research in educational sociology in 1929. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (8) Apr. 1930: 503-508.—Thrasher discusses the types and trends of research during the year 1929 in educational sociology, pointing out the decrease of uncritical methods. A list of some of the more important projects is appended.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

13875. UNSIGNED. Estudo científico de questões de população. [The scientific study of population problems.] *Rev. de Hygiene e Saude Pub.* 4 (4) Apr. 1930: 151-162.—The executive committee of the International Union for the Scientific Investigation of Population Questions met May 24-25, 1929 in Paris. Annual gifts from United States aggregating \$35,000 were announced. Pro-rata contributions by cooperating countries were proposed by Gini and approved by Pearl as basis for securing future research grants. A central office in Geneva was proposed by Pearl and opposed by Bernard and Gini. It was resolved that grants in aid of research should be administered by the three standing committees individually, that preference in grants should be given to international projects, that the amount of grants should preferably fall within \$300 and not exceed \$500, that they be made upon the recommendations of national associations and approved by a special committee for the purpose. Reports of progress, membership, organization, and researches were requested to be made by each national association to the international executive committee. The publication of an international bulletin in English and French was authorized; also various research monographs. Three requests for cooperation in research projects were received and approved in principle, as follows: a world census of vital statistics for 1940; certain uniform family statistics for specified European countries; a review of methods used to obtain agricultural statistics in various countries, a uniform plan to be worked out by J. D. Black. An international general assembly to meet in Rome in June, 1931 was voted. (Other routine transactions.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

13876. ARTSIKHOVSKIĬ, A. АРЦИХОВСКИЙ, А. Новые методы в археологии. [New methods in archaeology.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 35-36 (5-6) 1929: 322-325.—The author belonging to a group of archaeologists endeavoring to create the basis of a Marxist archaeology, criticises the methods of the old archaeological school which, in studying the objects of pre-historic times neglected to consider the social relations of that period. Archaeology and history are parallel branches of the same science differing only in the nature of their sources. Like other sections of social sciences, they furnish material to sociology. Archaeology may advance the study of the development of means of production. The excavated agricultural and hunting instruments and other tools make it possible to disclose various degrees of the development of productive forces and forms of social relations. These

latter are likewise studied on the different types of settlement and habitations, means of commercial exchange, etc. This theme is illustrated by the excavation of temples, funerals, memorials of art, etc.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

13877. GRAS, N. S. B. Stages in economic history. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (3) May 1930: 395-418.—The broad outlines of economic history can be presented only in the form of historical periods or genetic stages. Hildebrand's stages of barter, money, and credit economy are helpful but need modification. As a substitution for these, gift, gift-barter, pure barter, money-barter, commodity-money, credit-money, and perhaps money-credit economy have been suggested. Roscher's agricultural stages are notable. Schmoller's emphasis on the state raises the question as to whether the national state constitutes an economic stage. Careful studies have been made of industrial history—note Bücher's stages—with attempts to place the factory in its proper perspective. What will follow the factory?

Stages, if used in economic history, should be fairly simple, tentative, and closely descriptive. Parallelisms, generalizations as to causation, and prophecies should be dealt with cautiously in the use of stages.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

13878. KRIVTSOV, S. КРИВЦОВ, С. История и современность. [History and the present.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 35-36 (5-6) 1929: 326-328.—The study of the present requires the application of historical methods. It is necessary to disclose its roots in the past. Marx came to the idea of dictatorship of the victorious working classes by studying the revolutionary dictatorship of the Jacobins. That idea found its justification through the events of 1848, 1871 and 1917. On the other hand, the present rightly understood becomes the key to many historical problems of the past. Thus we can better understand the council of soldiers' representatives in Cromwell's army and the Paris Commune, bearing in mind the similar events of the present.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

13879. RUDASH, V. РУДАШ, В. Механическая и диалектическая теория причин. стн. [Mechanistic and dialectical theory of causality.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 35-36 (5-6) 1929: 74-93.—A criticism of Bukharin's book *Theory of historical materialism* (in Russian).—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 11912)

13880. VOGEL, EMANUEL HUGO. Methodik

und Erkenntnisobjekt einer Theorie der volkswirtschaftlichen Dynamik. [Methods and object of a theory of economic dynamics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 132 (3) Mar. 1930: 321-388.—The problem of incorporating an interpretation of business fluctuations into the main body of economic theory leads to important questions of method. In analysis there are two stages of abstraction from the dynamic reality of economic phenomena, (1) a quasi-static stage of uniform change, and (2) a static changeless stage of abstract relations determined deductively. This latter stage of abstraction is characteristic of economic theory, and the deductive method is alone used in it. But when the deductive method and the individualistic point of view of this stage of abstraction are applied to the analysis of dynamic phenomena even by way of a first stage of abstraction quasi-static in nature, certain limitations become apparent. Such deductively developed theory of a dynamic state is limited to the price mechanism and its bearings on distribution theory through price changes. The role of such dynamic factors as the entrepreneur and profits, capital and interest, receives only one-sided consideration. Such deductive analysis, effective as it may be in the stage of complete abstraction, and to a limited extent in quasi-dynamic conditions, is inadequate where business fluctuations are concerned. Furthermore, deduction is not limited to static assumptions, nor induction to dynamic conditions. In order to create a unified body of economic theory, various stages of abstraction are necessary, in which the inductive and deductive methods will mutually assist in analysis as the conditions may determine.—*C. W. Hasek.*

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 13975)

13881. EVDOKIMOV, A. A. ЕВДОКИМОВ, А. А. Североведение и его задачи. [Northern geography and its tasks.] Архангельское Общество Краеведения. 1928: pp. 25.—The author stresses the necessity of developing a general common Northern Geography, based on (1) the similarity of natural resources, industries, fisheries, farming, and hunting, in the northern lands (Akaska, northern Canada, Iceland, Spitzbergen, northern Europe, Siberia), and (2) the like general adaptability of specific method to any or all of these countries. The economy of the Russian far north includes: catching of sea animals, sea and river fisheries, hunting in the tundra, reindeer breeding, hunting in the woods, lumbering, dairying and the breeding of domestic animals, working pulpwood, mining, northern agriculture and farming, breeding fur animals. Northern Geography should be divided into three parts: World North, Soviet (Russian) North, and separate Soviet Northern Regions. The science should be based upon the northern economic problems, generalize the material, and make the working masses interested in their cultural development. The Soviet North occupies an area of 8 million square kilometres, about 1/3 of the whole territory, but has a population of about two millions, i.e., 1/75 of the entire Soviet population. Part II deals with the fundamental properties of the northern life: (1) The sea influence of a shoreline 25,000 kilometres in extent is scarcely felt; local trade and communication activities are directed

towards the more densely populated interior centers owing to the difficulties of marine communication. The history of polar navigation with relation to northern regional development should be carefully studied. (2) Agriculture is handicapped by climatic conditions; development of the industry involves scientific research and the practical selection of plants and domestic animals. (3) The immensity of space and distances makes road construction urgent. (4) Northern economy is largely dependent on natural sources (fish, game, lumber etc.), which are gradually being exhausted. Scientifically planned exploitation and preservation of the wild lands is necessary. Part III discusses the growth of northern lands as dependent on trade capitalism in the past and on cooperative organization in the future. The native culture should be linked to civilization by means of schools. Part VI deals with the potential industrialization of northern economic life in mining, fishing, lumbering and its derivative industries—pulpwood, cellulose, paper, turpentine, etc.—tannery and leather manufacturing, fur, hunting, and dairy industries. The native northerner presents an interesting subject for science as an individual for his own sake and for the world at large from the viewpoint of his unique natural surroundings, which have produced a special human type and culture. No delay should be suffered in collecting material pertaining to this culture, lest it be lost for ever. Even the largest Russian northern center Archangel has no adequate

museum collection, and these should be organized everywhere, thus helping the cultural accommodation of local life.—*Vladimir P. de Smitt.*

13882. ROUCH, J. Les conditions météorologiques des traversées aériennes de l'océan Atlantique. [Meteorological conditions on aerial passages across the Atlantic Ocean.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliquées.* 40 (17-18) Sep. 15-30, 1929: 510-514.

HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE

(See also Entry 13895)

13883. DODGE, RICHARD ELWOOD. Albert Perry Brigham. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 55-62.—The June *Annals* of the Association of American Geographers is "dedicated to Albert Perry Brigham on his 75th birthday in recognition of his inestimable services to the Association of American Geographers and to the science of geography." A portrait by Bachrach and a full list of Dr. Brigham's books and papers are included.—See also the following Entries: 13884-13889.

13884. SMITH, PHILIP S. Geologist. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 63-70.

13885. BRYAN, KIRK. Physiographer. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 71-72.

13886. WHITBECK, R. H. Human geographer. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 73-81.

13887. MARTIN, LAWRENCE. Popularizer of geography and geology in the United States. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 82-85.

13888. WILLIAMS, FRANK E. Geography-envoy from America to Europe. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 86-90.

13889. BROWN, ROBERT M. Educator. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 20 (2) Jun. 1930: 91-98.

13890. LARSEN, SOFUS. De gamle Nordmaends og Islaenderes syn paa verdenshjørnernes beliggenhed. [The ideas of the early Norsemen and Icelanders concerning the position of the four corners of the earth.] *Geog. Tidsskr.* 32 (2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1929: 66-78.—That medieval Norse and Icelandic writings appear to show confusion of directions has long been known, but explanations for the condition show no agreement as to the causes. There seems no sensible reason why Norsemen and Icelanders, whose excellence as navigators is not challenged, should have thought differently from all the rest of the medieval world with regard to the four corners of the earth. Furthermore several of the determinations of place and direction that have come down to us from the earliest times agree exactly

with those of the present, whereas others show that the north point was just as often placed in the north-west. If we consider that the old Norse and Icelandic languages were entirely lacking in compound words such as southeast, northwest and the like to indicate direction, and only began to form such terms at a comparatively late date, terms that were not used very frequently, there can hardly be any doubt that the apparent displacement of the four corners of the earth is really a purely linguistic phenomenon. Directions were generally expressed solely in terms of the four corners of the earth even where such designations were only approximately correct. This can be proved to have been the custom from a much earlier age than that of the preserved Norse and Icelandic literature. The custom of the Romans in placing east at the tops of their maps while the Greeks placed north at the top of theirs seems also to have caused confusion. This appears applicable to the *Knyttlinga Saga*, a chronicle dealing with the history of Denmark in the early middle ages. While it is hardly probable that the author of the saga himself drew upon the maps as source materials it is likely that the narrators upon whom he depended had at some time or other done so and hence the confusion resulting.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

13891. RODD, RENNELL. Major James Rennell. *Geog. J.* 75 (4) Apr. 1930: 289-299.—Rennell is "recognized to-day, as he was by his contemporaries both at home and abroad, to have been the first eminent British geographer." His career may be divided into two periods. The first comprised about twenty years of service with the Royal Navy and under the East India Company. For the company he successfully carried to completion a detailed survey of Bengal, subsequently published in fourteen sheets and on the strength of which he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1781. The second period began with Rennell's return to England in 1777 and was notable for the preparation of a Map and Memoir of Hindoostan, for scholarly researches into the historical geography of Asia and Africa, and for important contributions to "the science of oceanography . . . of which he may be regarded as the originator." His studies led to recognition of the existence of the current that now bears his name off the west coast of the British Isles.—*J. K. Wright.*

13892. TAYLOR, E. G. R. Jean Rotz: His neglected treatise on nautical science. *Geog. J.* 73 (5) May 1929: 455-459.

13893. THOMAS, PAUL. Le cinquantenaire de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille.—Notice historique. [The fiftieth anniversary of the Geographical Society of Lille. Historical notice.] *Bull. de la Société de Géog. de Lille.* 72 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1930: 68-106.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

(See also Entries 13903, 13906)

13894. SCHULZ, BRUNO. Bericht über die Fortschritte der Ozeanographie (1925-1928). [Report on the progress of oceanography.] *Geog. Jahrb.* 43 1928 (Publ. 1929): 327-365.—The expeditions mentioned in this report are the German Atlantic Expedition in the research ship *Meteor*, the *Maud* Expedition to North Siberia, the *Discovery* Expedition to the South Atlantic and Antarctic, and the seventh research voyage of the *Carnegie* to all three oceans. The acoustical method has been associated with the physico-chemical study of sea water. Progress has been made in the photographing of waves by the stereo-photogram method. In the Pacific Ocean there occurs the greatest ocean depth yet measured. This is Emden Deep, 10,790 meters.—*B. Brandt.*

13895. UHLIG, C. Franz Stuhlmann zum Gedächtnis. [In commemoration of Franz Stuhlmann.] *Geog. Z.* 35 (19) 1929: 521-526.—In Franz Stuhlmann (1863-1928) there passed away one of the last Germans to take part in the great period of African exploration. Trained as a biologist he undertook in 1888 a journey to East Africa for zoological research. In 1890-1891, having entered the government service, he accompanied Enim Pasha into the interior over Bukoba to Lake Victoria and after extraordinary difficulties reached the coast. In 1893 he became head of the departments of agriculture and surveying in German East Africa. In 1903 he founded, on the basis of his experience in the Dutch Indies and British India, the fine agricultural and biological Institute of Amani at East Usambara.

Illness forced him home after twenty years in the tropics. He then became active in the Colonial Institute in Hamburg and after the war was made director of the newly founded Archives of World Industries. Compre-

hensive reports and a wealth of zoological, botanical and ethnographic material make up the results of his travels. He also edited the scientific works of Enim Pasha.—*B. Brandt.*

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

MAPS

(See also Entries 8788-8789, 8811, 8826, 9924, 9931, 12372)

13896. EFHART, ERWIN. Eine neue Regen-karte der Erde. [A new rainfall map of the earth.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76(3-4) 1930: 57-60.

13897. JEFFERSON, MARK. The six-six world map, giving larger, better continents. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 1-6.

13898. KARPINSKI, LOUIS C. Manuscript maps of America in European archives. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 14 Winter 1930: 5-14.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

13899. PETERS, F. H. Aerial photography applied to maps. *Canad. Engin.* 58(19) May 13, 1930: 563-569.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 15332, 15356)

13900. HOCHHOLZER, HANS. Geopolitik des Flugwesens. [Geopolitics and aircraft.] *Z. f. Geopolitik.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 243-254.—The concession or the demand for a concession to cross foreign border lines

has become an important political factor in the growing air service. "Air ocean" is true only of the air above the sea. Other factors being equal, climate and weather conditions have often been the determinations in creating new "air harbors." London was made the center of international air routes, but foggy weather in the London area is unfavorable for the development of internal lines. The development of air traffic leads to a speeding-up of other means of transportation and of the whole economic process; it also intensifies competition (gold is transported by air to save interests). London's position as a world market has grown stronger with the development of its air traffic. From the military point of view England is bound to cooperate with France. The character of Germany's air traffic is closely related to her geographical position: many international air lines cross her territory, and her own internal air service is well developed. The English-French basin and the northern plains of central Europe will be centers of future air lines. In countries ill supplied with roads and railways, air traffic plays a pioneer role (South America, French colonies, Congo, etc.).—*Werner Neuse.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

13901. SIMPSON, G. C. Meteorology in Polar regions. *Geog. J.* 74(3) Sep. 1929: 258-270.—The suggestion that the jubilee of the great Polar Year of 1882-3 be celebrated by international cooperative polar expeditions elicits three propositions bearing upon such plans. (1) Our knowledge of the general atmospheric conditions of the polar regions is sufficient to make spasmodic individual observations of much less value than formerly. (2) Atmospheric conditions over the earth are so closely interrelated that it is important to obtain observations over the whole world simultaneously. (3) Long range weather forecasting is a problem the most hopeful solution of which rests upon correlation. This in turn requires at least a few records at representative stations, extending over many years. The proposed scientific expedition to the Arctic using an airship seems ill advised because that type of carrier is not yet a dependable agent and besides the observations possible from it are of little scientific value. It is recommended that two geophysical stations be established in the Arctic and two in the Antarctic or, if that be impracticable at present, that a large number of small 12-month stations be organized for the study of magnetic and meteorological conditions.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

ARCTIC

(See also Entries 11187, 13881)

13902. BENDIXEN, O. Ekspeditionen till Cap Farvel Egnen. [The expedition to the region near Cape Farewell, Greenland.] *Geog. Tidsskr.* 32(2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1929: 160-179.—The whole of the east coast of Greenland between Cape Farewell and the Isle of Dannebrog has been uninhabited since 1900 when the last Easterlings, a tribe of 30 individuals, left their dwelling-place at the Fjord of Lindenow and moved to the west coast. Numerous ruins of houses bear

witness to a country that was formerly thickly inhabited. At Narssak on the Fjord of Lindenow are the remains of a Norseman's dwelling, the only one yet found on the east coast. In addition to a dwelling house, only ruins of a small sheepfold were found, thus leading to the belief that the inhabitants made their living chiefly from the sea. The drift-ice nearly blockaded the coast continually from February 2 to July 10 (1926) and appeared in larger quantities than along the southern part of the west coast at the same time of year. The main part of the ice-field probably melts before it rounds Cape Farewell. The animal life was found to be fairly abundant. The ringed seal and the bearded seal are common, the latter far more numerous than along the west coast. The hooded seal is rare. Not many foxes were seen, but during the spring the party shot seven polar bears. Conditions for trade are better than along the west coast and therefore the inhabitants on the southern coast have been advised to go to the Fjord of Lindenow each autumn for sealing and fishing, using as a base the station house which is still standing.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

13903. DE GEER, GERARD. Spetsbergen som utgångspunkt för den arktiska forskningen. [Spitzbergen as a point of departure for Arctic explorations.] *Jorden Runt. Magazine f. Geog. och Resor.* 1 Jan. 1929: 20-36.—The practicability of air navigation over the Polar areas has been demonstrated in some degree and the scientific achievements have proven highly meritorious. Nevertheless more detailed studies need to be carried out than can be done by air alone; this is particularly true of the ocean waters, their temperatures, salinity, depths and movements. It is also true of the land as shown in the northernmost islands, and in this respect Spitsbergen holds a key position—it is the only extensive tract of land where the two great continental land masses approach each other closely in the Atlantic-Arctic sector. The geology of Spitsbergen is now quite well known and its wealth of Tertiary fossil fauna and flora can yield abundant evidence of the climate and

paleogeography of that period. Spitsbergen is important also for its active glaciers, its moraines, its fluvio-glacial deposits and its marine terraces. There careful studies may reveal facts and principles of ice activity of greatest value in interpreting conditions during the periods of continental glaciation as well as furnishing needed light on ice movements in the high latitudes of today. The long history of achievements of polar exploration with Spitsbergen as a base also augurs for its continuing importance. In this work the Scandinavian countries have played a worthy part and have made notable contributions; more than 25 scientific expeditions have been outfitted from Sweden alone during the past half-century.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

13904. LYNGE, B. *Moskuoksen i Øst-Grønland. [The musk ox in East Greenland.] Norsk Geog. Tidsskr. 3 (1) 1930: 16-33.*—The most remarkable of the animal life of eastern Greenland is the musk ox (*Ovibus moschatus*). In Europe it was contemporaneous with the last of the Neanderthal men and those of the Cro-Magnan race. Evidences of the musk ox have been found from middle Europe to Norway; it was abundant in Siberia, and in North America it lived at one time as far south as midway between Chicago and the Gulf of Mexico. Although it perished in Europe in pre-historic times it has continued to maintain itself in North America where the geographic conditions, particularly the extensive north-south plains, made it easier to follow the receding ice and to continue to find the vegetative environment and temperature essential to its existence. For the same reasons many species of ancient plants and animals have been able to persist in North America from pre-glacial or even earlier geologic times to the present while their contemporaries in Europe perished. The musk ox is numerous along the east coast of Greenland as far south as Latitude 70° North, ranges along the north and above Latitude 80° North and thence southward into central Canada nearly to Latitude 60° North. The musk ox is now so much sought that there is danger of its serious depletion if not extinction. The young can be captured only by killing all the adults of the flock, often three to four adults for each calf. The possibility of establishing the musk ox in Spitzbergen is a venture which would be of interest to Norway; the chances of success if rightfully handled seem reasonably favorable.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

13905. MILLWARD, A. E. *Southern Baffin Island. An account of exploration, investigation and settlement during the past fifty years. Dept. of Interior, Ottawa. Northwest territories & Yukon Branch. 1930: pp. 130. (maps.)*

13906. RIIS-CARSTENSEN, E. *Nogle Bemaerkninger vedrørende Godthaabekspeditionen, 1928. [Some notes concerning the Godthaab expedition of 1928.] Geog. Tidsskr. 32 (2-3) Jun.-Sep. 1929: 127-136.*—Associated with careful investigations of the North Atlantic and Arctic oceans is the desirability of extending the studies into the area between Greenland and Arctic Canada, especially the deep part of Baffin Bay, the sounds to the west and northwest, and the western part of Davis Strait. The Godthaab expedition was sent out by the Danish Government on May 5, 1928. The scientific stations were laid mainly in sections across the area between the Greenlandic and the Canadian coasts from the southern parts northward until off Pandora Harbor at Etah, then again southward, the work ending at Juliannehaab. The fauna was found to be much similar to the known fauna from the deep between Norway and Iceland.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

13907. SAMOILOWITCH, R. *Das nördlichste geophysikalische Observatorium auf dem Franz-Joseph-Land. [The most northern geophysical observatory in Franz Joseph Land.] Meteorologische Z. 47 (4) Apr. 1930: 147-150.*

13908. STEFANSSON, VILHJALMUR. *Some problems of Arctic travel: After a forced landing. Geog. J. 76 (5) Nov. 1929: 417-433.*—Food supplies, the problem of major importance to Arctic flyers subject to forced landing, are always available in the Arctic though not always readily visible. To secure game, it is necessary to possess the technique, not only of some small group or locality, but that in practice by all groups from Greenland to Alaska; in addition, the traveler should possess and be able to utilize the best known European devices so that from the combination of the two skills may be evolved a product superior to the sum of both. Another essential for the flyer is to know landing conditions on the Arctic "pack," a prerequisite of which is to have gone over it or similar surfaces on foot, in order that one may, from the air recognize places suitable for landing. In the opinion of one explorer at least, the Arctic pack possesses opportunities for safe landing, unsurpassed by any terrain of equal size, having on the average one opportunity for every five miles; summertime, a period of calm, and nearness to land offer the least favorable conditions. A third essential is general technique: selection and preparation of equipment for the journey, construction of emergency shelter, securing of emergency food and fuel. Twelve pounds of pemmican for each day's rations for man and dogs may be better replaced by an equal weight of cartridges, capable of bringing in 30,000 pounds of fresh meat. To acquire this technique with sufficient skill and confidence an apprenticeship of at least two years would be required, so that dependence need not be placed entirely upon machinery.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand

13909. BUCHANAN, R. OGILVIE. *Hydro-electric power development in New Zealand. Geog. J. 75 (5) May 1930: 444-461.*—New Zealand has an estimated reserve of 4,870,000 hydro-electric horsepower, of which 84 per cent is in South Island. Several conditions help to account for this generous resource. The mountain altitudes are great and the majority of streams make short, steep descents to the sea. Precipitation is generally abundant and evenly distributed among the seasons. Stream flows are regular, in part because river volumes are not greatly reduced by freezing in winter or by excessive evaporation in summer, and also because lakes and forests act as storage reservoirs at the sources. The national government owns all water power rights and has proceeded to develop the resource in a systematic manner. The installed hydro-electric developments in 1930 amounted to 239,000 horsepower, most of which is situated close to major population centers on the lowlands. The widely scattered urban centers provide the principal market for electrical power especially for public lighting and domestic purposes. Electrical power is little used for manufacturing but it is very widely used in agricultural areas for household uses. While cheap electrical power has made practicable many modern conveniences for farm and city dwellers, it is unlikely that it will enable New Zealand to become an industrial country.—*Clifford M. Zierler.*

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 12971, 12984, 13483, 14531, 14549, 14554)

13910. VISSER, S. W. *On the distribution of earthquakes in the Netherlands East Indian Archi-*

pelago. II, 1920-1926. With a discussion of time tables. *K. Magnetisch en Meteorolog. Observatorium te Batavia. Verhandel.* No. 22. 1930: pp. 115. (3 plates.)

13911. WALCH, E. W., and SCHUURMAN, C. J. Zoutwatervischvijvers en malaria. [Salt water fish ponds and malaria.] *Geneeskundig Tijdschr. v. Nederlandsch-Indië.* 3 (70) Mar. 1930: 209-234.—By former investigators (v. Breemen and Sunier) it has been ascertained that the Batavia fish ponds are a source of malaria to Batavia (Java). The number of *Anopheles ludlowi* specimens produced every 24 hours, is estimated at 25 to one hundred millions. Staining experiments showed that the flight of these mosquitoes covers 6 kilometers. The original plan of destroying the breeding places, was to fill up and impolder the ponds. Since total surface comprised 56,000 ha., this plan would have been very expensive in development, aside from a considerable financial loss to the population, which realizes fl. 7,000,000 a year from the fish culture. Search was instigated for a more economical plan which would also save the fish culture. The relation between the fish culture and malaria is as follows: the fishes feed on sea weeds; where the latter come to the surface, they are dangerous because the anopheles find favorable breeding places on the quiet, open spots left between the sea weeds. At present, experiments are being conducted to keep in check the surface growth of the sea weeds.—J. J. van Loghem.

ASIA

13912. ETTLE, ERWIN C. Die eurasiatischen Luftlinien der westeuropäischen Kolonialmächte. [The Europe-Asia air routes of the western European colonial powers.] *Z. f. Geopolitik.* 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 214-229.—Holland alone could choose her air routes without political considerations. France thinks in political terms, and her air lines to the east are linked with the capitals of the Little Entente. When the air route Marseille-Naples-Athens-Beirut was opened Iraq proved to be an impediment on the way to Indo-China. Negotiations concerning French concessions in Africa may lead to Anglo-French cooperation on the Indian routes. Alexandria is becoming the centre of British eastern and southern lines. In Hinaidi near Bagdad, England has constructed a big military camp where her military power is concentrated. There the Dutch air line to her East Indian possessions will join the British line (Holland-Stambul-Adana-Bagdad). The refusal of Persia to permit the use of airdromes, wireless stations etc. along their shore line was a serious obstacle to British plans. The resistance was overcome, however, when Imperial Airways signed a special treaty (Dec. 8, 1928) with the Persian government. Bushir and Djask will be accessible to the British planes, and Lingeh can be used as an emergency airdrome. Annually 104 landings are permitted both ways on both fields, i.e., one flight per week in either direction. This treaty will be good only for three years, after which a more continental route will be opened. Imperial Airways started service on the line Basra-Karachi early in April 1929. No further obstacles to the final goal, Australia, are apt to arise, as a friendly agreement with Holland is likely to be reached in view of the interdependence of their interests.—Werner Neuse.

Farther India

(See also Entry 14493)

13913. ROBBINS, L. J. A journey in central Siam. *Geog. J.* 76 (5) Nov. 1929: 433-450.—The usual entrance to the Korat plateau, an area served only with the poorest means of communication, poorly drained and sparsely populated, and one of the least attractive and unproductive parts of Siam, is through the

opening made by the river Pasak. Instead of this usual route, the author chose a route never before travelled by Europeans, a route trending westward from Bangkok, past rice fields, stretches of laterite with characteristic stunted growth, through isolated native villages into the dense evergreen forest, with its rare and solitary villages. Crossing a grassy upland which drops steeply into the valley of the Huey Larn, and following along the trail of a tortuous stream, thence through the large and prosperous village of Huey Larn, and across the Lomsak Valley with its grazing cattle and rice fields, the destined village of Lomsak itself was finally reached. Although situated in a fertile district, Lomsak lacks the means of communication to bring it prosperity, a lack resulting from the natural difficulties of the country in developing a railway network. In seasons of high water cargo is carried to Bangkok via the river, and there is considerable motor traffic, with cheap American cars; a lorry service bumps along the bullock cart tracks and over rice fields from village to village. Return was made by a more northern route, along a trail lined with provision shops, and mainly trafficked by pedestrians heavily loaded; through the salt country, where salt extracted by brine wells and carried in wicker baskets was the principal commodity; through dense steaming jungle, with mud-choked streams. In the discussion following the paper, it was brought out that comparatively little is known of Siam because the products from there are processed before reaching individuals; that railroads, a state enterprise, were developed slowly to accommodate the expense to the means; and at the same time to allow people to learn the value of their produce to prevent a premature exploitation by middlemen, and finally to educate the natives sufficiently to induce them to use the means of transport when provided.—W. O. Blanchard.

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 14508, 14556, 14562, 14576, 14581, 14595-14598, 14680, 14695)

13914. CHANG, BINTZE T. China the greatest producer of musk. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6 (3) Mar. 1930: 270-279.—Musk is a necessary base or fixing agent for nearly all high-grade perfumes. It is obtained from the scent gland of the male musk deer which is found in the mountains of western China and Mongolia. The annual export from China of which one third goes to France, now exceeds that of the United States by \$500,000. Japan and the United States are also large purchasers. The best musk is obtained in Yunnan.—George B. Cressey.

13915. CHANG, BINTZE T. Cotton crops of Yuyao and Nantungchow. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6 (3) Mar. 1930: 339-354.—Yuyao on the south shore of Hangchow Bay is the leading cotton center of Chekiang. About 750,000 mow (6 mow=1 acre) are under cotton, with a yield of 460 pounds to the acre. The bulk of the production goes to Shanghai. Nantungchow on the north bank of the Yangtze Estuary is one of the most important cotton areas in China. Together with three adjoining districts there is an acreage of about 4,000,000 mow which supplies more than one-tenth of the cotton crop of the entire country. About half of the yield is consumed by local mills, the remainder being shipped to Shanghai. The period between sprouting and harvest is 180 days. In both localities the cotton is of short staple.—George B. Cressey.

13916. HSU, S. T.; HSU, T. P.; and WOO, S. Y. General scheme for the improvement of the Yung Ting Ho. *J. Assn. Chinese & Amer. Engin.* 11 (2) Feb. 1930: 14-22.—The Yung Ting Ho flows out from the mountains near Peiping and is a frequent source of flooding for the low lands around Tientsin. The worst known flood occurred in 1924 and the most recent was in 1929,

resulting in the inundation of 746 and 420 square kilometers respectively. The article describes a possible system of dams and control works costing \$20,350,000 Chinese currency.—*George B. Cressey.*

13917. LANE, E. W. Some conservancy plans for the Yangtze Delta. *J. Assn. Chinese & Amer. Engin.* 11(2) Feb. 1930: 3-13.—A huge population in the Yangtze delta are dependent on hydraulic works such as dikes and canals. The principal engineering problems are as follows. The outstanding task is to provide a mouth for the Huai, the river without a mouth. The northern section of the Grand Canal is seriously in disrepair and needs to be modernized. An outlet for the extensive canal system north of the Yangtze and east of the Grand Canal needs to be provided. A wide strip of coastal flats north of the Yangtze might be diked in. Further levee construction is needed along the banks of the Yangtze, especially to care for the high water levels produced by typhoons. In the delta south of the estuary, tidal locks might be provided to maintain canal levels and assist in draining flood waters.—*George B. Cressey.*

13918. SOWERBY, ARTHUR de C. Shanghai industrially considered. *China J. Sci. & Arts.* 12(5) May 1930: 233-236.—Shanghai is now one of the three or four greatest ports in the world with a population of over 2,000,000. Except for cotton and silk, Shanghai's industries are the result of location, markets, labor supply, and foreign initiative rather than the presence of natural resources. There are now 1,713 factories of which a number have several thousand employees each. Average wages for factory labor run from fifty cents to a dollar a day, Chinese currency (U. S. \$.25 to .50). There are 59 cotton mills with 2,000,000 spindles, 93 silk filatures, several large cigarette plants, 15 flour mills, 17 glass factories, paper works, canned food and egg factories, 50 leather tanneries, paper works, and 5 ship yards. Shanghai is also a growing center for distinctly Chinese products such as blackwood furniture, carved ivory and rugs. The spectacular fall in the silver exchange is a great boon to the export trade. The growth of Shanghai is shown in the rapid construction of new buildings, which were valued in 1929 at 40,000,000 taels (approx. U. S. \$30,000,000.).—*George B. Cressey.*

13919. UNSIGNED. The cotton industry in Shanghai. *China J. Sci. & Arts.* 12(5) May 1930: 268-271.

Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, Tibet

(See also Entry 2302)

13920. STEVENS, H. The peoples of Sinkiang. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17, Pt. II. Apr. 1930: 232-236.—[A discussion of the racial composition of Sinkiang, including the indigeneous population, the nomads, and the immigrants. Each of the various racial groups is listed, their boundaries delineated, and their chief characteristics briefly indicated.]

13921. KASHYAP, S. R. Some geographical observations in Western Tibet. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 25(1) 1929 (issued Apr. 1930): 223-226.—This article describes travels in the region of the upper Sultej valley and Manasarovar Lake, and deals with routes, descriptions of the country, and weather observations. The region is one of the highest in the world and was described by Sven Hedin in his *Southern Tibet*. (There are 15 plates.)—*George B. Cressey.*

13922. MCPHERSON, SIR HUGH. Excavations in Chinese Turkestan: A review. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46(3) May 1930: 152-155.

India

(See also Entry 13181)

13923. RANGACHARYA, V. The geographical data of the Sangam works. *Madras Geog. Assn.* 3(2)

1928: 43-81.—An historico-geographical account of the Sangam works based on data derived from original sources.

13924. WARD, F. KINGDON. The Seinghku and Delei Valleys, North-East frontier of India. *Geog. J. (London).* 75(5) May 1930: 412-435. (Maps and pictures.)—*Warren B. Cochran.*

EUROPE

13925. BLANCHARD, W. O. Distribution of irrigated areas with special reference to Europe. *J. of Geog.* 29(3) Mar. 1930: 121-128.—Chiefly due to the favorable distribution of rainfall over most of the continent, Europe has only seven per cent of the irrigated land of the world. Only one acre in every 158 of its area is watered artificially. Over 90 per cent of Europe's irrigated land occurs in France, Italy, and Spain, in parts of which a marked summer minimum of rainfall is combined with high temperatures. Although large areas in northwest Europe receive only 10-20 inches of rainfall, ordinary agriculture is possible because the moisture comes during the fairly cool summers. Alluvial plains, snow-fed and glacier-fed streams, political stability, and a considerable knowledge of the advantages of cooperative effort and of scientific agriculture further facilitate the development of irrigation agriculture in southwest Europe. The great industrial population of northwest Europe provides an excellent market for the vegetables, fruits, and flowers from the irrigated lands in the southwest. In most of Spain irrigation is essential for crop production, while in much of Italy and France it represents one of the methods of making agriculture more intensive. The upper Po Basin is the most highly developed irrigated area in Europe by reason of its combination of environmental and economic conditions favorable for that type of farming.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

13926. BLANCHARD, W. O. Irrigation, with special reference to Europe. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci. Macomb, Illinois, May 3 & 4, 1929.* 22 Apr. 1930: 542-548.—(See Vol. 2 Abstract No. 13925.)

Southeastern Europe

(See also Entry 14516)

13927. LEHMANN, HERBERT. Zur Flüchtlingsansiedlung in Griechenland. [Refugee settlements in Greece.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (3-4) 1929: 113-122.—The author deals with the change of the *Kulturlandschaft*, which has taken place in northern Greece by the exchange between Turks and Greeks since 1922. The principal districts of the new settlement are in Macedonia, where the most uncultivated land is located and where most of the Turks lost their land. Here so many new settlements of the Greek colonists have arisen, that in some districts a single settlement falls on less than 10 km. (Fig. 8) Through these circumstances a long quarrel over the land reform is decided in favor of the small landed property. In closing, the author deals with the desirable consequences which the exchange has wrought in the economy of Greece. (Maps.)—*H. Lehmann.*

13928. MITROVIĆ, P. Yugoslav coastal development. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 4(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 153-156. (9) Sep. 1929: 195-197. (10) Oct. 1929: 216-220; (11) Nov. 1929: 247-250; (12) Dec. 1929: 272-276.—This series is divided under the following headings: maritime administrative organization; chief ports, their characteristics and defects; policy regarding railway rates and port customs; merchant shipping; shipbuilding; organization of shipping lines; subsidizing native shipping; traffic of the ports. (Numerous statistical tables, especially those showing imports and exports

according to country of origin or destination.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

France

(See also Entries 13900, 14601)

13929. CLERGET PIERRE. Les industries de la soie dans la vallée du Rhône. [Silk industries in the Rhone Valley.] *Les Études Rhodaniennes*. 5(1) 1929: 1-26.—Lacking in coal and minerals and but slightly industrialized, the Rhone Valley has found the silk industries, rural by nature, particularly adapted to its geographic milieu. Silk worm culture, formerly highly developed in the country side, has greatly decreased of late, due to lack of cheap hand labor in the farmer's family. But in the fabrication of silk, the substitution of power looms for hand looms and water power for coal has led a rudimentary family industry to great developments. The spinning of raw and waste silks and rayon, silk milling and winding of skeins, and silk weaving have effected the economic development of the region. A study of the distribution of the various silk manufacturing establishments reveals the following factors: situation in mountainous regions poor in agriculture, but uniformly possessing (1) abundant water power facilities, (2) comparatively dense populations affording a source of cheap labor and (3) populations long acquainted with the traditions of weaving and spinning.—*Rupert B. Vance.*

13930. VAGANAY, H. Le mouvement de la population dans le bassin du Gier au XIX^e et au XX^e siècle. [Population movements in the Gier Basin in the 19th and 20th centuries.] *Les Études Rhodaniennes*. 5(1) 1929: 41-62.—The Gier Basin, an area of poor agriculture and infertile soil, doubled its population between 1841 and 1926. The distribution, movements, and growth of population since 1841 are related to the development of glass works, lace industry, and metallurgy based on the use of coke. To-day the basin constitutes an economic region, possessing its individual economy in which poor soil bears little relation to density of population. The eastern part of the basin from the Rhone to the Rive-de-Gier, is agricultural and, therefore, less densely populated. The western part is characterized by a bustling industrialism and a dense population. The distribution of this population, of men skilled in metal work, and of women trained in lacemaking is related to the location of coal, Rhone sand for glassworks, clays for brickmaking, canals, roads and railroads.—*Rupert B. Vance.*

Low Countries

13931. NAUCKHOFF, J. H. Holland's kamp med havet. [Holland's struggle with the sea.] *Jorden Runt. Magasin f. Geog. och Resor.* 1 Jan. 1929: 37-48.—When the Zuider Zee reclamation project, now under way, is completed it will add six per cent to the arable area of the Netherlands, at a total estimated cost of 1,100,000,000 kroner, about \$286,000,000. This great project will necessitate some marked readjustments of living. Seven thousand fishermen must seek other waters or other occupations. Sixty-five villages and cities which are now located at the edge of the sea will become inland places and their trade or occupations radically changed. But on the other hand the reclaimed land will furnish farms for 300,000 Hollanders whose exports of bulbs, flowers, and cheese will be found in all the great markets of the world.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

13932. REUMERT, JOHANNES. The commercial geographic importance of the situation of Copenhagen. [Prize winning essay on the question set by the Royal Danish Geographical Society in 1926.] *Geog. Tidsskr. Suppl.* 1929: pp. 132.—The historical background of Copenhagen, which serves to illuminate

present conditions, is presented in considerable detail at the outset of the paper. The earliest commerce of the Baltic countries began before recorded history; evidence of it is clear in relics of the stone and bronze ages. The busiest trade route in the second century, B. C. was that connecting the river Elbe with the Moldan or Saale, the Danube and the Brenner Pass, because this route led to tin and copper mines, and to the amber found along the Danish shores of the North Sea. Later, with the Roman conquest of the Rhine region, a commercial country was developed near the Baltic; a land that sent out its pottery, glass, wine and Roman coins, and received in payment goose-down, amber, cattle, fur and slaves. In this period the Frieslanders became the principal trading people of the northern low countries. Following this development towns sprang up although the final forming of the towns did not occur until the twelfth century. From these early beginnings the significance of commercial and political movements to Copenhagen's growth is concisely outlined. A brief summary of the physiographic changes in relation to navigation is followed by a detailed discussion of the anthropo-geography of the Sound Region. In spite of a favorable location growth was retarded by various political and customs activities; with the establishment there of the seat of government of Denmark the favorable natural conditions, and the available capital resources for expansion resulted in the growth of Copenhagen to the position of the foremost seaport of the near-Baltic area. The two closing chapters deal with the Copenhagen of today, its prospects and its problems. The competitive position of Hamburg is analyzed as is also the general distribution of trade in the Baltic area. One of Copenhagen's handicaps is her lack of bulky outgoing cargo. In 1925 less than 10 per cent of incoming tonnage was without cargo for Copenhagen whereas over 33 per cent of outgoing tonnage failed to load any cargo there. The commercial-geographic importance of the situation of Copenhagen has been variable through the ages. Now that a great capital city has become also a busy port, location must be given as the important cause of the development. Copenhagen is but one of the transit ports for the Baltic trade; the most important still lie outside the Baltic area. A great traffic line now runs from the great cities of the North Sea to Hamburg. Could that line be continued to Copenhagen? Might not the Kiel Canal, which in its early days seemed to be a possible menace to the future of Copenhagen, make a mockery of those fears by leading a new stream of gold in over the coasts of Sealand? Cannot great ships from the south advantageously pass through the Canal and discharge their cargoes in Copenhagen, the most important transit place in the Baltic?—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 13900, 14567, 14580, 14582-14583, 14593, 14600, 14603-14604, 14607, 14665)

13933. GÜTTENBERGER, HEINRICH. Wiener Neustadt als Stadterscheinung und Wirtschaftsfaktor. [Wiener Neustadt, its characteristics and economic importance.] *Geog. Jahresber. a. Österreich.* 14-15 1929: 29-57.—Wiener Neustadt is situated in the midst of the Steinfeld, the southern part of the Basin of Vienna, on the Warne Fischta River. It was founded in the 13th century as a fortress for the defence of the important roads which connect Austria and Styria via the wide gap of Ödenburg. In the middle ages its commerce was remarkable; 16,000-18,000 inhabitants are said to have lived there in 1455. Turkish invasions stopped the development. The recent construction of the railway line between Vienna and Austria's most important seaport, Trieste has resulted in a new growth. Numer-

ous industrial works, especially cotton-mills and iron-ware factories, have been established resulting in a notable increase in the population (1923: 36,956 inhabitants). The well known Austro-Daimler factories are there as well as the first engine factory (founded in 1841). Post war frontiers caused certain industrial difficulties but the annexation of the Burgenland, the northern part of which looks to Wiener Neustadt as its natural market centre compensated in part for territorial losses. An interesting comparison with St. Pölten concludes the article. (Many maps and illustrations.)—*Hans G. Bobek.*

13934. MARTIN, ERICH. Südostthüringen. Das Schiefergebirge an der oberen Saale und der mittleren Elster. [South east Thuringia. The slate mountains on the upper Saale and the middle Elster.] *Geog. Bausteine.* (17) 1929: pp. 78.—The area described is a part of the so-called German Peneplain (*Germanische Rumpffläche*), extending from the Rhinlands to the Silesian Mountains, known by the name Vogtland. The article deals with the area of the peneplain in which the upper Saale River and the Elster River have cut down their meandering river systems. The author gives a short geographical introduction to the Vogtland on a morphological basis. Then on the basis of 18 suggested excursions he shows how men have worked in this area and how they have utilized the natural landscape in developing the present cultural landscape. The brief description and explanations were prepared with the intention of making a pamphlet-guide for teachers of geography.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich.*

13935. OVERBECK, HERMANN. Die Eifel und ihre Randlandschaften, eine kulturmorphogenetische Studie. [The Eifel and the neighboring regions, a culture-morphology study.] *Geog. Z.* 36(2): 65-78; (3) 1930: 157-169.—There is a significant contrast between the most elevated part of the Eifel itself on the one hand, and the neighboring country—the valleys of the Rhine and Mosel, and the region round Aachen—on the other. In the Eifel the climate is raw, in the other countries mentioned it is mild. Even in prehistoric times there was this difference between the wooded inner Eifel and the adjacent areas, which in neolithic times were still inhabited by an agricultural population. In the Roman period these parts witnessed a development which issued from the Roman towns. The main Eifel remained untouched except for the Roman roads and little scattered settlements on the slopes. A third period, after the departure of the Roman cohorts, has been characterized as the "Germanic landtaking." The Roman towns fell into ruins and the network of roads decayed. But the distribution of woodland and occupied country remained primarily unchanged. It was not until the 12th or 13th century, which may be considered as a fourth period, that things took another turn. Starting from the possessions of the Carolingians in the region bordering the Eifel, colonists, chiefly the clergy, penetrated the forests and cleared them for cultivation. Numbers of the then founded settlements became ruins again in the following period. But the inner Eifel henceforth ceased to be exclusively woodland, although woods determine, now as ever, its character. In the two last periods, the period of handicrafts and the modern one, of machines, the difference between the far distant inner Eifel and the adjacent country, traversed by high roads of commerce, has again become more marked. Here and there in the inner Eifel highly productive industrial undertakings did sometimes spring into existence, but most such industries, within a short time, were transplanted in the busy neighboring lands.—*Otto Berninger.*

13936. RINALDINI, BETTINA. Die Obergrenze der Dauersiedlung und die relative Höhe des Siedlungsraumes in Tirol. [The upper limit of permanent

settlement and its relative height in the Tyrol.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 72(1-2) 1929: 23-47.—The author supplies two maps illustrating the height of the upper border of permanent settlement as well as its relative height referring to the bottom of the valley. The maps are based partly on the literature on this subject, partly on unpublished records collected by the Geographical Institute of the University of Vienna, and observations made by the author herself. More than 800 different data were placed at her disposal. The height-lines of the first map as well as the different annotations of the second one were obtained by calculating the highest settlement of each small geographical unit and do not refer to the average of a larger group of them. From west to east a remarkable descent of the upper limit is noticeable. The greatest height is reached in the Ötztaler Alps by the hamlets Rofen (2,014 m.) on the northern, and Kurzras (2,014 m.) on the southern side. East of Brenner Pass the settlements do not exceed 1,800 m., in general not even 1,600 m. The upper limit in the northern Chalk Alps and north of the Tauern Ridge is especially low, remaining generally below 1,200 m., and in the north-eastern parts even below 1,000 m. According to the map of the relative heights, the greatest distances (over 1,200 m. in the upper Etsch Valley) occur in the deep cut southern valleys. In the North Tyrol and the Puster Tal, human dwellings do not rise more than 500 m. above the valley.—*Hans G. Bobek.*

13937. THOM, REINHARD. Ein Blick ins Ruhrgebiet. [A survey of the Ruhr territory.] *Geog. Anz.* 30(2) 1929: 46-50.

British Isles

(See also Entries 11572, 13152)

ENGLAND AND WALES

13938. WARD, HAROLD B. The Manchester ship canal. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci. Macomb, Illinois, May 3 and 4, 1929.* 22 Apr. 1930: 555-557.—After most bitter opposition and the overcoming of seemingly insuperable difficulties, the Manchester Lock Ship Canal was opened in 1894. Although up to 1912 the Canal was a distinctly losing proposition, it is now heavily trafficked, equipped with excellent facilities and every modern appliance for port efficiency; direct returns on the investment are still modest. With Manchester, a center for textiles and other industries, as the terminus, the canal has attracted interests associated with and dependent upon transportation, and has raised that city from 15th port in the United Kingdom in value of trade in 1894 to 4th in 1927; in tonnage, from 28th to 9th place. But if this canal, with its excellent position and opportunities is not distinctly profitable financially, no great profit should be expected from a comparable one penetrating the interior of any country.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

13939. FLORMAN, CARL. Sverige från luften. [Sweden from the air.] *Jorden Runt. Magasin f. Geog. och Resor.* 1 Jan. 1929: 49-64.—The author gives a vivid description of the Swedish natural and cultural landscapes as seen from the air in a trip from southern Sweden via Göteborg, Stockholm, Sundsvall and northward to Luleå. He claims that the delights of flying are augmented by the varied natural features of the country—its agricultural plains, its forests and streams, and its numerous lakes—and by the lake-studded landscape which makes landing safe and easy nearly everywhere. The light summer nights likewise prove a valuable asset to air travel.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

13940. STERNER, BJÖRN. Grängesberg som stordriftcentrum. [Grängesberg as a great mining center.] *Jorden Runt. Magasinf. Geog. och Resor.* 1 Feb. 1929: 99-114.—The iron ore deposits of Grängesberg were first worked as early as 1584 and have been relatively important ever since. The district gives evidence of the numerous small-scale operations which were formerly characteristic but have now fallen into disuse. Modern methods using power and machinery have transformed the slow moving workings of the past centuries into the hustling industrial center of today. The change has come so suddenly that newness characterizes everything about the old place—newness of mining establishments, factories, business district, and of dwellings. The statistical contrast is made vivid by the story of output of iron ore: total of entire period from 1600 to 1783 was about 250,000 tons; in 1890 it was 165,000 tons; in 1927 it was 1,345,650 tons. The total available deposits are so large that they are estimated to suffice for 300 years before being exhausted. Grängesberg is a geographically typical industrial community. In the center is the ore supply and the mines which furnish the mainspring of productivity, fringing it are machine shops, power plants and other technical appurtenances to the mining establishment, while concentrically beyond are the business houses, offices, and finally the residential section which extends to the edge of the unbroken forest beyond.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 14570, 14604)

13941. LYNN, MEDA. Cowboys of the Hungarian plains. *Travel.* 54(6) Apr. 1930: 28-30, 61, 62.—Pastoral life on the Hortobágy, the great plain near the city of Debreczen in Hungary, retains a great many characteristics of the ancestral Hungarian life of a thousand years ago. The four castes of shepherds—cowherds, *Csikósok* or horseherds, shepherds, and swineherds—all live a life which has changed little since the days of Árpád and the invading Magyars. Each flock or herd is allowed to pasture only on a certain definite area, and it is the shepherd's duty to know the almost invisible lines which mark the borders of his area and to keep his flock within it. The very dogs are descended from those brought into the country by the invading ancestors of the Hungarians. The great spectacle of the *puszta* is the Délibáb or Fata Morgana which, despite its scientific explanation, occasions many a fairy tale among the shepherd folk.—*E. D. Beynon.*

13942. MICHOTTE, P. L. Le rôle du charbon dans la balance commerciale de la Pologne. [The role of coal in the commercial balance of Poland.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royal Belge de Géog.* 53(2) 1929: 101-115.—The balance of trade in Poland is usually unfavorable. This is due mainly to the lack of foreign and national capital. Polish industries supply only the national market, while agricultural products, animal products, wood, and coal constitute nearly the total of all exportation. Polish coal, which has conquered the Baltic market and is exported through the harbors of Danzig and Gdynia, is the major export.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 14506, 14571)

13943. ПОПОВ, А. Н. ПОПОВ, А. Н. Город Архангельск. История, культура, экономика. [The city of Archangel, its history, culture and economic status.] Архангельское Общество Краеведения. 1928: pp. 61.—The author explains that due to inadequate means in the great field of research that faces the Archangel Geographical Society, this first monograph appears only at the end of the fifth year of the Society's

existence. Archangel is the only important cultural centre of northern Russia from the western border to the Bering Sea: it has no college of its own, but it accommodates seven scientific institutions and permanent expeditions of Leningrad and Moscow. Its importance will grow as an industrial lumbering sea port. The subject-matter is divided as follows: (1) history from the time of the city's founding which occurred after the first English trade expedition around Asia to India (commanded by Richard Chensler) was driven by a storm in 1553 to the mouth of North Dvina River. In 1733 a naval port was established. The development of the city's trade, its importance during the World War, when it was the only Russian port with free communication with the Allies, its role during the Allies' and White Russians' intervention in 1918-1920 are discussed. (2) Population and living conditions are illustrated by many statistical tables. In 1926 Archangel had a population of 72,634 (37,000 women and 15,733 children under nine). (3) Trade and industries (tables). (4) Conditions of the working class under the old regime. (5) Self-government, its development, budget 1923-28, trolley cars (since 1916), electric light (since 1915), hotels, etc. (6) Cultural life: schools, education, theatre, movies, press, scientific institutions (institute for industrial research founded 1924), experimental marsh field (since 1914), polar chemico-bacteriological institute (since 1923), fishing industry institute, experimental lumbering station, hydrographic station. (7) The importance of Archangel as a regional centre for the four northern provinces. (8) Places of interest in the city.—*Vladimir P. deSmitt.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 14574)

13944. SKATTUM, O. J. Trekk ov Afrika eldre kolonisasjonshistorie. [A resume of the early colonization history of Africa.] *Norsk Geog. Tidsskr.* 3(1) 1930: 4-15.—The location of Africa predestined it to become a seat of European colonization in early times and location is the chief factor which has led to the numerous politico-geographic problems which have ever centered upon it. The coastwise locations of early seats of colonies were due to the trade routes, the long voyage from Europe to India, the Indies, and China. Thus the trading nations all tended to establish their posts,—Portuguese, Spanish, French, British, Dutch, Danish, Norse, and even Swedish. The bases are discussed and underlying causes of progress of some and withdrawal of others dealt with. The notable expansion of France in west Africa was largely the carrying into effect of Faïdherbe's carefully developed plan of pushing inward across the Saharan barrier from the already established bases south, west, and north thus bringing into existence the vast virtually unbroken expanse now referred to as French West Africa.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 14682)

13945. AHLLMANN, HANS W., Jr. La Libye septentrionale. Études de géographie physique et humaine. [Northern Libya. Studies of physical and human geography.] *Geog. Ann.* 10(1-2) 1928: 1-119.—The discussion of the central part of the north African sector is based on studies made in the field during the winter of 1926-1927. The first 26 pages are devoted to the physiography of the area: the two Italian colonies of north Africa, Tripoli and Cyrénaica, a total of 1,640,000 square kilometers. The extensive terraces and evidences of changing level furnish the principal theme of this discussion. Climate, drainage, and vegetation are given full description as setting for the human

geography emphasized in the latter part of the article. The zones of natural vegetation are dominated by two broad formations: the maquis and the steppe, the former being the chief Mediterranean maritime response. Rainfall is the principal climatic factor, so important that other elements such as temperature and soil characteristics, are distinctly subordinated. The vegetation zones are the high maquis, low maquis, sub-tropical steppe, semi-arid steppe, and the desert. The studies in human occupancy are traced historically and regionally. The contrast in types of settlement where water is scarce and where water is abundant is clearly established, and interesting comparisons made with the nomads of northern Scandinavia where cold, rather than water and heat, is the geographic factor to which adjustment must be made.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

United States

(See also Entries 14605, 14624)

13946. ORLOVIUS, HEINZ. Amerika im Luftverkehr. [America and air traffic.] *Z. f. Geopolitik.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 233-243.—In the South American trade the French Aéropostale has, with the subvention of the government, made preparations to monopolize the airlines via Cape Verde Islands to Fernando Noronha, and the resistance which the air companies from United States have met in the ABC states may be attributed to French influence. Germany's position is menaced by the activity of Aéropostale. In the United States private companies run most lines of the postal air service, and companies are paid according to the amount of mail transported; the price varies according to the district, weather, etc. The states are responsible for the equipment along the route (lights, weather reports, marking). Airmail transport is not profitable as a government postal enterprise (\$7,000,000 deficit in 1929), but it is profitable for the private companies. Fundamental changes will bring methods nearer the European practice. About 80 lines were running in 1929, daily or once to three times a week. Despite high fares all passenger lines closed their balances with a considerable deficit due to the lack of customers. Pan American Airways, Inc. operate lines in Mexico, and the Miami-Havana and Miami-Nassau lines. By treaties with Pan-American Grace Airways and Peruvian Airways Corp. they extended their service over the western front of the continent. NYRBA (New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Air Lines, Inc.) became the eastern part of the loop which encircles South America. Since Jan. 1, 1930, weekly flights have been scheduled between Buenos Aires and Rio. French and German lines are competitive and an air transport union of European companies versus American may prove feasible. Airplane flights to the Poles, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines, show America's aero-political initiative.—*Werner Neuse.*

NORTHEASTERN STATES

13947. HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH. Weather and health. A study of daily mortality in New York City. *Bull. Natl. Research Council.* 75 Apr. 1930: pp. 161.—An investigation of the atmospheric temperature, humidity, and interdiurnal change of temperature on the day of death and on several preceding days, up to the 14th day, for each of 2,170 days of 1882 to 1888 inclusive, during which nearly 220,000 deaths occurred in New York City was made in the effort to learn more precisely the optimum conditions for human health in respect to these conditions. The evidence presented

indicates that the optimum temperature for man (so far as it is shown by death rates) is approximately 63° F. (average of day and night). However it appears that the optimum for children under five years of age is distinctly lower, from 55° to 60° F., and for old people somewhat higher. There is strong evidence that high relative humidity (80 to 90% of saturation) outdoors is decidedly best at temperatures near the optimum. It appears however that at 70° F., outdoor relative humidity of 50% is about optimum. Evidence is strong that a moderate variation from day to day in temperature is healthful. Slight drops in temperature are regularly and promptly followed by a fall in the death rate. Rises in temperature back to that which prevailed before the drop occurred are regularly accompanied by an increased death rate, but are less detrimental than the fall was beneficial. This elaborate study supports the conclusions of the author presented some years ago on the basis of other data. The climate of southeastern England is still considered to approach the optimum most closely, so far as healthfulness (as shown by death rates) is concerned. A special study was made of deaths from influenza and pneumonia and it was found that the higher the temperature in any season the fewer the deaths from pneumonia. This study does not reveal evidence as to the optimum weather conditions for mental activity nor for reproduction. Furthermore it is recognized that weather factors aside from temperature, humidity and variability may be highly significant. Conceivably, also, the various races and subraces of mankind may have different optima. New York in 1882-1888 contained chiefly people of north-European ancestry. (Prepared by the chairman, under the direction and with the advice of the committee on the Atmosphere and Man, of the National Research Council. It contains 47 figures, mostly climographs, 13 tables in text and 42 pp. of tables in appendix, 13 pp. of bibliography. Since 1888 deaths are recorded weekly in New York, not daily, hence the use of these old data.)—*Stephen S. Visher.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 14521, 14697)

13948. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM H.; and PATTON, CHARLES A. The climate of Ohio. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Wooster, Bull. No. 445.* Dec. 1929: pp. 69.

13949. COX, FLEMIN W. A problem of economic readjustment to geographic factors. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci., Macomb, Illinois, May 3 and 4, 1929.* 19 Apr. 1930: 315-321.—The readjustment of the business of an oil refinery company subsequent to a removal of the plant from New York to Lawrenceville, Illinois.

13950. KLAGES, K. H. Geographical distribution of variability in the yield of field crops in the states of the Mississippi Valley. *Ecology.* 11(2) Apr. 1930: 293-306.—The yields of corn, oats, wheat, barley, and rye in the states of the Mississippi valley are analyzed from the standpoints of average yields, seasonal variability in yields, trends in yields, and degrees of correlation existing between the yields of separate crops in the several states. The degrees of variability in the yields of all crops except hard red winter wheat, were found to be greater in the Great Plains states than in the more humid states to the east. The average yields with the exception of hard red winter wheat were lower in the Plains than in the states to the east. The trend in the yields of the several crops, as indicated by the slope of the line of least squares, tended to increase more rapidly in the eastern than in the western states. Negative trends were more common in the yields of crops in the Great Plains than in the states to the east.

The correlation between yields of individual crops varied geographically. Higher correlation was more apparent in the Great Plains than to the east. The data presented indicate that the geographical localization of the lowest degrees of variability in crop yields corresponds well to the section to which the crop is best adapted. The region to which a crop is best adapted may also often be disclosed by uniformly high yields. Thus high yields and low variability in yields are encountered in the region of ecological optimum. An exception to this rule was found where the production was of relatively little importance. Another exception was the behavior of yields of wheat in the hard red spring wheat producing states. Although yields were fairly low and variability high, nevertheless this wheat is better adapted to those states than to the more humid ones. (8 tables, 5 maps.)—*Stephen. S. Visher.*

13951. SNIDER, H. J. Investigations of agricultural soils in southern Illinois. *Trans. Illinois State Acad. Sci. Macomb, Illinois, May 3 and 4, 1929.* 19 Apr. 1930: 89-102.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 10363, 14485)

13952. DAVIS, D. H. A study of the succession of human activities in the Kentucky Mountains. *J. of Geog.* 29(3) Mar. 1930: 85-100.—Prehistoric man occupied the hill-country of eastern Kentucky, finding shelter in the limestone caves and beneath rock ledges and subsisting by besticultural and nemoricultural adjustments to fauna and flora. During the Indian period the area was practically unoccupied—serving as a buffer zone between hostile tribes. During the last quarter of the 18th century white settlement began, flowing into the area along the stream valleys and through the physiographic gaps. This directed migration fused Dutch, German, Huguenot, French, Scotch-Irish and English into a new type of American—the backwoodsman, able to cope with problems of transmontane settlement and geographic adjustment. Although the attractive lands of the Bluegrass and the Ohio Valley lay beyond, many of the emigrants found the hill-country environment more attractive as a locus of settlement. Since the coming of the frontiersman the area has passed through four stages of geographic adjustment: (a) A period of rapid settlement during which an important but soon-abandoned emigrant trail ran through the region. Besticulture with supplementary pioneer agriculture characterized this period. (b) A period of agricultural adjustment involving the utilization of land of ever increasing steepness. This period was characterized by increasing relative over-population, by local economic self-sufficiency under regional isolation, and by the survival and perpetuation of pioneer socialized traits. (c) A period of nemoricultural adjustment (1890-1910 approximately) during which poplar and walnut were first extracted, but later the area being almost completely denuded of both hardwoods and conifers. (d) A period of saxicultural adjustment bringing an influx of alien and Negro coal miners. The utilization of this element of the environment has been largely occasioned by the building of roads inaugurated by the development of nemoriculture during the preceding period. Up to 1890, the inhabitants of the Kentucky hill country were correctly termed "our contemporary ancestors," but this is no longer true. The changing relative location of the region has caused the superimposition of twentieth century forms of geographic adjustment upon a previously self-sufficient agricultural community, so that the mountaineer of fiction has disappeared.—*G. T. Renner.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 12369, 13050)

13953. BAKER, OLIVER E. Agricultural regions of North America.—The Pacific Subtropical Crops region. *Econ. Geog.* 6(2) 1930: 166-190.—The Pacific Subtropical Crops region is confined to the valleys of central and southern California and includes also the Coastal Belt south of Santa Cruz. It is one of the smallest of the agricultural regions of North America averaging about 125 miles wide and 800 miles long. The total area of the United States portion is about 50,000,000 acres but fully 10,000,000 of these are in the Coast Ranges, the San Gabriel and other mountains. Of the forty million acres of land in the region, excluding the mountains and the desert, only 16 per cent was in crops, including orchards, in 1924, while practically all the remainder was used for pasture. Despite this small proportion of the land in crops, the value of the crops per square mile in 1919 was greater than in any other agricultural region except the Corn Belt. Covering but one-third of the land area of California it includes over 93 per cent of the people of the State. Notwithstanding its large local markets a larger proportion of the agricultural products are shipped out than from any other agricultural region of North America. In 1919 the average value of the crops per acre was nearly \$100, as compared with \$40 for the nation as a whole. About half of the value of all crops in the region consisted of fruits and nuts. In no other region do fruits constitute so large a proportion of the value of all crops, and only in the Middle Atlantic Trucking Region are vegetables as important. The influence of the oceans, which moderate the winter temperatures, appears to be the dominant factor in determining the utilization of the lands in both these regions, but a contributory factor is the growth of large urban populations along the eastern and the arid western coasts of the continent. Three other crops, besides fruit and vegetables, are of great importance in several localities of the region—dry beans, sugar beets, and cotton. The beans are grown along the southern coast, in the Salinas Valley, and in the central part of the Great Valley. Nearly the entire lima bean crop of the United States is grown in southern California, mostly in the fog zone within ten miles of the coast. The largest acreage of sugar beets is also along the southern coast, while cotton is grown only in the interior valleys, mostly in the San Joaquin Valley and in the Imperial and Palo Verde valleys.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

13954. BOLINDER, GUSTAF. Puebloindianerna. [The Pueblo Indians.] *Jorden Runt. Magasin f. Geog. och Resor.* 1 Feb. 1929: 87-98.—The pueblo Indians of southwestern United States are unique in that they have developed permanent terraced dwellings on a scale found nowhere else among the so-called primitive peoples of the earth. That the deeply dissected plateau landscape has been a strong factor in this development seems certain. Streams have developed narrow alluvial plains along their deeply entrenched courses; there is the source of water and the seat of agriculture. Corn is the chief crop. Along the steep canyon walls were the places most easily defended hence the maximum security of mesa tops became the most desirable locations of the villages, the 3 to 5-storied pueblos. The cultural life is dominated by the idea of propitiating the weather gods—rain is the goal most sought after, because rain is essential not only as an immediate source of moisture for growing crops but also a source of storage water for irrigation. Their art is symbolic of lightning, thunder, and rain; by painting representations of these it is thought that storms are induced to come bringing with them the welcome rain.

The rain of the desert areas is nearly always of the thunderstorm type, hence the ever-present lightning and thunder. Even their famous snake dance is motivated by the idea of appeasing the rain-god; the snakes are bathed first and then held alive in the mouths of the dancers. The water in which they are dipped symbolizes the hoped-for rain, the darting movements of the snakes as the dance progresses symbolizes the lightning flash. After the ceremonial the snakes are turned loose unharmed, not allowed to be killed because to do so would incur the ill will of the rain-god.—*Nels A. Bengtson.*

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

13955. REGRAY, M. H. Le Brésil. [Brazil.] *Soc. de Géog. Commerciale du Havre, Bull.* 45 (1-4) 1928: 1-17.

13956. UNSIGNED. Historical South American ports—Callao. *The Grace Log.* 13 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 74-75, 79.

13957. UNSIGNED. Le Brésil d'aujourd'hui. [Modern Brazil.] *Soc. de Géog. Commerciale du Havre, Bull.* 45 (1-4) 1928: 19-44.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 13991, 15413)

13958. ANGULO, JAIME de, and FREELAND, L. S. A practical scheme for a semantic classification. *Anthropos.* 25 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 137-146.

13959. BOOY, THEODOOR de [edited by C. H. de GOEJE]. The language of the Macoas (Motilones). *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnogr.* 30 (1-3) 1929: 53-58.—[Information collected on expedition to Sierra de Perijá.]—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

13960. GEIJER, HERMAN. De svenska dialektundersökningarna vid skiljovägen. [The Swedish dialect researches at the cross roads.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20 (4) 1930: 233-250.—The excellent work that has already been done, with the support of various public institutions, in the study of local Swedish dialects will need more financial assistance through Riksdag appropriations and through other means if it is to achieve the highly valuable goal that should be possible.—*Walter Sandelius.*

13961. JESPERSEN, OTTO. Nature and art in language. *Amer. Speech.* 5 (2): Dec. 1929: 89-103.—This is a popular article on modern European languages. The coinage of new words, etymology both false and true, and the drawbacks of artificial languages are discussed.—*C. P. Pearson.*

13962. MEILLET, A. Une enquête linguistique universelle. [A universal linguistic inquiry.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Linguistique de Paris.* 29 (3) 1929: 77-81.

13963. RANDOLPH, VANCE, and SANKEE, PATTI. Dialectal survivals in the Ozarks. *Amer. Speech.* 5 (4) Apr. 1930: 264-269. [The first article in this series appeared in *Amer. Speech*, Oct. 1927, vol. 3, p. 1-2.]—*G. H. Doane.*

13964. SALVATORI, GIUSEPPE. Storia, miti, e canzoni degli antichi lituani. [History, myths, and songs of the ancient Lithuanians.] *Nuova Antologia.* 271 (1396) May 16, 1930: 248-261.—After centuries of subjection, Lithuania is again a free nation. Its language is the most primitive of the Indo-European group. Rhythm is an important characteristic of Lithuanian because the accent is not fixed. The mythology is very primitive. The poetry is quite beautiful, whether it is the death chant, *Raudos*, or other types. The Lithuanian popular poetry was, singularly enough, explored by Goethe, Lessing, and Herder. A poetic revival has occurred since the Lithuanians attained their independence.—*J. C. Russell.*

13965. CHING-CHUN, WANG. A Roman alphabet for a modern China. *Asia.* 30 (6) Jun. 1930: 437-439, 459-462, 464.

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 10031, 10158, 13978)

13966. BARRETT, S. A. A form for recording data of field surveys. *Bull. Natl. Research Council*, #74. 1929: 79-82.—Townsend Miller has developed, under the auspices of the Milwaukee Public Museum, a four sheet form for recording survey data of archaeological sites and features as uniformly as possible. The first of the four sheets presents a section divided into sixteenths upon which are entered all features which will serve as guides to the worker in the field, as well as all archaeological records already in existence. The second sheet contains blanks for data by which such sites as appear on the first sheet by number may be identified. Additional data concerning each site are entered upon the third sheet. The fourth sheet is of cross-section paper, adapted for making careful drawings of the features of the sites. When completed the various sheets are indexed and filed in a notebook in accordance with a key system. This form has been in actual use, and Boy Scouts have demonstrated that it is a perfectly easy and workable method for use by almost anyone.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

13967. GREENMAN, E. F. A form for collection inventories. *Bull. Natl. Research Council* #74. 1929: 82-88.—There is a need for devising means of describing archaeological objects, in order that the work done at one institution may be compared with that of another. A method is here presented for classifying hafted points (the so-called arrowheads, spearheads, knives, drills, etc.). The plan is based upon four interrelated columns of adjectives, each of which deals with certain definite attributes of these specimens. In the first column hafted points are divided into four main classes on the basis of outline—angular, convex, concave and indeterminate. The second column describes types, i.e., the frequent linking together of a number of features on the same specimen. The third column is devoted to single details, intentional, definite and well made. The fourth column records the conditions under which the specimen was found. In describing a given collection, it would be necessary to group the specimens on the basis of this classification and then to use a code made by reference to these four columns, and deciphered in the same manner. The principal aims of this method are: first, to expedite comparison of work done in various states, by various individuals; and second, to make possible

the placing on paper with a small expenditure of time and in a comparatively precise manner the facts regarding a collection of specimens, for the purpose of study and record. Such a record, made by one who fully understands his work, will be of almost as much value to the student as the original objects.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

13968. SMITH, GRAFTON ELLIOT. The migrations of early culture. A study of the significance of the geographical distribution of the practices of mummification as evidence of the migrations of peoples and the spread of certain customs and beliefs. *Publ. Univ. Manchester.* No. 102, *Ethnological Ser.* No. 1. 1929: pp. vii+154.—[A reprint of the book of the same name first published in 1915].—*E. D. Harvey.*

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

13969. CAPITAN, LOUIS. Comparaison de la céramique des Pueblos avec les céramiques énéolithiques du vieux monde. [Comparison of the Pueblo ceramics with the eneolithic ceramics of the old world.] *Atti. d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre 1926.* 1. 1928: 467-469.

13970. CAPITAN, LOUIS. L'homme paléolithique dans l'Amérique du Nord. [Paleolithic man in North America.] *Atti. d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Americanisti, Roma-Settembre 1926.* 1. 1928: 273-275.—The author asserts that the presence of paleolithic man in North America has been proven, and refers particularly to the Florida finds.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

13971. PITTARD, EUGÈNE. Un nouveau crâne humain d'une cité lacustre de la période néolithique (lac de la Neuchâtel). [A new human skull from a lake city of the neolithic period (Lake Neuchâtel).] *Naturforschende Gesellsch. Basel Verhandl., 1928-1929.* Part 2. 40 Dec. 1929: 35-42.—This is a description of a skull, jaw, and other bones found recently in the lowest deposit (IV d'Auvernier) at Port Conty. The skull is imperfect, lacks theinion, but appears to have a cephalic index of 75. Other measurements are given. The jaw and bones may not belong to the skull. The author speculates as to the racial origin of these remains.—*C. P. Pearson.*

13972. OSBORN, HENRY FAIRFIELD. The romance of the woolly mammoth. The first extinct mammal to be found by man—The million year quest for ivory—Fidelity and accuracy of the Aurignacian and Magdalenian artists—Aurignacian mammoth hunters of Moravia—Eastern migration of the woolly mammoth to North America. *Natural Hist.* 30(3) May-Jun. 1928: 227-241.

13973. THONE, FRANK. Terraces of shrunken lake tell story of Egypt a thousand centuries ago. *Sci. News Letter.* 17(480) Jun. 21, 1930: 388-389, 396.—Record of prehistoric man in Egypt in the Faiyum.

13974. UNSIGNED. Sinanthropus, the Peking man. *Sci. Amer.* 142(6) Jun. 1930: 440-441.—As evidence accumulates, the million-year-old fossils found in China are assuming increasing importance.

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 13969-13970)

13975. DOUGLASS, ANDREW ELLICOTT. The secret of the Southwest solved by talkative tree rings. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 56(6) Dec. 1929: 737-770.—Preliminary report on the study of tree rings of beams from ruined buildings of cliff-dwellers and Pueblo Indians, and of living trees, in the Southwest, by means of which horizons of American history have been carried back nearly eight centuries before the Columbian discovery, and in addition have provided the beginnings of a continuous weather chart for 1200 years. The re-

searches are of the utmost importance to American archeology, as they afford the means for determining with remarkable accuracy the years of the cutting of beams that entered into the building of many ancient villages.—*F. W. Hodge.*

13976. HAWLEY, FLORENCE M. Prehistoric pottery pigments in the Southwest. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 31(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 731-754.—An introductory account of the Pueblo pottery-making process, the application of the slip and of decorative pigments, polishing and firing. The pigments used, effect of firing on different colors, chemical tests of pigments from ancient sites, and, based thereon, follows a discussion of the cultural expansion and influences of pottery in the Southwest.—*F. W. Hodge.*

13977. McKERN, W. C. Excavation of the Nicholls Mound of Wisconsin. *Bull. Natl. Research Council,* #74. 1929: 57-60.—In the summer of 1928 a Milwaukee Public Museum archaeological field party investigated a group of mounds, the largest of which is the Nicholls Mound, on the shores of the Mississippi River, in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin. The center of the Nicholls Mound contained an angular, bark-covered, flat-bottomed pit, in which had been placed the remains of six adult individuals and one small child. The materials and data obtained from this mound group define a new archaic culture for Wisconsin. No single trait of previously defined Wisconsin mound builders' cultures is evidenced in these finds. All of the culture traits illustrated are compatible with the Hopewell culture of Ohio, and at least half of them are recognized Hopewell markers, such as the concave-based platform pipes, pearl beads, copper breast plates with cloth adhering, wooden beads covered with sheet silver, type of copper celts, type of pottery and copper ear spoons. The only immediate conclusion to be advanced is that a group or groups of mound-building Indians in locally prehistoric Wisconsin possessed a Hopewell-like complex of culture traits which can hardly be explained from any other consideration than that of dominant influence of Ohio Hopewell culture.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

13978. PARKER, A. C. The value to the state of archaeological surveys. *Bull. Natl. Research Council,* #74. 1929: 31-44.—The need of educating the masses to an appreciation of the scientific and historical value of archaeological remains, and the necessity of preventing promiscuous exploitation. Discusses also (1) the agencies operating state-wide archaeological surveys, their plans and support; (2) the state survey versus the outside museum; (3) method of conducting field examination; (4) data on Indian sites and monuments. A discussion by George K. Throop follows.—*F. W. Hodge.*

ASIA

(See also Entry 13922)

13979. BARTLETT, HARLEY HARRIS. The carvings of the Paiwan of Formosa. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters.* 10 1928 (Publ. 1929): 53-59.

13980. BISHOP, C. W. Archaeological field-work in China. *Smithsonian Inst. & Explorations and Field-Work. Smithsonian Inst.* 1928. Publ. #3011. 1929: 133-140.—*E. D. Harvey.*

13981. KLEIWEG de ZWAAN, J. P. Wat weten wij van den voorhistorischen mensch in den Indischen Archipel en op het naburig Aziatisch Continent? [What do we know about prehistoric man in the Netherlands East Indian Archipelago and on the adjacent Asiatic continent?] *Tijdschr. v. h. Koninkrijk Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap.* 45(4) Jul. 1928: 551-576.—In this article Kleiweg de Zwaan gives a summary of the literature on this subject. The oldest skeletal remains are the skulls of Wadjak (Eastern Java), discovered by Dubois in 1890. The parts of skeletons found by Tober

in Djambi (Sumatra) are of later origin. Human skeletons, the age of which is not determinable, were found in the Malav Peninsula, also. A prehistoric skull, resembling the Negrito-skulls of the old Philippine graves, was found in Manila. In Tonkin and Annam, skulls of a pre-Indonesian, Negrito type have been discovered. The oldest known stone artifact is an axe, found in 1924 by J. H. Neumann in Deli (eastern Sumatra). Also stone artifacts have been found in other parts of Sumatra (Djambi, Palembang, the Lampong districts), in Sërawak, Lamontjong (South Celebes), Malacca, Indo-China (Tonkin, Cochin China, Anam,

Laos, and Burma). The stone wedges and axes of the Indian Archipelago, especially those from Java, but also those from Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippine Islands, and the Moluccas are of more recent origin. Especial mysterious forces were ascribed to these "thunderstones" as they are called. The best authority on the neolithic artifacts of the East Indies is P. van Stein Callenfels, who divides them in four periods covering the years from 2000-1000 B.C. The Viennese scholar, Heine-Geldern, independently of van Stein Callenfels comes to the same conclusions.—*Hendrik H. Juynboll.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 13968, 15402, 15435-15436, 15510, 15520, 15551)

13982. BECKER, R. אִין די שידלפארם און די ראט-עסין? יידישער וויסנשאפטליכער אינסטיטוט. עקאנאמיש-סטאטיסטישע סקעציע. שריפטן פאר עקאנאמיק און סטאטיסטיק. 1 1928: 114-116.—In the past, great importance has been assigned to the cranial index as a means of determining racial affiliation. But the latest anthropometric investigations have led to scepticism with regard to the exclusive importance of this measurement. Many studies on the influence of environment on the cranial dimensions have proven that they cannot be regarded as certain signs of racial affinity. All that the cranial index can do is to characterize the people of a certain land, i.e., to serve as the sign of the ethnic unity of a given group of people that has lived in one land for a length of time, in isolation and under specific circumstances.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

13983. BOWMAN, A. A. The mind of primitive man. *Proc. Royal Philos. Soc. Glasgow.* 56 1928: 61-81.—Under the rubrics of totem, mana, initiation, and ceremonial eating the author tries to show some of the probable mental attitudes of primitive man. He points out that the absence of any rational categorical connection between all the things which have been cited as totems compels us to seek the explanation of the totem in some deeper personal identification between totemic object and man. Objective appearances are misleading and useless. Bowman believes that this identification is inherent in the primitive's concept of life *ab ovo*. Acquisition of the totem is transmission of life, perhaps an aspect of reincarnation. Rites of initiation and ceremonial usage are ancillary to mere bodily growth and natural living. Bowman concludes: "Man is not exclusively preoccupied with the work of fitting himself to a physical environment. Rather he is busy creating a world of thoughts and values fit for spirits to live in. His mind is ever trying to live up to itself as the subject of an experience." Again he says: "What the savage thinks is largely determined by what he feels."—*C. P. Pearson.*

13984. ROZHITSIN, V. S. РОЖИЦИН. В. С. Социально-экономические основы мифологии. [The social economic principles of mythology.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 34(4) 1929: 238-242. *Emma Bezpalczyk.*

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 13954)

13985. GUSINDE, MARTIN. Ein zweites Memorial del Fray Alonso de Benavides aufgefunden. [The discovery of a second memorial to Fray Alonso de Benavides.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. Wien.* 60(2-3) 1930: 186-190.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

13986. PARSONS, ELSIE CLEWS. The social organization of the Tewa of New Mexico. *Memoirs, Amer. Anthropol. Assn.* (36) 1929: pp. 309.—The article comprises an intensive and valuable study derived from native informants of the Tewa Pueblos of Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, and more especially San Juan, with sidelights on Tesuque—the family, kinship, clanship moieties, kivas, governor and officers, ceremonial organization and calendar, ritual, supernaturals, with a comparative discussion, a collection of ten folktales from Nambé, bibliography, and genealogical tables. Some of the illustrations are from native drawings in color.—*F. W. Hodge.*

13987. SHOEMAKER, HENRY W. Origins of the Pennsylvanian German gypsies. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 8(4) 1929: 181-183.

13988. STEPHEN, ALEXANDER M. Hopi tales. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore.* 42(163) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 1-72.—Twenty-eight tales recorded between 1883 and 1893 by one more intimate with Navaho than with Hopi culture, with the result pointed out by Dr. Elsie Clews Parsons (who annotated the tales) in her preface to the collection. Dr. Parsons deems it opportune to publish the "original records on which the misapprehensions of Hopi history [notably by Mindeleff and Fewkes] were based, not only as folk tale material, if not folk tale proper, but as a corrective to the misinterpretive theory of migration by clan that has persisted in Pueblo ethnography for many years."—*F. W. Hodge.*

13989. WISSLER, CLARK. The universal appeal of the American Indian. *Natural Hist.* 30(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 33-40.—The article corrects the popular fallacy in regard to the types of Indian cultures in the United States and Alaska, with illustrations from the excellent series of models in the American Museum of Natural History. The white man owes the Indian for his knowledge of woodcraft, methods of hunting and farming, various inventions, and especially for the Indian's contribution to the world's food plants and tobacco.—*F. W. Hodge.*

SOUTH AMERICA

13990. PLOETZ, HERMANN, and MÉTRAUX, ALFRED. La civilisation matérielle et la vie sociale et religieuse des indiens Zé du Brésil méridional et oriental. [The material civilization and the social and religious life of the Indians of central and eastern Brazil.] *Rev. d. Inst. d. Ethnologia de la Univ. Nacional de Tucumán.* 1(2) 1930: 107-238.

13991. TORIBIO MEDINA, JOSÉ. Bibliografía de las lenguas Quechua y Aymará. [Bibliography of the Quichua and Aymara languages.] *Contrib. Museum Amer. Indian, Heye Foundation.* 7(7) 1930: pp. 114.

EUROPE

(See also Entry 13941)

13992. BREZINA, ERNST, and WASTL, JOSEF. Anthropologische, konstitutions und gewerbehygienische Untersuchungen an Wiener Strassenbahnedien-

steten. [Anthropological research as to health and industrial hygiene among the street car workers of Vienna.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 59 (1) 1929: 19-38.—Race mixture is greatest in Vienna and lower Austria as well as in parts of Czechoslovakia; in the other sections of the former federation, which are essentially agrarian, it is not so pronounced. In lower Austria, the Alpine race is predominant; in the other lands of the federation, the Nordic and the Daniric; and in Czechoslovakia and lower Austria, the eastern race. (Eleven pages of biometrical statistical tables summarize the entire study, including not only problems of race but those of health.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

13993. MATREKHIN. МАТРЕХИН. О лопарской школе. [The lopar school.] *Тайга и Тундра.* 2 1930: 86-87. (The author is a Lopar.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

13994. McGOVERN, J. B. MONTGOMERY. Evil demons of the Tyrol. Honoring the goddess Perchta—Strange superstitions of the Tyrolean peasantry—Ancient rites in modern Europe. *Travel.* 55 (3) Jul. 1930: 34-37, 50.

13995. TALEEVA. ТАЛЕЕВА. Положение ненецкой (самседской) женщины. [The life of a Samoyed woman.] *Тайга и Тундра.* 2 1930: 127-129. (The authoress is a Samoyed.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

AFRICA

13996. AL-ZĀHIRI, MUHAMMAD AL-SA'ID. Baḥṭh tarīf fī al-tawārīj almulaththamīn. [A study in the veiled Touareg.] *Al-Mukhtaṣaf.* 76 (4) Apr. 1930: 411-417; (5) May 1930: 555-560.—The Touareg are a Moslem Berber tribe in the southern part of Algeria and the western part of the desert of Tripoli. Some are under French influence. The men go veiled but not the women. When the chief dies his nephew succeeds him. Descent is reckoned through the female line. Their alphabet is something like the Phoenician, and the women study and compose poetry. Their method of writing is boustrophedon. Though Moslem by name, very few of the men can read the Koran. Family life is monogamous and divorce not common. The birth of a girl is much more of an occasion for rejoicing than the birth of a boy. Kissing is considered a great disgrace, smelling takes its place. The men are known by the names of their wives and the children by their mothers' names. No man is supposed to remove his veil except when he is indoors in his own home. It is considered bad manners for a man to appear unveiled in the presence of a woman. In their social gatherings the women control the situation and make the men dance for them. (One illustration of their alphabet.)—*Philip K. Hitti.*

13997. BROWNE, G. St. J. ORDE. An African shell ornament. *J. African Soc.* 29 (115) Apr. 1930: 285-289.—In the Kigoma Province of Tanganyika Territory occurs a white shell ornament known as a *Kibangwa*. It is often found in east central Africa, Mt. Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, on the banks of the Luabala, and in the Congo among the people of Bukoba and Biharamulo. It is worked flat and smooth, usually without decoration, and is the size of a crown piece. It is usually pierced through the center or edge. It may be worn as a necklace, but may appear as a pendant or be tied to the arm or leg. Crescent or triangular forms are found. In Kigoma Province the chiefs use these shells as part of their regalia. Formerly the shells were worn by doctors in Nyamwezi, and have come to be valued as charms. They are usually bestowed by chiefs on new chiefs. The Nyiha and the Mambwe restrict their use to women. The Muhambwe make much ceremonial use of them. A commoner may wear a triangular *Kibangwa* on the back of the neck. Among the Haa of Kasulu they are regarded as valuable ornaments, but without special significance. Half moon forms are worn by both sexes. These ornaments are

also known as *Vibangwa* and by other names. They are not found in the western Congo or Angola, nor are they known among the Nilotic and South African peoples.—*C. P. Pearson.*

13998. FLEISCHER, C., and WILKIE, M. B. Specimens of folk-lore of the Ga-people on the Gold Coast. *Africa.* 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 361-368.—[The selections appear in the Ga language with translations by the authors.]—*R. W. Logan.*

13999. GALWAY, SIR HENRY L. Nigeria in the "nineties." *J. African Soc.* 29 (115) Apr. 1930: 221-247.—Personal recollections of Benin City.—*C. P. Pearson.*

14000. HICHENS, WILLIAM. Black magic in eastern Africa. *Empire Rev.* 51 (348) Jan. 1930: 30-40.—Voodooism has appeared on a large scale among the tribesmen of East Africa. It is carried on by a secret society of witch doctors, the Baswezi, and has resulted in many deaths among the terrorized natives of Tanganyika. The colonial government is combatting this in vigorous fashion.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14001. LESTRADE, G. P. Some notes on the political organization of the Venda-speaking tribes. *Africa.* 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 306-322.—The author first gives the ethnic constitution of the tribes. Members of the same family, clan, food-taboo groups, etc., may belong to different tribes, and the same tribe may contain members of various families, clans, taboo-groups, etc. The smallest political unit is the household group consisting of a family or group of families, usually but not necessarily belonging to the same clan. The composition of the *khoro* (assembly), the powers of the *mukoma* (household head), and the operation of the *vhanna* (judicial council advising the *mukoma*) are described. This smallest political unit is duplicated in the larger units of the district and tribal area. The tribal chief is an "almost absolute lord and master over his people," partly because of the stress laid upon his sacred character. His language differs from that of the others, and names associated with him differ from those associated with the common people. He is nevertheless bound by law and custom. The position of women is noticeably superior to that accorded them in other tribes. This is particularly true of the older sister of the head of the household group. Women may inherit property in their own right, and regularly succeed to chieftainships even with a male successor present. The author describes the order of male and female succession, the position of wives, the filling of a regency, and the custom of peaceful succession. (A résumé in French follows.)—*R. W. Logan.*

14002. MAES, J. Les figurines sculptées du Bas-Congo. [Carved figures of the lower Congo.] *Africa.* 3 (3) Jul. 1930: 347-359.—All the peoples who occupy the territory extending from Stanley Pool to the mouth of the Congo possess wood-carved figures that are generally called fetishes. The author believes that some of these figures are rather for commemorative or allegorical purposes. The fetish carvings symbolize a human being or an animal, and are characterized by the presence of magic substances generally placed in the head or the stomach of the figure. Without these the figures have no special meaning or power. Only the medicine man can place these substances; through them the native believes that he enters into relation with the spirit that he wishes to invoke. The author describes the various types of fetish carvings. Some belong to the group and have their own temple. Any one has the right to visit them after making an offering to the medicine man. Some figures may be owned only by the chief. The commemorative and allegorical carvings have no magic substances in them, nails or other pointed objects, and are generally more beautiful than the fetish carvings. (Photographs from the collection in the Congo

Museum at Tervueren illustrate the various types.)—*R. W. Logan.*

14003. MEEK, C. K. A religious festival in northern Nigeria. *Africa*. 3(3) Jul. 1930: 323-346.—The Gboare (men of the people) of the Bata tribe believe in a remote sky god, but they do not, like many of the Adamawa tribes, associate him with the sun, nor do they perform any of the rites of the sun. Neither do they practise the cruder forms of fetishism. Their religion is largely anthropomorphic. The author describes the cult of Nzeanzo, "the boy who is not a boy," his exploits, and the cult at his shrine. The chief does not perform religious rites; it is a misnomer to call him a high-priest or a priest-king. He is merely the overseer or president of all the cults, and is held responsible for the due performance of the rites. Dues sent to the chief do, however, partake of a semi-sacred character. There follows a detailed description of the festival that lasted for three days. The neighboring tribe of Bachama believes in the possibility of reincarnation. Their ideas of the condition of life in the next world are as hazy as our own. They have special hunting and agricultural rites.—*R. W. Logan.*

14004. RÜTIMEYER, L. Über altägyptische Relikte im heutigen Ägypten und Nubien sowie im übrigen Afrika. [Ancient Egyptian remains in modern Egypt, Nubia, and the rest of Africa.] *Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Basel Verhandl.* 1928-1929, Part 2. 40 Dec. 1929: 459-485.—The author has made comparisons between a great variety of objects now in daily use in North Africa and objects which are known to have served the same purposes in ancient Egypt. Among the objects considered are household utensils, tools, weapons, agricultural implements, boats, and musical instruments. Many of these articles are illustrated in detail. The contacts of the ancient Egyptians with other parts of Africa are discussed in an attempt to explain these similarities, but the question of priority of invention as well as that of the direction of diffusion and borrowing remain in the realm of guesswork.—*C. P. Pearson.*

14005. SHROPSHIRE, DENYS. The initiation of a doctor of the WaBarwe tribe. *Man*. 29(12) Dec. 1929: 205-206.—*W. D. Wallis.*

14006. SHROPSHIRE, DENYS. The Jangu of the WaBarwe. *Man*. 29(4) Apr. 1929: 73-74.—*W. D. Wallis.*

14007. WHITEHEAD, G. O. Social change among the Bari. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 12(1) 1929: 91-97.—The Bari are linked with the Masai and the Nandi. These people are made up principally of two groups, the Lui or freeman, and the Dupi or chiefs. Within three generations the servile classes have been gradually emancipating themselves as the result of trade demands from the outside. Pastoral life is giving way to agriculture. As a result of these changes the chiefs are losing their traditional claims on the people. The author gives some legends of the Dupi which profess to tell how they came to lose their freedom.—*C. P. Pearson.*

14008. WITTE, P. A. Der Zwillingskult bei den Ewe-Negern. [The cult of twins among the Ewe Negroes.] *Anthropos*. 24(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 943-951.—Twins hear everything and understand everything; they have their own peculiar perceptions. In respect to food, clothing, and instruction, both twins must be treated alike; similar treatment must be accorded similars. When one twin dies, the survivor is only "a half." When a twin marries he attains a distinct individuality. The first born is not so-called, but is referred to as the younger, and the later born, as the older. The Ewe have three sets of designations for twins: if males, they are called *Akuete* and *Akuete*; if females, *Akuete* and *Akoko*; if male and female, *Akuete* and *Akuete* (in Anelio). The handling and instruction

of twins involves great delicacy and care.—*W. D. Wallis.*

ASIA

(See also Entry 13920)

14009. ABRAMOV, I. АБРАМОВ, И. Хозяйственная деятельность эвэнкийского населения Тунгиро-Олекминского района. [The economic life of the Tungus population in the Tungiro-Olekminsk region.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 13-15.—The author, a Tungus of this region, describes the life and work of the Tungus.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14010. AFANAS'EV, АФАНАСЬЕВ. Жизнь женщины эвэнки (тунгуски) на Сахалине. [The life of a Tungus woman in Sakhalin.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 121-124.—(The author is a Tungus.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

14011. AFANAS'EV, G. АФАНАСЬЕВ, Г. Жизнь эвэнков о. Сахалина. [The life of the Tungus on the Island of Sakhalin.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 18-22.—The author, a Tungus from Sakhalin, speaks of the distribution of the Tungus, ways of hunting, and migration.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14012. ALACHEV, АЛACHEV. Новый быт у остяков. [The new life among the Ostiaks.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 134-139.—The author, an Ostiak, gives many characteristic details from the life of the Ostiaks of the Berezov region during Czarist times, and proceeds to describe minutely their present-day mode of living and all that has been done in this region to improve the life of the Ostiaks.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14013. BARANOV, БАРАНОВ. Материалы по школьному строительству эвэнков (тунгусов) Баргузинского района Бурят-Монгольской республики. [Material on school organization among the Tungus of the Barguzin district of the Buriat-Mongolian Republic.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 89-90.—(The author is a Tungus.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

14014. CHISTIAKOV, ЧИСТЯКОВ. Женщины Шории. [The women of the Shori tribe.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 129-134.—The author, a Shor, describes the life of women among the southern Shori, and the customs connected with various events in their lives.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14015. BURN, D. M. Istor-o-nal and some Chitrali superstitions. *Himalayan J.* 2 Apr. 1930: 68-72.—Notes on native beliefs regarding spirits which are supposed to haunt this mountainous region.—*C. P. Pearson.*

14016. EGOROV, V., and ZAKHAROV, E. ЕГОРОВ, В. и ЗАХАРОВ, Е. Положение женщины у эвэнков Верхне-Селимджинского района. [The position of women among the Tungus in the region of the Upper Selemджа River.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 116-118.—(The authors are Tungus.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

14017. ISTEEV, ИСТЕЕВ. Школа интернат Колпашевского района. [A boarding school in the Kolpashev region.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 87-89.—(The author is an Ostiak.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

14018. KANDO, KAS'IAN. КАНДО, КАСЬЯН. Наши гилиакские суеверия. [Our Giliak superstitions.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 149-157.—The author, a Giliak, describes the customs and superstitions connected with hunting and fishing, modes of praying to the gods of heaven and water, the significance of dreams and certain herbs, and the Giliak attitude towards fire.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14019. KIRSANOV, V. КИРСАНОВ, В. Перестройка шорского охотничьего хозяйства на рельсы социалистического хозяйства. [Reconstruction of the hunting mode of living among the Shori along lines of socialist economy.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 44-46.—The author, a Shor from the Kuznetsk taiga, gives the general characteristics of the Shori mode of living and their method of cultivating the soil, and then makes

suggestions for a reconstruction of their hunting-agricultural economy.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14020. MASHIKHINA. МАШИХИНА. О положении женщины корячки Карачинского района Камчатского округа. [The position of Koriak women of the Karachinsk region of the Kamchatka district. Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 118-121.—The author, a Kamchadal woman, describes the Koriak woman (1) at home; (2) in community and educational work; (3) the birth and rearing of children; (4) marriage and the rites connected with it. In conclusion she points out the work that has been done among the Koriak women.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14021. MELETIN. МЕЛЕТИН. Брак у туруханских эвэнков (тунгусов) и долган. [Marriage among the Turukhan Tungus and Dolgans.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 94-97.—The marriage rites of the various social groups among the Tungus of the Turukhan district are described in detail and in a colorful manner. (The author is a Dolgan.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

14022. ONINKA. ОНИНКА. Материал по работе среди женщин у нанайцев Хабаровского округа. [Materials concerning woman's work among the Gold tribe in the Khabarovsk district.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 97-104.—The author, a Gold, describes in detail (1) the life of women in the home and in industry; (2) the attitude towards women and their position in Gold society; (3) the birth and rearing of children and the customs connected with these; (4) weddings and wedding rites.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14023. ONINKA, A. ОНИНКА, А. Положение нанай (гольд) Хабаровского округа. [The economic condition of the Khabarovsk district.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 22-27.—The author, a Gold, gives a historic sketch of fishing among the Golds, describes the organization of the trade, the implements (nets, etc.), the process of catching the fish, the preparation of the nets, and the selling of the fish.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14024. PUTUGIR, N. ПУТУГИР, Н. Религиозные верования у эвэнков (тунгусов) Киренского округа. [Religious beliefs of the Tungus in the Kirensk district.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 157-160.—The author, a Tungus, deals with the importance of the shamans in the life of the Tungus, their duties, shamanism, the shaman's garments, and certain rites associated with the shaman's burial. He concludes by pointing out means of combating shamanism.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14025. SALATKIN, A. САЛАТКИН, А. Состояние советской кооперативной и культурно-просветительной работы в районе Верхне-Катанского тузем-

ного совета. [The achievements of Soviet cooperative and cultural work among the local Soviets within the region of the Upper Khatunge River.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 47-55.—The author, a Tungus, who did a year's practical work in 1927-28 in the region of the source of the Lower Tunguska in the Kirensk district, gives a picture of contemporary conditions and the work accomplished towards raising the cultural and economic level of the Tungus.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14026. SIPIN. СИПИН. Труд и быт женщин нани (ульчей) Николаевского на Амуре округа Больше-Михайловского района. [The life and work of Ulcha women of the Nikolaevsk district on the Amur River in the Bolshe-Mikhailovsk region.] Тайга и Тундра. 2 1930: 105-116.—The author, an Ulcha, describes in detail (1) women's place in the home and in society; (2) the birth of children and their rearing; (3) marriage and the rites connected with it. The author concludes by giving a number of practical suggestions for the improvement of the conditions of women.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14027. TEMPLE, RICHARD C. Remarks on the Andaman Islanders and their country. *Indian Antiquary*, 'Suppl. 58 (731) Aug. 1929: 9-16.—After outlining the geology and history of the islands, the author begins an unfinished discussion on the origin of the present inhabitants. Kitchen-middens of great antiquity are found on the coast, and native legends are associated with these. Points of resemblance to, and difference from, the Semangs are listed. The author is not altogether in agreement with A. R. Brown's work on the islanders.—*C. P. Pearson.*

OCEANIA

(See also Entry 15535)

14028. HADDON, A. C. The religion of a primitive people. *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol. (Univ. Liverpool)*. 17 (1-2) Apr. 1930: 4-18.—As subject for the Frazer lecture in social anthropology, 1929, Haddon has chosen the religious beliefs of the islanders of Torres Straits. Always noting the important differences between the eastern and western islands, he summarizes native religious beliefs, and includes not only concepts and practices, but comments upon their relations to morality, to folk-lore, and to social life. [The article is a summary of the detailed material recorded in the *Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits, Vols. V and VI.*]—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

(See also Entries 8899, 13973, 14057)

14029. HÖLSCHER, UVO. The architectural survey. *Oriental Inst. Univ. Chicago Communication* #7. Apr. 1930: 1-23.—In the second year of excavation at Medinet Habu portions of the great wall, with auxiliary walls, ditches, roads, and park have been uncovered. On the south there is an inner fortification wall. Between the two fortifications are homes of officials and priests. The royal palace was inside the second wall. Recent discoveries confirm the proposed reconstructions of the first and second palaces; some of the rooms of the first palace are sketched. The second palace, built above the ruins of the first, has been partially restored. Replaced architectural members are connected by modern walls which indicate the structure of the building and protect the remains of the mud-brick foundations.—*Ruth C. Wilkins.*

14030. PENDLEBURY, J. D. S. Egypt and the Aegean in the late Bronze Age. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16(1-2) May 1930: 75-92.—Stressing the importance of the archaeological finds in Egypt, Crete, and Greece, in an attempt, with their aid, to construct a consistent picture of the relations between Egypt and the Aegean in the late Bronze Age. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14031. SHORTER, ALAN N. The tomb of Aahmose, supervisor of the mysteries in the house of the morning. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16(1-2) May 1930: 54-62.—A Theban necropolis tomb of the early 18th dynasty. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14032. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Ein Stele aus dem Anfang des Neuen Reiches. [A stela from the beginning of the New Kingdom.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 65(1) 1930: 51-53.—A fragment, some 38×28 cm. in its largest dimensions, is all that remains of a once stately white limestone grave stela now in the possession of Deutsch-Zeltmann in Munich. The lower inscription is entirely lost, only about two-thirds of the upper semi-circle remaining. Some of the decorations are preserved, and enough of the inscriptions to enable us to learn the names of the Prince Anai and the royal favorite Nefret-ere. The offering formulae and representations are characteristic of the early 18th dynasty, and this piece should not be overlooked in the preparation of a history of grave stelae. (Plate, texts.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 14129)

14033. BUZY, D. Une station magdalénienne dans le Négeb. (Ain el-Oedeirot.) [A Magdalenian station in the Negeb. (Ain el-Oedeirot).] *Rev. Biblique.* 38(3) Jul. 1, 1929: 364-381.—The site is dated by the type of implements found, description of each type being given. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14034. MALLÓN, A. Les fouilles de l'Institut Biblique Pontifical dans la vallée du Jourdain. [The excavation of the Pontifical Bible Institute in the Jordan valley.] *Biblica.* 11(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 3-22.—A discussion of the excavations by the Pontifical Institute at Teleilat al Ghassûl. The civilization corresponds to that of ancient Jericho, but perhaps is older than the culture of Jericho or Gezer. The civilization also seems more advanced than that of Jericho. The city was destroyed by fire in the first period of the

bronze age and has remained uninhabited since that time.—*Henry S. Gehman.*

14035. SAVIGNAC, M.-R. Nouveaux ossuaires juifs avec inscriptions. [New Jewish ossuaries with inscriptions.] *Rev. Biblique.* 38(2) Apr. 1929: 229-236.—E. L. Sukenik has published a group of Jewish ossuaries now in the Jerusalem museum. Their inscriptions may be added to the graffiti discovered in the valley of Cedron in 1924. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 14030, 14041-14042, 14228)

14036. CHARBONNEAUX, J.; VALLOIS, R.; PICKARD, CH.; DUGAS, CH.; LE SUFFLEUR, D. Bulletin archéologique. [Archaeological survey.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques.* 43(199) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 64-129.—As usual the *Revue des Études Grecques* provides a summary, as complete as can be made, of the archaeological discoveries and discussions of the past year as they relate to Greece.—*Donald McFayden.*

14037. DEMANGEL, R. Note concernant le téménos du Héros Phylakis à Delphes. [The temenos of Phylakis at Delphi.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques.* 43(199) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 21-25.—Demangel discusses the evidence regarding the site of this temenos which has been unearthed since the publication of his *Fouilles de Delphes*, and finds that it leaves the problem still unsettled.—*Donald McFayden.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entry 14041)

14038. DEONNA, W. Quelques moules de Tarente. [Moulds from Tarentum.] *Acropole.* 4(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 109-117.—A description (with 2 plates and 3 text illustrations) of 7 terracotta moulds found in or near Tarentum. The reference is apparently to death, or to apotheosis. [Footnotes.]—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

14039. H., G. F. Greek coins. Two hoards of Greek coins of southern Italy. *British Museum Quart.* 4(4) Mar. 1930: 101-103.

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

14040. DE PRADENNE, A. VAYSON. The Glozel forgeries. *Antiquity.* 4(14) Jun. 1930: 201-222.—A study of the Glozel forgeries may prevent other forgeries. The first persons informed of the finds knew little of archaeology and encouraged the peasant owners to believe them of value. One of them loaned the peasant forger works on archaeology. Another backer fenced off the field and charged admission. He offered the peasant money for excavations the amount to be increased if more finds developed and purchased from the peasants the right of excavation though they retained control over the objects. He also secured press support. Criticism was silenced by attacks on the motives of the critics culminating in a suit for libel. The *Société Préhistorique Française* finally brought suit, February, 1928, for charging for the exhibition of modern productions as antiquities. This permitted an examination of the objects by Boyle, director of the Service d'Identité Judiciaire at Paris. He pronounced some of them forgeries. September, 1929, before finishing his report, he was assassinated and the action

will be delayed until his colleagues finish the report.—*Emily Hickman.*

14041. UGOLINI, LUIGI. How I found new Troy. *World's Work*. 59 (6) Jun. 1930: 63-67.—In 1418 Ciriaco dei Pizzicalli first visited the ruins of Buthrotum in Albania and sung about it as the new Troy. In 1928 Luigi Ugolini, sponsored by the Italian government, made a thorough archaeological study of this region and found some remnants of the stone age, a variety of fibulae from the bronze age, and evidence to disprove the accepted descent of the Albanians from the Illyrians because of the fibulae. Buthrotum clearly shows Greek influence. Such heads as were unearthed belonged to the Greek school and one statue in particular is noted as an interesting reproduction of Praxiteles' "great woman of Herculaneum." The most notable statue is attributed directly to Praxiteles. It is a large draped figure of a woman exquisitely modelled and perfect in all details. King Zogu of Albania presented this as a gift to Mussolini. Besides a large number of statues and statuettes Ugolini uncovered a Roman stage and a Greek theatre.—*J. Aronson.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entry 12595)

14042. DLOSHEWSKI, S. Die Ausgrabungen von Olbia. [The excavations at Olbia.] *Ost-Europa Z.* 5 (7) Apr. 1930: 468-473.—An account of renewed excavations by B. W. Farmakowskij in the post-war period on the site of the ancient Ionian colony of Olbia. The researches undertaken since 1896 by Farmakowskij with subventions from the Russian imperial government were renewed after an interruption of nine years in 1923 through the aid of numerous scientific organizations and have resulted in geological, paleozoological and technological discoveries in addition to those of a purely archaeological character. Since 1927 the author has been in charge of what he characterizes as "a great, extraordinarily significant field for scientific work."—*M. W. Graham.*

14043. RATHJENS, CARL. Exploration au Yémen. [Exploration in Yemen.] *J. Asiatique*. 215 (1) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 141-155.—Expedition made with von Wissman of the Geographical Institute of Leipzig and Miss Apitz, a student of oriental languages. A temple of the goddess of the sun, dating from the first century B. C. or A. D. was excavated at the village of Hagga. The civilization of the region was studied, various influences being noted. Influences of southern Asiatic culture are conspicuous by their absence.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14044. STUTTERHEIM, W. F. Oudheidkundige aanteekeningen. [Archaeological notes.] *Bijdragen tot de Taal, Land- en Volkenkunde v. Nederlandsch Indië*. 85 Dec. 1929: 479-510.—(1) In the inscription gëmpëng on the Eastern side of the watering place Jala Tunda (Java), this Old-Javanese word means "destroyed." (2) The date of the Old-Javanese Rāmāyana. The editor, J. H. Kern, supposes, that this poem dates from the 13th century, but Poerbatjaraka believes it to be much older. Stutterheim thinks, that it may have been composed in the first half of the period of Kēdiri and not in central Java. (3) The principal statue of Caṇḍi Sewu. From the fragment of a stone with curls, Stutterheim concludes, that this statue has belonged to Buddhas. (4) The antiquity of Caṇḍi Sewu. An inscription has been found from the ninth century. (5) The Aksobhya of Gondang Lor has an inscription dated from the second half of the 11th century A. D. (6) In the Guwa Tritis has been found a statue of 1160 A. D. (7) A statue of Caṇḍi Mëndut, which Stutterheim supposes to be Wajrapāṇi. (8) The question if traces of the *aṇwamedha* (horse-offering) are to be found in Bali and Java. Only in the Old-Javanese literature is this the case. The modern Javanese are acquainted with the word but are ignorant of the meaning. (With 3 illustrations.)—*Hendrik H. Juynboll.*

14045. WATELIN, M.-L.-Ch. Rapport sur les fouilles de Kish. [Report on the excavations at Kish.] *J. Asiatique*. 215 (1) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 103-116.—The 1928-29 season of the expedition of the University of Oxford and the Field Museum of Chicago. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

AFRICA

14046. CATON-THOMPSON, G. The southern Rhodesian ruins. *Nature*. 124 (3129) Oct. 19, 1929: 619-621.—The results of the author's excavations of the ruins at Zimbabwe and in the Sabi Reserve in southern Rhodesia bear out Randall MacIver's conclusion that the ruins are not earlier than the early medieval period. The local objects found in the ruins are typically Bantu; imported objects of Chinese, south Indian, and Malayan types give extreme dating limits between 600 and 1300 A.D. It is inconceivable how a theory of Semitic origins could have been started; the culture represented is not a degenerate offshoot of a higher oriental civilization, but a vigorous native (Bantu) culture showing high organization, originality, and industry, and worthy of further intensive research.—*Rolf Johannesen.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

14047. HENDRICKSON, G. L. Ancient reading. *Classical Jour.* 25 (3) Dec. 1929: 182-196.—Throughout antiquity and the middle ages reading aloud was the general habit of the learned as well as of the unlearned. Silent reading was unusual, but in what degree exceptional or possible the evidence as yet collected does not permit us to say. With the renewed literary activity of the Renaissance and the invention of printing the educated world went over by degrees to the now universal habit of silent reading.—*Donald McFayden.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 14060, 14247)

14048. HALL, H. R. The bronze statuette of Khonserdaisu in the British Museum. *J. Egyptian*

Arch. 16 (1-2) May 1930: 1-2.—British Museum No. 14466 is a fine bronze statuette of the hereditary chief Khonserdaisu who held various priestly offices under Psamatik I. Khonserdaisu ("Khons showeth himself") originally held a figure of a god in his hands, but this figure has now disappeared. The statuette is a fine example of Saite bronze. (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14049. MAXIMOVA, M. and KRASNOWA, N. Fritz Eichler und Ernst Kris, Die Kameen im Kunsthistorischen Museum. [Rev. of Eichler and Kris, The cameos in the Vienna Museum of Art.] *Gnomon*. 5 (10) Oct. 1929: 539-542.—A highly commendatory review of the recently issued descriptive catalogue of the cameos, ancient and modern, in the Vienna Museum of Art, the finest collection of cameos in the world. The reviewers believe that no. 325, the well-known representation of the murder of Aegisthus and Clytemnestra, is genuinely ancient, not a Renaissance imitation.—*Donald McFayden.*

14050. OPITZ, DIETRICH. Ein altpersischer Specksteinrelief? [An old-Persian steatite relief?] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 5 (4) 1929: 168-170.—N. C. Debevoise.

14051. SCHWEITZER, B. Zu den Skulpturen des Zeustempels von Olympia. [The sculptures of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.] *Jahrb. Deutschen Archæol. Vereins.* 43 (3-4) 1928: 230-268.—The reconstruction of the eastern pediment at Olympia has been a vexed question in spite of Pausanias' statement that Oenomaus stood on the right of Zeus. Studniczka, followed by Buschor, interprets it to mean on the god's right. The older interpretation of Treu which put Oenomaus on the spectator's right is to be preferred because it resolves the dissonance between figure and group, style and composition, inevitable in the other arrangement. The evidence of reliefs and vase paintings places the composition in the first half of the 5th century. The question of the interpretation of the myth in this pediment is settled by the adoption of Treu's reconstruction. The scene is not a sacrifice to sanction an agreement but an offering made by Oenomaus for a favorable omen. The western pediment is later than the eastern. The great disparities in the execution of individual figures in the western gable show that workers were here employed to whom nothing on the eastern gable would have been entrusted. A clear organic evolution of ideas and style is traceable from the oldest metope to the western pediment. Two masters must be distinguished; the founder of the workshop and the creator of the eastern pediment, and his successor, the master of the western pediment. The basis of the style of the first is Peloponnesian with traces of the influence of Polygnotus and of a pure Ionic influence, the baroque of archaic Greece, perhaps due to Ionian assistants. Ionic traits form an integral part of the temperament of the second. Yet his temperament strongly as it is felt in his work could not shatter the grandeur and the unity of the Olympian style created by the master of the eastern pediment.—J. Birdsall.

14052. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. A bronze statue of a cake carrier. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16 (1-2) May 1930: 73-74.—A solid bronze statuette in the possession of Mrs. Essil Rutherford, in London, is important since figures of servants in bronze are rare. It represents a youthful, slender man, clad only in the double kelt with *shento*, carrying on his head a tray with a tall pile of cakes. (Plates.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

14053. STANFIELD, J. A. Further examples of Claudian "terra sigillata" from London. *Antiquaries J.* 10 (2) Apr. 1930: 114-125.—This paper is intended to be supplementary to one by T. Davies Pryce and Felix Oswald (*Archæologia*, 78) on "Roman London; its initial occupation, as evidenced by early types of Terra Sigillata." It emphasizes the conclusion reached in that paper with additional examples of the Tiberio-Claudian and the Claudian styles of decoration found in London. (Illustrations.)—F. E. Baldwin.

EGYPT

(See also Entries 14029, 14031, 14048, 14052, 14075, 14240)

14054. BARTON, GEORGE A. The origins of civilization in Africa and Mesopotamia, their relative antiquity and interplay. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 68 (4) 1929: 303-312.—Whether North Africa or Mesopotamia and contiguous lands was the home of the earliest civilization, depends upon what we call civilization. If by civilization we mean the mastery of the arts of life, it must be said that, while the share of Egypt is by no means to be minimized, she was anticipated in time and in many details by the Sumerians and their predecessors.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

14055. BONNER, CAMPBELL. Numerical value of a magical formula. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16 (1-2) May 1930: 6-9.—A "gnostic" stone purchased in Athens has an inscription on one side which consists of six seemingly meaningless words. Each letter of these words is found to have a numerical value, their total being 9999. (Plate.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

14056. GARDINER, ALAN H. A new letter to the dead. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16 (1-2) May 1930: 19-22.—A very fine "letter to the dead" belonging to Haskell Oriental Museum in Chicago is inscribed upon a vessel of red pottery. (Plate, illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

14057. GAUTHIER, HENRI. Le dieu Tout. [The god Tout.] *Kémi.* 1 (3-4) 1928: 115-122.—The god Tout appears for the first time on a naos of the Emperor Domitian (Cairo Museum). The various forms of the name of the god seem to point to the fact that he is a god of war, his function being to "put to rout" or to "smite with the arm" an enemy. (Text.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

14058. GREEN, F. W. The secret chambers of the sanctuary of Thoth. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16 (1-2) May 1930: 33-44.—The writer suggests that the word *yptwt* means the scheme or plan of the utterances of the pyramid chambers rather than the design of the chambers.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

14059. HAWES, ADELINE BELL. Light reading from the papyri. *Classical J.* 25 (7) Apr. 1930: 535-544.—A sprightly popular description of the contents of the ancient Egyptian papyri.—Donald McFayden.

14060. HORNBLLOWER, G. D. Funerary designs on predynastic jars. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16 (1-2) May 1930: 10-18.—A thorough discussion of the designs themselves is preceded by a general statement that the function of the jars was to hold the various provisions required by the dead man in the underworld, while that of the designs was, by magico-religious means, to ensure him a supply of these provisions, or at least of the meat of the animals depicted or to promote his welfare in other directions. In this function the designs are the true ancestors of the painted and carved scenes on the tomb-walls of later periods. (Plate, illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

14061. LORET, VICTOR. La turquoise chez les anciens égyptiens. [Turquoise among the ancient Egyptians.] *Kémi.* 1 (3-4) 1928: 99-114.—The word *mafka-t* should always be translated "turquoise" and never "malachite."—Elizabeth Stefanski.

14062. LUCAS, A. Cosmetics, perfumes and incense in ancient Egypt. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16 (1-2) May 1930: 41-53.—Ancient Egyptian cosmetics included eye-paints, face-paints, oils, and solid fats (ointments), all of which are here considered.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

14063. MATTHIEW, MILITZA. A note on the coronation rites in ancient Egypt. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16 (1-2) May 1930: 31-32.—One of the most important moments of the coronation was the proclamation of the royal name which was written by the gods on the leaves of the sacred *persea* of Heliopolis. Hence the statuettes in Cairo Museum which represent a crawling Pharaoh pushing before him his name written in sculptured hieroglyphs. By performing the rite of giving his name to the god, the king placed himself entirely in the power of that god and at the same time secured for himself eternal life.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

14064. SCHOTT, SIEGFRIED. Die Bitte um ein Kind aus einer Grabfigur des frühen Mittleren Reiches. [A prayer for a child from a mortuary figure of the early Middle Kingdom.] *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16 (1-2) May 1930: 23.—In the Berlin Museum, a so-called "concubine" figure carrying a child bears the inscrip-

tion, "May a birth be granted to thy daughter *Sh*." The idea is probably as follows: "As this figure of a concubine of the deceased hath a child so may thy daughter *Sh* also have a child." (Plate.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

14065. SOBYH, G. P. G. *Miscellanea. J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16(1-2) May 1930: 3-5.—(1) The persistence of ancient facial types amongst modern Egyptians: a modern tuberculosis patient is found to resemble strikingly Ikhnaton. (2) Demotica: Some Demotic papyri fragments in the National Library in Cairo are found to come from the Petubastis papyrus and the Insingher papyrus. (3) The persistence of ancient Egyptian words in modern Arabic: some six words have been recognized as ancient Egyptian. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

14066. WAINWRIGHT, G. A. The relationship of Amun to Zeus and his connexion with metecrites. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16(1-2) May 1930: 35-38.—In *Annales du Service XXVIII*, Wainwright published an article, *The Amonic Form of Amon in the New Kingdom* (See Entry 2: 3830), proving that Amun of Thebes was a god of the air, a sky-god. Further proof is now found in the fact that Ammon was selected as patron deity of Aphytis, a city which worshipped a meteorite and owed its very colonization to its fall.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

14067. WILSON, JOHN A. The language of the historical texts commemorating Ramses III. *Oriental Inst. Univ. Chicago Communication* #7. Apr. 1930: 24-33.—Medinet Habu texts are vaguely patterned on texts 300 years older. The style is artificial and in some instances entire inscriptions are "borrowed" and brought up to date. Small items of fact are often buried in masses of fulsome eulogy and extravagant simile. In other cases the figurative language is vivid and forceful. Lyric content and sonorous balance of utterance mark these texts as poetry. The drafting of the hieroglyphs shows that the scribes were better acquainted with hieratic; some original forms have been misunderstood and replaced. The grammar is that of a scribe imitating an older style yet retaining some of the peculiarities of his own period. There is a striving for effect and a noticeable use of foreign words.—*Ruth C. Wilkins*.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 14054)

14068. KRETSCHMER, PAUL. Zur Frage der griechischen Namen in den hethitischen Texten. [On the question of Greek names in the Hittite texts.] *Glotta: Z. f. Griechische und Lateinische Sprache*. 18 (3-4) 1930: 161-170.—The names discussed are judged to be Greek not only because of their sound, but also because of the occurrence of several such names in the same text, with a seeming connection between them.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

14069. SAYCE, A. H. The legend of Telibinus. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. (2) Apr. 1930: 301-320.—Telibinus was one of the deified kings of the primitive Hittites. The legend attached to him refers to his mutilation, narrates how he descended into the dark regions of Hades, and describes the sympathetic arrest of all life upon earth until the deity returned. (Translation, transliteration, notes.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

PALESTINE

(See also Entries 14033-14035, 14129, 14261)

14070. DAY, EDWARD. The early Semite. *Amer. J. Semitic Languages & Lit.* 46(3) Apr. 1930: 150-188.—A study of the early Semite as a man, endeavoring to grasp a reasonable conception of himself, of his

body, and more especially of his head and inwards and their organs.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

14071. HÄNSLER, H. Die biblische Chronologie des 8 Jahrhunderts v. Chr. [Biblical chronology of the 8th century B.C.] *Biblica*. 10(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 377-393; 11(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 63-80.—*Henry S. Gehman*.

14072. LUTZ, HENRY FREDERICK. The verdict of a trial judge in a case of assault and battery. *Univ. California Publ. Semitic Philol.* 9(6) 1930: 379-381.—The verdict was: "He shall pay three and one-third shekels of refined silver."—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

14073. POWER, E. The site of the Pentapolis. *Biblica*. 11(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 23-62.—According to the general sense of the Scriptural passages, the Pentapolis is on the south-east boundary of Canaan and is identified with the Round of the Valley of Jericho. The evidence of Scripture is clear for the northern site, but tradition is divided between a northern and a southern site. The Biblical Zoar was in the North and not in the South. The most conspicuous element in the northern tradition is the mention of the ashes of Sodom. Considerable quantities of ashes were found in the excavations at Teleilat al-Ghassil, and thus we have further evidence for the location of the Pentapolis north-east of the Dead Sea.—*Henry S. Gehman*.

14074. RAMÍREZ, A. Un texto puntuado y masora de la escuela de Ahrón ben Mošéh ben Ašer. [A vocalized text and the Masorah of the school of Ben Ašer.] *Biblica*. 11(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 108-121.—Bergsträsser states that the vocalization established by the school of Ben Ašer is not reliable and that it is arbitrary and full of inconsistencies. Ramírez does not know to what codices Bergsträsser refers. Codex Orient. 4445 (London), which contains Gen. 45, 4-18, has been carefully examined by Ramírez, who finds that Bergsträsser's views cannot be applied to this MS at all. On the contrary, fixed and precise rules, perhaps of no little interest, can be formulated from this codex for the so-called premasoretic grammar.—*Henry S. Gehman*.

14075. ROWE, ALAN. A comparison of Egyptian and Babylonian civilizations and their influence on Palestine. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 68(4) 1929: 313-320.—An account of the foreign influences at Beisan from the earliest times until the Philistine era. The Egyptian and Mediterranean influences are found to have predominated almost to the exclusion of the Mesopotamian influence.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

14076. TAYLOR, CHARLES L., Jr. The American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem. *Bull. Amer. School Orient. Research*. (38) Apr. 1930: 10-18.—This school offers exceptional advantages not only in archaeology, but also for those who plan to teach Biblical or Semitic subjects in college or seminary. The student may pursue classical Arabic at the school while learning to speak modern Arabic in the course of the day. Hebrew may be taken at the new Hebrew University only a short distance away. The student also has the advantage of sight-seeing in the company of instructors and other students. For \$1,000 a student may sail from America and spend six months at this school.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

14077. VOSTÉ, J.-M. L'introduction de Mōse bar Kēpā aux psaumes de David. [The introduction of Mōse bar Kēpā to the Psalms of David.] *Rev. Biblique*. 38(2) Apr. 1929: 214-228.—In 1901, G. Diettrich published a Syriac introduction to the Psalms of David according to a manuscript which Rendel Harris considered unique. In December, 1926, a similar manuscript was found at Mosul. The content is the same: introduction and commentary on the Psalms. Only, the latter manuscript is complete whereas the

former is full of lacunae. The latter is attributed to Möse bar Kēpā whose method and erudition are remarkable.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14078. WAHRMANN, NACHUM. Die Bedingung im biblisch-talmudischen Recht. [The condition in

biblical-talmudic law.] *Z. f. Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 45 (1) Sep. 1929: 219-239.—A technical, legal study of the nature, types, and effect of conditions, with short remarks on lapse of time and the imposition of duties by a condition.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 14036-14037, 14039, 14051, 14068, 14107, 14132, 14172, 14178)

14079. ARMSTRONG, C. B. The chronology of Zeno of Citium. *Hermathena.* (45) 1930: 360-365.

14080. BULLOCK, CHARLES J. Dionysius of Syracuse—financier. *Classical J.* 25 (4) Jan. 1930: 260-276.—Collects the tales of the ingenious financial expedients of the tyrant, regarding them as historical evidence for the general character of Dionysius' finance, just as the tales regarding Henry Ford or Benjamin Franklin when taken together give a true impression of their respective subjects. He concludes that, however ingenious Dionysius may have been in discovering the taxable wealth of his subjects, he nevertheless realized that if taxation be so high as to destroy the wealth of the subject it defeats itself.—*Donald McFayden.*

14081. COULON, V. Supplément critique et exégétique au tome III de mon édition d'Aristophane. [Critical and exegetical supplement to volume III of my edition of Aristophanes.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques.* 43 (199) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 36-63.—*Donald McFayden.*

14082. DE SANCTIS, G. Aldo Ferrabino. La dissoluzione della libertà nella Grecia Antica. [Aldo Ferrabino. The loss of liberty in ancient Greece.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58 (2) Jun. 1930: 230-245.—A review of a short and brilliantly written book that gives an interpretation of the entire period of Greek history. The reviewer takes issue with the interpretation of the author throughout.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

14083. GUARDUCCI, MARGHERITA. Di una nuova iscrizione coregica. [Concerning a new choregic inscription.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58 (2) Jun. 1930: 202-209.—Discussion of an inscription recently published by Palaos in the Athenian periodical, *Polemon*.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

14084. HERRICK, MARVIN T. Aristotle's pity and fear. *Philol. Quart.* 9 (2) Apr. 1930: 141-152.

14085. HOPFNER, TH. Preisendanz, Papyri Graecae magicae (Leipzig-Berlin, 1928). [Rev. of Preisendanz, Greek magic papyri.] *Gnomon.* 5 (10) Oct. 1929: 575-577.—A notice of the first volume of a new corpus of Greek magic papyri, issued by Teubner under the general editorship of Karl Preisendanz with the assistance of a number of eminent German scholars.—*Donald McFayden.*

14086. IPSEN, GUNTHER. Der Diskus von Phaistos. [The Phaistos disk.] *Indogermanische Forschungen.* 47 (1) Mar. 1929: 1-41.—The figures stamped on the Phaistos disk are drawn from the world of nature as the Aegeans saw it; they are not closely analogous to Egyptian hieroglyphs and even when the two have the same symbols they are differently drawn. Analogies are closer with Mesopotamian writing, both in the material used and in the fact that the writing of the disk, like cuneiform, seems to be syllabic. In the disk all the figures face right, indicating that the script is to be read from right to left. The use of lines to mark off the words offers a parallel with Hittite cuneiform. The total number of symbols for syllables, of which there are 45, 35 on side A and only 10 additional on side B, seems likely to have been between 50 and 60 for the complete list; comparing closely with the Cretan linear script and the Cypriote syllabary. A careful study of the recurrences of the symbols and their place in the different words, leads to the conclusion that we have here an inflected language of the Indo-

European type. It is as yet impossible to determine the meaning of the inscription. The two sides of the disk are similar in subject and there is a considerable amount of repetition of words. (Table of the complete text of both sides of the disk.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

14087. LAGRANGE, M.-J. La régénération et la filiation divine dans les mystères d'Eleusis. [Regeneration and divine filiation in the mysteries of Eleusis.] *Rev. Biblique.* 38 1929: (1) Jan. 1929: 63-81; (2) Apr. 1929: 201-214.—A religion of mysteries is a religion of the beyond, a doctrine of regeneration. The initiated becomes a child of God by virtue of a sacrament; he lives a new life, spiritual or divine. The gospel of Jesus does not recognize this transformation of the initiated by a sacrament of regeneration. If it is clearly recognized in St. Paul, it is a pagan contribution which crept in at the founding of Christianity. Then follows a thorough study of the mysteries of Eleusis, which is an amplification of a former study of the same subject in *Révue Biblique*, 1919, 157-217.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14088. LOSACCO, M. Il genio ellenico. [Greek genius.] *Riv. di Sociol.* 3 (3) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 357-368.—There has been a persistent effort to account for Greek genius on the basis of geographical, environmental influence, but that is not enough. That factor was the opportunity for the Greek spirit to show itself. But the mind of the Greeks was original in the sense that it grandly reacted to all influences from without, from the Caucasus, from Asia Minor, from Egypt, Crete, and Phoenicia. The Ionians were the Greeks *par excellence*. The traits common to the Greek spirit are an acute perception of intellect and fineness of ethical sentiment coupled with a *vif* imagination and acute sense of feeling. The "golden mean" was their guiding principle in every undertaking. In contrast to the Hindus the Greeks were never overcome by nature, not descending on the one hand to abject worship of her powers and into actual sensuality, nor on the other hand were they led into the complete vacuity of abstraction which characterises the Hindu conception of Brahma. Greek social life was based upon the idea of the Beautiful as being the cause of the Good and the Good as being the cause of the Beautiful. Their life was marked by high aesthetic ideals which culminated in the rivalry of strenuous athletic games. Here the beauty of the human body in all its plasticity was highly venerated.—*E. D. Harvey.*

14089. MAGNIEN, VICTOR. Notes sur l'antique théologie grecque. [Notes on ancient Greek theology.] *Acropole.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 118-142.—Artemis Britomartis is "she who restores to, or preserves maidens in a state of good health." Athena Tritogeneia is she who represents the threefold nature of the human soul with its reason, will and passion. [See Entry 2: 2279.]—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

14090. MARGANI, MARGHERITA. Alcune questioni relative alla battaglia dell'Assinaro. [Some problems connected with the Battle of Assinarus.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58 (2) Jun. 1930: 189-201.—A study of the topography of the retreat of the Athenians from Syracuse. The Erineus is identified with a river which has been dry since its waters were diverted by a landslide at the time of an earthquake in 1693. The Assinarus of

Thucydides is the river that still bears that name.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

14091. MÉAUTIS, G. *La tristesse d'Achille.* *Rev. d. Études Grecques.* 43 (199) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 9-20.—It is customary to describe the spirit of Homer as wholly one of happy vigor, full of the joy of a youthful Greece. Méautis, on the other hand, sees in the *Iliad* a tragedy. The central figure, Achilles, is a type; a man possessed by the desire that his life, doomed like all other human lives to be short and to be cut off by a death without a hereafter, shall be glorious. Hence he is an individualist; and the dispute with which the epic opens shows him setting his individual pride and will against the authority of Agamemnon, who because he is commander-in-chief is supported by the rest of the host. Achilles' chagrin at his defeat and his desire to demonstrate his indispensability leads him to ask his mother to procure from Zeus the defeat of the host. This, however, is *hybris*; and though Zeus grants his request, punishment is inevitable. Achilles has seen without remorse the death of many as a result of his self-centered prayer, but he is brought to a realization of his sin by the death of Patroclus. In consequence, the *Iliad* ends in sadness. Two thoughts oppress Achilles' soul in the last books: the remembrance of his sin and the thought of the brevity and futility of human life. Homer does not belong to a youthful age; rather he comes at the close of an old civilization; and he is essentially a reflective poet.—*Donald McFayden.*

14092. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. *Sul pensiero di Antifonte Sofista.* [The thought of Antiphon the Sophist.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58 (2) Jun. 1930: 129-140.—Among the points discussed are the influence of Anaxagoras on Antiphon and the inconsistencies in Antiphon's views on human nature and conduct. The latter seem due to a change in point of view engendered by the events of the Peloponnesian War.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

14093. NORWOOD, G. The earliest prose work of Athens. *Classical J.* 25 (5) Feb. 1930: 373-382.—Description and analysis of the tract entitled the *Constitution of the Athenians* usually printed among Xenophon's minor works. Norwood suggests Critias as its author.—*Donald McFayden.*

14094. PERRY B. E. Chariton and his romance from a literary-historical standpoint. *Amer. J. Philol.* 51 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 93-134.—The article undertakes to place Chariton in his true position in the evolution of Greek popular erotic romance as not of late sophistic origin, but as the best example of the extant romance "in its beginnings," and as having relatively more literary value than has been ascribed to him. As compared with other Greek romancers, he is superior in his "simplicity, plausibility, and coherence of plot." He is more genuine and classical, closer to legend and historical background, freer from use of external devices, and stronger in irony and subtle humor.—*A. A. Trever.*

14095. PHILIPPSON, ROBERT. Neues über Epikur und seine Schule. [New information on Epicurus and his school.] *Nachrichten Gesellsch. der Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Philol. Hist. Klasse.* (2) 1929: 127-149; (1) 1930: 1-32.—A discussion of the fragments of the 28th book of Epicurus' chief work, *Περὶ Φύσεως*, recently published by Vogliano from the Herculaneum papyri. The passages preserved illuminate Epicurus' theory of knowledge, with inter-

esting incidental discussions of the nature of language, and give us good specimens of his method.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

14096. PORTER, W. H. Aratus of Sicyon and King Antigonos Gonatas. *Hermathena.* (45) 1930: 293-311.—The Delian inscriptions, those showing alternate Egyptian and Macedonian festivals ca. 250 B.C. and the "choregic inscriptions belonging to the period of Delian independence," are used, together with Plutarch's *Life of Aratus* to form a record of events from 255-239 B.C. According to this chronology the festivals of the Antigoneia and Stratoniceia were founded on Delos by Antigonos and his niece during a period of peace between the Macedonian and Philadelphus. Probably in 251 B.C. Aratus took Sicyon and sailed for Egypt the same year, returning early in the following year. Shortly afterward Alexander, son of Antigonos' half-brother Craterus, revolted and seized Corinth. When Euergetes became king of Egypt he defeated the Seleucids, but was in turn defeated by Antigonos at Andros. This coincides with the founding of the Soteria and Paneia in 245. The death of Alexander is placed 245-4, and the taking of Acrocorinthus by Aratus in 243.—*M. M. Deems.*

14097. SCHÄERER, R. *À propos du Timée et du Critias.* [A propos of the *Timaeus* and the *Critias*.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques.* 43 (199) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 26-35.—Both in the *Timaeus* and in the *Critias* Plato raises the question as to whether it is more difficult to discuss the gods than to discuss man. In the first dialogue he decides that it is; in the second, that it is not. The inconsistency disappears, when we note that in the *Timaeus* the audience supposed is one of philosophers, who are at home in the world of abstractions; whereas in the *Critias* the audience contemplated is one composed of ordinary people, to whom the concrete is more familiar than the abstract.—*Donald McFayden.*

14098. SKLAWUNOS, KONSTANTIN G. Über die Holzversorgung Griechenlands im Altertum. [Timber supply of ancient Greece.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52 (7-8) Apr. 1, 1930: 268-274.—Greece was well wooded in prehistoric times but had practically exhausted her forests by the 5th century B.C. After that she depended on importations from Macedonia, Asia Minor, the Black Sea region and elsewhere. There is no evidence that any attempt was ever made to conserve or perpetuate the forests of Greece, except for sacred groves and olive orchards.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14099. VELLAY, CHARLES. *Paysages de Grèce: Kaisariani.* [Country side of Greece: Kaisariani.] *Acropole.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 194-205.—The emotional response of a phil-Hellene to a visit to Hymettos.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

14100. WESTERMAN, W. L. Regarding receipts in the Zenon Archive. *J. Egyptian Archaeol.* 16 (1-2) May 1930: 24-30.—To the publications of Girolamo Vitelli and C. C. Edgar three receipts are added from the Zenon papyri in the library of Columbia University. (Greek texts.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14101. WILCKEN, ULRICH. Alexanders Zug zum Ammon. [Alexander's journey to Ammon.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* 10 Mar. 20, 1930: 159-176.—By a detailed study of the procedure at the oracle the writer seeks to show that the object of Alexander's visit was not to have himself proclaimed the son of Zeus but merely to interrogate the oracle about his future.—*H. G. Robertson.*

ROME

(See also Entries 14039, 14053, 14057, 14172, 14178, 14203, 14240, 14320, 14653)

14102. CICCOTTI, ETTORE. *Motivi demografici e biologici nella rovina della civiltà antica.* [Demographic and biological causes for the fall of ancient civilization.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 14(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 29-62.—A comparison and criticism of the views of Seeck, Tenney Frank, M. L. Gordon, and M. P. Nilsson, with references to the ancient authors.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14103. CUMONT, FRANZ. *Un rescrit impérial sur la violation de sépulture.* [An imperial rescript on the violation of tombs.] *Rev. Hist.* 163(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 241-266.—The subject of the article is a Roman imperial Greek inscription, discovered at Nazareth in 1878, and now in Paris, but never before published or interpreted. The Greek text with a Latin translation and commentary is presented, and a discussion of problems of date, authenticity, interpretation, and historic significance. The first part is by a jurist of the imperial court listing the offenses that constituted *violatio sepulchri*. The second part is a postscript by the emperor probably directly relating to the concrete case submitted to him. The rescript is referred to the regime of Augustus because of the use of the term, Caesar, the known interest of Augustus in reviving respect for the old religious laws, and the character of the language. The inscription furnishes a much older witness to the existence of rigorous imperial laws against tomb violation, and proves false the prevailing theory that capital punishment for this offense arose only in the late Empire. The law of the early Republic made tomb violation a crime punishable by death, but when skepticism weakened belief in the *Manes*, the praetor's edict permitted the payment of a fine. Augustus, however, reestablished the old law in all its rigor. Another possible though not probable interpretation of the rescript is that it grew out of the story of the stealing of the body of Jesus from the tomb.—*A. A. Trever.*

14104. EUBANKS, J. E. *Navigation on the Tiber.* *Classical J.* 25(9) Jun. 1930: 683-695.—From source to mouth the Tiber is about 230 miles long. About 25 miles from the sea it emerges from the Sabine hills, and then "wanders meanderingly over a constantly widening alluvial plain through the Campagna until it loses itself through its silt-choked mouth in the sea about 15 miles below Rome." As it passes through Rome it "is confined (today) at a depth of 3 to 4 feet between walls that are about 100 meters apart, on the average. From Rome to the sea a navigable channel with a minimum depth of 4 feet is maintained only by constant dredging." In summer it carries little water, but in the winter it often becomes a raging torrent. In ancient times, when dredging machinery was unknown, navigation on the Tiber was difficult, especially in view of the constant silting of the harbor at Ostia. Nevertheless it carried considerable traffic, even in early times. At high water it was navigable for boats and barges to its junction with the Nera, 104 miles from its mouth. In early times timber doubtless was rafted down it from the mountains to Rome, and it was used for travellers and freight in the time of Pliny, the winter water being impounded upstream by dams to provide sufficient depth of water for boats in the dry season. The travertine used for building in Rome was all carried from the hills on the Anio and the Tiber. Below Rome the river was in constant use in the time of the later republic and the empire, cargo ships being towed upstream by buffaloes, while lighter vessels ascended under the power of their own oars. The chief imports that entered Rome by this route were grain, wine, marble, other precious building stone, as well

as other products. The author describes the cargo vessels of ancient times, also the successive steps taken under the empire to improve the harbor at Ostia.—*Donald McFayden.*

14105. FONTANA, ATTILIO. *Virgilio georgico.* [Virgil, the Georgic poet.] *Vita Italiana.* 18(205) Apr. 1930: 387-403.—Virgil's georgic poems were inspired by the treatises on husbandry of Porcius Cato and Marcus T. Varro. The analysis of these poems shows that the knowledge of agricultural matters of Virgil's times was not behind that of today.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14106. FURR, L. R. *The nationality of Vergil.* *Classical J.* 25(5) Feb. 1930: 340-346.—By collecting the references to members of the Vergilian and the Magian *gentes* in the inscriptions, the writer shows that both the father and the mother of Vergil must have come of Sabine stock. In all probability the migration of Vergil's ancestors to Mantua had taken place not more than a generation of two before the poet's birth.—*Donald McFayden.*

14107. GALLAVOTTI, CARLO. *Sui "Macrobi" di Luciano.* [The "Macrobio" of Lucian.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58(2) Jun. 1930: 141-156.—This "list of persons who have attained a very advanced age" is an authentic work, which, however, was not intended for publication. It was written at Rome in 159, when Lucian was there as an ambassador from Samosata, and was addressed to Quintillus, who was consul that year.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

14108. HOUGH, JOHN N. *The Lex Lutatia and the Lex Plautia de vi.* *Amer. J. Philol.* 51(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 135-147.—The *Lex Plautia de vi* was enacted between 65 and 63 B.C., and Caelius Rufus was tried in 56 B.C. under this law, not under the *Lex Lutatia de vi* enacted in 78 or 77 B.C.—*A. A. Trever.*

14109. LAVAGNINI, BRUNO. *Ancora sulla iscrizione metrica di Bu Ngem.* [The metrical inscription of Bu Ngem reconsidered.] *Riv. di Filol.* 58(2) Jun. 1930: 216-219.—Light is thrown on this inscription by new finds. The significance of the document for history and linguistics is pointed out.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

14110. LEISS, AUGUST. *Die Stadt Diokletians.* [Diocletian's city.] *Italien.* 2(11) Oct. 1929: 521-525.

14111. LEVI, MARIO ATTILIO. *La storia dell' Impero Romano—Rassegna degli studi pubblicati fra il 1919 ed il 1929.* [The history of the Roman Empire—a review of the studies published from 1919 to 1929.] *Riv. Storica Italiana.* 47(1) Mar. 1930: 30-54.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14112. OLDFATHER, C. H. *Caesar's army in 59 B.C.* *Classical J.* 25(4) Jan. 1930: 299-303.—F. B. Marsh in his *Founding of the Roman Empire* and in his article "The Chronology of Caesar's Consulship," *Classical J.* 22 1927: 504-524, has argued that Caesar's control of Rome during his first consulship of 59 B.C. rested upon the army which he raised after he was assigned the proconsulship of Gaul by the Vatinian Law, which Marsh and Tenney Frank would date before March 1 of that year. The crucial passage is Cicero *ad Att.* II. 16.2, where Pompey is quoted as warning the aristocracy in May, 59 B.C.: *Oppressos vos tenebo exercitu Caesaris.* Oldfather, however, quotes instances of a figurative use of *exercitus* in such connections to mean "political following" and defends the older view that Caesar's domination rested upon the political support of Pompey's veterans, who were waiting around Rome for their promised lands.—*Donald McFayden.*

14113. ROSTOVITZEFF, M. *The decay of the ancient world and its economic explanations.* *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(2) Jan. 1930: 197-214.—"Decay" means

a shifting of values and not a "fall" in the absolute sense. The emphasis should be laid on the word "ancient" not on the word "civilization." Greco-Roman city-state culture did decay but it was replaced by another type of economic life. The economic theories of Marx, Kautsky, Rodbertus, Bucher, Salvioni, and Weber are discussed and rejected. The author rejects any attempt to apply the term "household economy" to the economic life of the ancient world. There is little similarity between the economic structure of ancient and modern society, largely because, in the ancient world, the state participated much more directly as an agent in economic life. This ancient *étatisme* has its parallel in modern times only in some phases of state socialism. The theory of decline based on exhaustion of the soil is also rejected; likewise Huntington's theory of decline due to climatological factors. The ancient world in itself exhibits a full cycle of economic development.—*T. A. Brady.*

14114. SANFORD, E. M. Political campaigns in Roman municipalities. *Classical J.* 25 (6) Mar. 1930:

453-465.—For a century or two after Augustus, when political life had been stifled at the capital, elections continued to be free in the municipalities of Italy and the provinces, as is shown, for example, by the election placards found on the walls of Pompeii. The writer describes what is known upon the subject.—*Donald McFayden.*

14115. STEELE, R. B. Authorship of the *Ciris*. *Amer. J. Philol.* 51 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 148-184.—The *Ciris* was written by Vergil in his youth. It drew heavily from Catullus and Lucretius and was written before the time of Propertius. Ovid's method of adaptation seems to exclude him as the author. Arguments against Vergilian authorship on the basis of vocabulary are without weight. The method of the *Ciris* is truly Vergilian, and any divergences can readily be accounted for by his later development of style.—*A. A. Trever.*

14116. URCH, I. J. The legendary case of Horatius. *Classical J.* 25 (6) Mar. 1930: 445-452.—An excellent summary of the information available regarding the procedure of a *judicium populi*.—*Donald McFayden.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 11242, 12525, 12595, 12672, 14050)

14117. AIYANGAR, R. SRINIVASARAGHAVA. Varahas of Sri Krishna Raya of Vijayanagara. *J. Indian Hist.* 8 (3) Dec. 1929: 353-356.—H. Hereas has described a golden varaha in the *J. of Indian Hist.* 7 (1). Two incorrect statements were made in that description, one regarding the publication of the coin, and another about the identity of the figure found on the reverse. This paper corrects those statements, and describes the gold coinage of Krishna Deva Raya. (Illustrated).—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14118. BANERJI, R. D. Junagadh inscription of Jivadaman (100-200 A.D.). *Epigraphia Indica & Rev. Archaeol. Survey India.* 18 (8) Oct. 1926. (publ. 1930): 339-340.

14119. KHUSRAU, AMIR. The Khaza'inul Futuh of. *J. Indian Hist.* 8 (3) Dec. 1929: 357-402.—This is a continuation of the translation by Mohammad Habib, Aligarh, of Amir Khusrav's work. Chapters 4 and 5 are here printed.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14120. PARANAVITANA, S. Polonnaruwa inscription of Vijayabahu I. *Epigraphia Indica & Rev. Archaeol. Survey of India.* 18 (8) Oct. 1926 (publ. 1930): 337-338.

14121. PRASAD, JWALA. The date of the Yoga-sutras. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (2) Apr. 1930: 365-376.—Jacob and Woods have placed the Yoga-sutras in the 4th or 5th century A.D. Their

arguments are now criticised by Prasad.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14122. SASTRI, S. S. SURYANARAYANA. The Manimekalai account of the Samkhya. *J. Indian Hist.* 8 (3) Dec. 1929: 322-327.—For some time scholars have been endeavoring to fix the date of the Tamil classic, Manimekalai, and the period of the Sangam age. The treatment of Indian logic is particularly full and has constituted the battleground of rival theorists, who claim either that that account marks a transition to Dignaga or that it has utilized the teachings of Dignaga. The treatment of the other systems of philosophy could not but be of interest and profit in this connection. The author attempted a study of these and found that the account of the Samkhya was both novel and significant. The doctrine there expounded has little affinity with the classical Samkhya except in respect of the number of the tattvas.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14123. SHARMA, DASHARATHA. Gleanings from Sanskrit Mahakavyas. *J. Indian Hist.* 8 (3) Dec. 1929: 346-352.—Sanskrit Mahakavyas are among the least utilized sources of Indian history. Of the Mahakavyas, the most important for the purpose of history is the *Sisupalavadha*, the great epic poem written by Magha, the celebrated Sanskrit poet, which is a mirror of the age.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14124. SHASTRI, H. P. The Rg-veda in the making. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal.* 25 (1) 1929 (issued Apr. 1930): 307-310.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

14125. D'ALÈS, ADHÈMER. L'Ambrosiaster et Zénon de Vérone. *Gregorianum.* 10 (3) Sep. 1929: 404-409.—After four centuries of searching, we find the author of the Commentary on Paul (commonly assigned to Ambrose) once more momentarily sought in the person of Zeno of Verona. D'Alès accepts the first part of Souter's answer (Texts and Studies VII 4, 1905), that the Commentary and the Quaestiones of pseudo-Augustine are by the same author. Who is that author? He posits only that the author wrote in the time of Pope Damasus (366-384) and that Roman ecclesiastical influence is evident in portions dated from Rome. Northern Italy is accepted as the provenance of the whole, though Africa and Spain are not positively excluded. The author used Cyprian's text in the Old Testament, but a Milan version in the Pauline Epistles. He was probably a bishop, possibly educated in Africa. Such elements are satisfied in Zeno of Verona. D'Alès concludes that while it is not impossible to glean from

the writings of "Ambrosiaster" and Zeno traits of common thought and language, yet the two authors are very distinct, revealing only the experience of common influences.—*Kenneth W. Clark.*

14126. BACON, B. W. The anti-Marcionite prologue to John. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 1930: 43-54.—Restatement and reaffirmation of a position taken previously stimulated by DeBruyne's discovery of seven Latin manuscripts and his statement in *Rev. Bénédictine.* 40 (3) Jul. 1928.—*Kenneth W. Clark.*

14127. BRANDT, EDWARD. Zur Adresse des Dekrets von Sardica Corp. Vind. 65, 4, p. 48. [On the address of the decree of Sardica.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 49 (1) 1930: 49.—*W. L. Braden.*

14128. BRAUN, F. M. L'expulsion des vendeurs du temple. [The expulsion of the vendors from the temple.] *Rev. Biblique.* 38 (2) Apr. 1929: 178-200.—According to the three first gospels, the episode in question is placed among the events of the last week; fol-

lowing St. John, it took place two years earlier, during the first sojourn of Jesus in Jerusalem. The question is, did the event happen once or twice?—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14129. CROWFOOT, J. W. Recent discoveries at Jerash. *Discovery*. 11(124) Apr. 1930: 107-110.—Excavations here have brought to light important data on the early Christian church. It seems probable that a true picture can now be reconstructed of the buildings around the Holy Sepulchre as they were before the 7th century. (Plates.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14130. DOBSCHÜTZ, E. von. Zum Charakter des 4ten Evangeliums. [The nature of the 4th gospel.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28(3-4) 1929: 161-177.—The 4th gospel is composed of five layers: Sayings of Jesus; the tradition of John of Ephesus; the Evangelist; additions; appendices. The hypothesis of five layers best explains the interruptions in the narrative, the sudden changes in scene and the like. The gospel is not a reworking of synoptic tradition, but attempted to bring Jesus closer to historical reality. Although the gospel has always been admired for its mystical and metaphysical character, it seems originally to have had a more practical ethical purpose. In contrast to Luke, the author of the 4th gospel seems to prefer the practical Martha to the contemplative Mary.—*Ralph Marcus.*

14131. FAVEZ, CHARLES. L'inspiration Chrétienne dans les Consolations de Saint Ambroise. [The Christian inspiration in the Consolations of Saint Ambrose.] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 8(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 82-91.

14132. GHELLINCK, J. de. Quelques appréciations de la dialectique et d'Aristotle durant les conflits trinitaires du IV^e siècle. [Certain evaluations of dialectic and of Aristotle during the Trinitarian controversies of the 4th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Ecclésiastique.* 26(1) Jan. 1930: 5-42.—The early Fathers constantly accused their opponents of Aristotelianism. Irenaeus and Tertullian brought the charge against the Gnostics, and in the 4th century the Cappadocians in particular levelled the accusation against the extreme Arians. What they meant by Aristotelianism was simply dialectic, which the Fathers, in spite of their protests, found themselves compelled to employ in order to worst their adversaries with their own weapons. As a matter of fact the Arians showed but slight influence of the thought of Aristotle.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

14133. GRUMEL, V. Recherches sur l'histoire du Monothélisme. [Researches in the history of monotheletism.] *Echos d'Orient.* 32(153) Jan-Mar. 1929: 19-34. (Con't. III.)—Monotheletism was an enterprise of religious unification intended to bring back into the church the monophysite elements. The imperial policy was to promulgate a theological formula capable of satisfying the dissidents without appearing to sacrifice the Chalcedonian orthodoxy. The great monk Sophronius was opposed to this formula. Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, sought to persuade him of its essential orthodoxy. From the Synodical of Sophronius we learn that he persisted in defining the issue in terms of two natures and two operations, conceding, however, that the operant was the one and indivisible Christ. Now Sophronius called this synergism. Maximus, confrere of S phronius, is the champion of dyotheletism. Yet he does not breathe a word of the matter in terms of wills. His great formula is: Christ does human things divinely, and divine things humanly. (See Entry 2: 12626.)—*Q. Breen.*

14134. LAGRANGE, M.-J. Un nouveau papyrus évangélique. [New gospel papyrus.] *Rev. Biblique.* 38(2) Apr. 1929: 161-177.—In the *Harvard Theolog. Rev.*, July, 1926, p. 215-226, Henry A. Sanders published *An early papyrus fragment of the Gospel of Matthew in the Michigan Collection.* The text is here reproduced with restorations and notes.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14135. MARTY, J. Étude des textes cultuels de prière contenus dans le Nouveau Testament. [Liturgic prayer in the New Testament.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Religieuses.* 9(4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 366-376.—Marty distinguishes between psalms, hymns and odes in the New Testament. Psalms are modeled closely upon the old canonical psalms e.g. Luke 20: 42, 24: 44, Acts 1: 20, 13: 33. Hymns and odes are of direct Christian inspiration, the former celebrating the glory of God, e.g. Eph. 5: 19; and the latter directed toward lesser objects but always edifying, e.g. Eph. 5: 14. The liturgical factor, however, did not, in the apostolic age, force individual inspiration into fixed forms of prayer. Hence one can not generalize, but only recognize the evidence of individual Christian piety and inspiration in the numerous and varied liturgical texts of the New Testament and Apostolic Fathers. [See Entry 1: 9744.]—*Kenneth W. Clark.*

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 12687, 14232, 14235, 14247)

14136. BECK, EGERTON. Medieval English art at the Victoria and Albert Museum. *Burlington Mag.* 56(327) Jun. 1930: 292-304.—The collection brought together by MacLagan will appeal not only to students of art but to the ecclesiologist and to everyone interested in the social life of medieval England. Exhibits are arranged chronologically. The oldest manuscript is a 7th century copy of St. John's Gospel. There is a remarkable display of textiles. There are 7 copes, 7 funeral palls, 4 very ancient bindings, a reconstructed mitre of William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester 1367-1404, many sculptural works and paintings, the outstanding one being the portrait of Richard II belonging to Westminster Abbey. There are some fine examples of wood work and metal work. Altogether there are about 10,000 objects and over 100 reproductions.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

14137. CLAPHAM, A. W. The architectural remains of the mendicant orders in Wales. *Archaeol. J.* 84 Mar.-Dec. 1927 (publ. 1930): 88-104.—Friars'

churches in the British Isles have two distinguishing peculiarities that are not traceable to continental origins. These buildings consist of a choir which formed the friars' private chapel and a nave which was their public preaching place. Between them was an oblong "walking space" covered by a steeple. The other marked peculiarity is the single transept which usually formed an annex to the nave. Normal monastic disposition of conventual buildings was also quite frequently disregarded. The existing remains of Welsh friaries are discussed in detail and photographs and plans are given.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

14138. GOODMAN, A. W., and ATKINSON, T. D. The choir stalls, Winchester Cathedral. *Archaeol. J.* 84 Mar.-Dec. 1927 (publ. 1930): 125-128.—A document has recently been discovered which dates the work on these stalls from 1308.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

14139. NELSON, PHILIP. Some additional specimens of English alabaster carvings. *Archaeol. J.*

84 Mar.-Dec. 1927 (publ. 1930): 114-124.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

14140. NIHAL-SINGH, ST. Architectural and art treasures at Polonnarawa. III. Structures sacred to Buddhism. *Modern Rev.* 47 (4) Apr. 1930: 485-493.

14141. ROBINSON, J. ARMITAGE. Documentary evidence relating to the building of the cathedral church of Wells. *Archaeol. J.* 85 Mar.-Dec. 1928: Pub. 1930: 1-22.—A critical examination of the documentary evidence to establish the date of the commencement of the building of the cathedral church. The conclusion is that the charters and early grants would probably establish the date not later than 1186, though this conclusion differs from that reached by John Bilson who through the study of the architecture decides upon the date of 1191. (Considerable new source materials.)—*H. G. Plum.*

14142. RUSHFORTH, G. McN. The painted windows in the chapel of the Vyne in Hampshire. *Archaeol. J.* 84 Mar.-Dec. 1927 (publ. 1930): 105-113.—It is suggested that these 16th century windows, having Henry VIII, Catherine of Aragon, and Margaret Tudor as donors, were imported from the Netherlands. Similarities with church windows at Liège, and other known importations of Lord Sandys for his constructions are offered in support of this theory.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

14143. SCHEYER, ERNST. Die kirchliche Stickerei des Mittelalters. [Ecclesiastical vestments of the middle ages.] *Christliche Kunst.* 26 (10) Jul. 1930: 298-305.

14144. TANNER, LAWRENCE E. A fifteenth century sword and a mediaeval bronze figure from Westminster Abbey. *Antiquaries J.* 10 (2) Apr. 1930: 146-148. (Illustrated.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 14137, 14143, 14163, 14165, 14169, 14176, 14189, 14195, 14206-14207, 14219-14220, 14237, 14365)

14145. BERR, HENRI. Luther et son milieu à propos du "Martin Luther" de Lucien Febvre. [Luther and his surroundings à propos of the "Martin Luther" of Lucien Febvre.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 48 (142-144) Dec. 1929: 5-19.—The author reviews favorably a new psychological biography of Martin Luther by Lucien Febvre.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

14146. CLARK-MAXWELL, PREBENDARY. The College of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgenorth, with some account of its deans and prebendaries. *Archaeol. J.* 84 Mar.-Dec. 1927 (publ. 1930): 1-23.—This is an account of the foundation, organization, and landed property of a collegiate church in Shropshire, with the changes in ownership traced for a considerable period after the dissolution. Variations in the values of the prebends and brief descriptions of the former church and manor house of the dean are drawn from archive material.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

14147. COURSON, COMTESSE de. Le bienheureux John Ogilvie, le "chevalier errant" de Dieu. [The blessed John Ogilvie, the "knight errant" of God.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 203 (8) Apr. 20, 1930: 129-151.—John Ogilvie was born in 1583 in Scotland. His father seems to have had Protestant leanings, but the son became Roman Catholic and at an early age entered the Jesuit college at Brunn. During these years he conceived the project of going as a missionary to Scotland. He went under the pseudonym of "Captain Wilson," was apprehended, tried, condemned, tortured, and executed, bearing himself through it all with great heroism. He was hanged ostensibly as a traitor, yet it was really for his faith that he suffered. At the scaffold he was offered his freedom, the archbishop's daughter for a wife, and the richest prebend of the diocese if he would renounce his faith.—*W. L. Braden.*

14148. FALCO, GIORGIO. Lineamenti di storia Cassinese dall' VIII all' XI secolo. [Features of the history of Montecassino from the 8th to the 11th centuries.] *Riv. Storica Italiana.* 46 (4) Oct. 1929: 384-419. (Pt. 2.)—After the assassination of Grimoaldo IV and the death of abbot Gisolfo there followed a period characterized by continuous difficulty, extending down to the destruction of the Carolingian monarchy by the Saracens in 883. For the monastery this was an era of pro-imperial policy. By espousing the Carolingian cause in Southern Italy reparation was sought for the damage inflicted by the dynastic wars and the Saracenic invasions. During this period the relations between the monastery and the duchy of Benevento became cool and tenuous, and were replaced by an orientation towards Capua. After Teodemario and Gisolfo less emphasis was put on extending the material do-

main and more attention was devoted to making of Montecassino a cultural center. Cultural activity consisted more in preserving ancient and contemporary knowledge than in creating new, especially under abbot Bertario (856-883). Economically this period was one of less stagnation than is generally believed. The wars worked damage but not utter destruction. Gifts of land were constantly being made by emperors, dukes, and lesser folk. The sources of income were agriculture, livestock raising, mills, fisheries, tolls, and other taxes. The juridical status of the monastery vis-à-vis the lay authorities remained substantially unchanged. Towards the church its position was altered by the acquisition of complete exemption from episcopal supervision. The monastery was subject directly to the Holy See.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.* (See Entry 2:2336.)

14149. GROSJEAN, PAUL. Recent research on the life of St. Patrick. *Thought.* 5 (1) Jun. 1930: 22-41.—The hope of investigators into the life of St. Patrick lies not only in the analysis of the texts already known to scholars, such as the study of the *Tripartite Life*, but also in the critical study of the sources themselves. MacNeill has recently given several examples of such research.—*W. F. Roemer.*

14150. GWYNN, E. J. On a marginal note in Palatino-Vaticanus 830. *Hermathena.* (45) 1930: 261-263.—A new form of "isin cet bliadin den dlegaid" (denlegaid or dendlegaid) from a scribal note from the Codex Palatino-Vaticanus 830, is made to read "in the first year of the legate" instead of MacCarthy's translation "in the first year of the (penitential) rule (imposed upon me)," and is proved possible because Siegfried, archbishop of Mainz, appointed *legatus missus* in 1071 by Alexander II, kept his legateship until the death of that pope in 1072.—*M. M. Deems.*

14151. LANDGRAF, ARTUR. Zur Lehre von der Gotteserkenntnis in der Fr.-hscholastik. [The doctrine of the knowledge of God in early scholasticism.] *New Scholasticism.* 4 (3) Jul. 1930: 261-288.—Commentaries by early scholastic exegetes on Romans I, 20. By reason, through His creatures, and by analogies we are led to a knowledge of His being and attributes and of the relations of the Persons of the Trinity.—*A. H. Sweet.*

14152. LAURENT, V. Un nouveau monument hagiographique. La vie de Syméon le Nouveau Théologien. [A new hagiographical monument. The life of Symeon the New Theologian.] *Echos d'Orient.* 32 (156) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 431-443.—R. P. Hausherr published a new life of Symeon the New Theologian, great Eastern mystic, 942-1022; his biographer was Nicetes Stathatos, a disciple. Full of irrelevancies, it contains never-

theless elucidations of the monastic spirit at the rise of Ceralarius. There is a discussion of the errors of the text, faulty readings, and omissions. Variants of Coislin are not noted in the critical apparatus, and there are inaccuracies. A critical estimate of the introduction is added.—*Q. Breen.*

14153. O'TOOLE, G. B. John of Montecorvino, first archbishop of Peking. *Catholic Univ. Peking. Bull.* 6 Jul. 1929: 13-53.—In 1269 Kublai Khan, grandson of the great Genghis, appealed to the pope for 100 missionaries to aid in civilizing and christianizing his Mongol people; similar deputations came later from Abaga Khan and Arghun Khan, his kindred, pro-Christian rulers of Persia; these appeals were reinforced in 1287 by a visit from the monk Rabban Bar Sawma, a native of Khanbalyk (Peking), visitor-general of the Nestorians, who gave precise information about Cathay and its mighty ruler Kublai, and assured the pope of the friendly attitude of the Nestorian patriarch, Mar Yahbh-Allaha III. In response to all this, John of Montecorvino was sent in 1289 by Pope Nicholas IV as archbishop of Peking. He made a distinguished convert in the person of King George of Tenduc (a part of the present Suiyuan). He had hopes of Kublai himself. Friar Wadding relates that the good Emperor Ayur Balibatra (1312-1320)—Kublai's great-grandson—and his mother were converted and baptized by archbishop John. The whole duration of this Franciscan mission was only about half a century (1289-1345).—*W. H. Stuart.*

14154. PAULEY, W. C. de. St. Augustine on the image of God. *Hermathena.* (45) 1930: 403-422.—According to Augustine the three levels of the soul—instinct, understanding, and wisdom—are all necessary, and the higher is attained only by building upon the lower. Man made up of soul and body is a unit, but is eternally linked to God and even at his worst never loses the power to rise through Christ. When, through memory, understanding, and will, man occasionally attains knowledge of himself he approaches most nearly the Trinity and this inner activity of man is the image of God. But what is it, in modern language, within man which makes him an image of God? Mind is a complexity. It has forwardness and is adapt-

able. It may rise above environment. It starts with instincts, but through experience, it classifies and then interprets experience and grows. It has ability to judge what appeals to it, and it reaches up from sense to Truth, Goodness, and Beauty, which make it like God.—*M. M. Deems.*

14155. QUIGLEY, E. J. The Bible in Ireland. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 35 (750) Jun. 1930: 604-614.—The old Irish ecclesiastics were not only familiar with the Bible, but wrote many commentaries on the Old and New Testament, were profound scholars, particularly of the Psalter which they frequently memorized. A translation of the Bible into Irish was a much felt need among the clergy, but for several reasons it was unattempted: (1) the great reverence of the clergy for the Bible and a fear of mistranslation; (2) all who could read at all read Latin; (3) the lack of faith in any one text on which to base the translation; (4) the English translators who grossly and inaccurately mistranslated the Latin text.—*Audrey Bell.*

14156. TEETAERT, AMÉDÉE. Un compendium de théologie pastorale du XIIIe-XIVe siècle. [A compendium of pastoral theology of the 13th and 14th centuries.] *Rev. d'Hist. Ecclésiastique.* 26 (1) Jan. 1930: 66-102.—This compendium consisted of directions for the administration of the sacraments. An account of the manuscripts and printed editions is given. The document must have been composed after the sixth book of the Decretals of Boniface VIII (1298) and before the canonization of St. Thomas Aquinas (1323). The author was probably William of Paris (d. 1314), the Inquisitor General of France, of whose life and works a brief account is given.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

14157. THOMPSON, A. HAMILTON. The deans and canons of Bridgenorth. *Archaeol. J.* 84 Mar.-Dec. 1927 (publ. 1930): 24-87.—This collegiate church early passed into royal hands and its deanship and five prebendaries furnished sinecures for clerks who held high offices of state. As all prebends as well as the deanery regularly belonged to the crown, the list of canons is almost complete. Chronological lists of appointments to the prebends and biographical notes on the deans are appended.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 14261, 15390, 15507)

14158. GINSBURGER, M. Les Juifs et l'art militaire au moyen-âge. [The Jews and military science in the middle ages.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 88 (176) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 156-166.—The Hebrew MS 235 of the library in Munich which treats of engines of war may be a copy of an original Hebrew work on military engines which in the German is known as the *Feuerwerksbuch* (15th century). Contrary to the usual belief Jews were active in military matters in the middle ages. In Frankfort a. M., Kipspan, father and son, busied themselves in the manufacture of gun-powder and all kinds of military weapons. Walther Judenkind, a gun-founder of the 14th century, was probably of Jewish origin. The author gives a number of references to Jewish military inventors and mechanics of the 15th and 16th centuries some of whom had plans of their own for the manufacture of guns and various types of shields. MS No. 1449 of the Corsini library at Rome includes an appendix on fencing ascribed to Jews.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

14159. REINACH, S. Joseph Scaliger et les Juifs. [Joseph Scaliger and the Jews.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 88 (176) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 171-176.—The author has assembled a series of references which Joseph Scaliger (1540-1609), the eminent philologist, made concerning the Jews, mostly from the volume of Scaligeriana pub-

lished at the Hague in 1669. These references include notes on Jewish life and customs and statistics. The information is varied. Jews do not like to curse; the Jews of Mantua, Venice, and Cracow own presses but they print badly. The most learned Jews of the occident are in Prague and Cracow. The Jews are a very sober people. There are more than 200 Portuguese Jews at Amsterdam. The Jews once had a rabbi by the name of Ascher who was an honest man for a Jew. The writing of the German Jews is very bad. In the Jewish quarter at Rome 15,000 Jews were packed together in a very small area. Scaliger knew a Jewish-Christian who spoke 13 languages. One has to be well versed in Judaism to polemize with the Jews. At Avignon the Jews do not beg and support their poor better than the Christians. The Jewesses of Avignon are learned: they read Avignonesse works written in Hebrew characters. Scaliger possessed an Avignonesse work in Hebrew characters describing some Jewish ceremonies which Christ had adopted.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

14160. ROTH, CECIL. Les Marranes à Rouen. Un chapitre ignoré de l'histoire des Juifs de France. [The Marranos at Rouen. An unknown chapter of the history of the Jews of France.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 88 (176) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 113-155.—Henry III by decree of 1550 practically invited the Marranos (crypto-

Jews) of Spain and Portugal to settle in France. A group of these pseudo-Christians, mostly from Portugal, were very active during the 17th century in Rouen. They disappeared as a group, however, before the French Revolution. These Marranos, through influence at the French court, maintained themselves despite the religious prejudice of the native French Christians. Many of them, like the Delgados, were distinguished authors. Some of them were altogether Jewish in their sympathies, others indifferent, some apparently zealous Christians. Some of the Rouen group went to London and Dublin where they established the first Jewish community since the expulsion

of 1290. The article is followed by a series of documents in French, Latin, and Portuguese which served as the author's sources.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

14161. SCHIFFMAN, SARA. Die Urkunden für die Juden von Speyer 1090 und Worms 1157. [Documentary sources for the Jews of Speyer 1090 and Worms 1157.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 2 (1) 1930: 28-39.—*Herbert Solow.*

14162. STERN, A. Kaiser Friedrich II, der Hohenstaufe, und die Juden. [Emperor Frederick II Hohenstaufen and the Jews.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland.* 2 (1) 1930: 68-73.—*Herbert Solow.*

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

14163. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. Au camp d'un Wallenstein byzantin. [In the camp of a Byzantine Wallenstein.] *Flambeau.* 12 (6) Jun. 1, 1929: 217-232.—A curious combination of sources has given us in the last few years the interesting life of Pamprepus of Panopolis, a pagan professor at Athens from about 476, protected and promoted at Constantinople by Illus, then practically prime minister of Zeno the Isaurian; as Illus' astrologer he followed his revolt, but was killed as a traitor to it after his intrigues in Egypt (for a union of pagans and Catholics against the Monophysites, then favored by the emperor). His career has recently been confirmed by the discovery of his horoscope in an astrological work and of poetry, not wholly unpleasing, written in his Athenian period.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

14164. HARDY, EDWARD R., Jr. New light on the Persian occupation of Egypt. *J. Soc. Orient. Research.* 13 (4) Oct. 1929: 185-189.—The Byzantine papyri from Egypt (1) confirm Butler's view that the Persian conquest of 618 was a cause of suffering, not of rejoicing, to the native population; (2) destroy entirely the idea that the Persians and the Arabs later were opposed by an army superior in numbers or effective in organization; (3) show that the Egyptian aristocracy accepted the Persian rule, and suggest the possibility that their disappearance from the records after the Roman reconquest is due to the fact that they as well as the Coptic church, suffered from the repressive imperial policy which marked the brief period between that event and the Arab invasion.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

14165. MOSS, C. Isaac of Antioch. Homily on the royal city. *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 7 (3) 1929: 294-310.—This is an edition of a Syriac manuscript of the 6th century, British Museum Add. 14591, 48a-54a. The text describes an advance on the city (presumably Constantinople) by the Huns, and tells, with characteristic digressions, how the Lord visited the barbarians with pestilence. Internal evidence indicates 441 as the probable date of composition; we are dealing, then, with a contemporary account of historical importance. The text ends with a reproof to the citizens for busying themselves with discussions of theology.—*Moses Hadas.*

14166. STEPHONOU, E., and STRANNIK, K. Quelques figures de Byzantinistes: 1. Spyridon Lambros. 2. Xenophon Siderides. 3. Théodore Ivanovitch Ouspenskij. [Sketches of byzantinists: 1. Spyridon Lambros. 2. Xenophon Siderides. 3. Feodor Ivanovitch Ouspensky.] *Échos d'Orient.* 33 (157) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 73-91.—(1) 1815-1919, of a wealthy Greek family, professor at Athens, scholar and patriot, devoted himself mainly to the medieval history of Greece, in particular of Athens, Corfu, and the Peloponese.

(2) 1851-1929, a largely self-educated business man of Constantinople, both before and after his retirement did excellent scholarly work, particularly on the patriarchal manuscripts and Byzantine inscriptions. (3) 1845-1928, professor at Odessa to 1894, director of the Russian school in Constantinople to 1914; during the war he found time to welcome the contribution of the papyri to Byzantine studies and to head an archaeological mission to Trebizond and after the revolution led in the revival and maintenance of Byzantine studies in Russia; his particular work was on economic and social history and on the history of Bulgaria. (Bibliographies.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

14167. GERENZANI, FRANCO. Tracce italiane in Bucovina e Moldavia. [Traces of Italian influence in Bukowina and Moldavia.] *Nuova Antologia.* 271 (1395) May 1, 1930: 116-127.—In the towns of Voronez, Suceviza, Homor, Modaviza, and Suceava are churches containing 14th century paintings which are apparently Italian. The artists are unknown but they represent a part of the intellectual intercourse between Stephen the Moldavian and the seapower of Venice and Genoa.—*J. C. Russell.*

14168. JORGA, N. Époque et caractère de l'établissement des Slaves dans la Péninsule des Balkans. [Epoch and character of the establishment of the Slavs in the Balkan Peninsula.] *Rev. Hist. du S.-d.-Est Européen.* 8 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-17.—The Byzantine historians are untrustworthy for the Slav immigration; a better argument is the local nomenclature. Thus the fords of the lower Danube have Slav names; the salt districts are called Slatina or Slanic, both Slav words; while no larger Moldavian river has a Slav name the smaller have such Slav designations as Moldova, Bistritsa, Putna, Milcov, and, at Bucharest, the D mbovitsa. The conclusion is that the territory occupied by the Slavs in Roumania extended as far as the mountains, which have not Slav names, and up to the river Olt, whose name dates from an earlier period. In northern Moldavia and the Banat, if we judge by the names, there were two big Slav establishments, which following the Avars, crossed the Danube into the Balkan Peninsula at the Iron Gates and by the Dobrudja, with the consent of the Byzantines, who wanted, like Austria in the seventeenth century, a larger number of taxpayers.—*William Müller.*

14169. MUNZI, GIORGIO. La nascita e l'apogeo della Lituania. [Birth and apogee of Lithuania.] *Europa Orientale.* 10 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 104-117.—This is an historical sketch of the origin of the Lithuanian people until its conversion to Christianity by the Polish missionaries (14th century). This is the high point in Lithuanian history. This conversion was carried out too rapidly, without sufficient religious prep-

aration. The Polish missionary was anxious to import Polish culture and language into Lithuania and to prepare in that way her subsequent union with Poland. Christianity thus became one of the chief causes of the decline of the country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14170. RAPAPORT, SEMEN, Mohammedan writers on Slavs and Russians. *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 7(21) Jun. 1929: 80-98.—Nine extracts on political or social subjects including the customs and wars of the Slavs all taken from Harkavy's *References of Mohammedan Writers to the Slavs and Russians* (St. Petersburg, 1870). Ibn Khurdadhbah, a Persian author, (9th century) in *Roads and States* describes the Russian merchants of Slavonian origin, their furs of beaver and of black foxes and their routes to the Black Sea. Ai-Yakubi in his *Book of Countries* contributes two fragments, one of which relates to the old Norman controversy. Unfortunately, the significant words are interpolated. Al-Tabari in his *History of Kings* describes the Rus, "enemies of the Mohammedans."

Ibn-Fudlan in his *Narrative* (about 921) refers to the bulk of Bulgarians as Slavs to which Harkavy dissents. Even Fudlan was impressed with the wonders of the north which were quite unknown in the south. Al-Masudi (10th century), one of the most learned Arabic scholars and a great traveler, has much to say about the pagan Bulgars who have no gold or silver but pay in cows and sheep, about the Slavonians and Rus who practice wife-sacrifice, who have neither king nor law, but are traders mainly. Apparently, however, he confuses Rus worship with that of the Buddhists. The contribution of Ibn-Haukal, Ibn-Abi Yakub, and Ibn-Wahshiyah (10th century) are confined to a few lines, but Ibn-Dustah, tells much in his *Book of Precious Treasures* about the wife sacrifices, the Russian tsars, the fur trading, the quack-doctors, etc. He says that the Russians treated their slaves well, clothed and protected their families well, etc. This is the most important selection of all.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

GENERAL

(See also Entry 14047)

14171. BOUARD, MICHEL de. *Encyclopédies médiévales sur la "connaissance de la nature et du monde" au moyen âge.* [Medieval encyclopedias concerned with the "knowledge of nature and of the world" as seen by the middle ages.] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58(2) Apr. 1, 1930: 258-304.—There exists no adequate treatise of broad scope dealing with medieval encyclopedias. Many such works have been published, but abundant MSS literature is still virtually untouched. The encyclopedia was not the invention of the medieval mind, but was a direct heritage from classical antiquity. Medieval man was not always duped by authority. When he discovered conflicting evidence he often trusted his own sense perceptions and recorded such facts as he discovered for himself. Written to inform the reader, the encyclopedia was also used to edify. The presence of so many encyclopedias in medieval times is evidence of an intellectual élite which could and did use these lengthy treatises. Students in the cathedral schools and in the universities of the 13th and 14th centuries did not neglect them. The early encyclopedias were written under influences predominantly Augustinian, while those of the 13th century proclaim the triumph of Aristotle. In this later age Bouard sees the beginnings of the Renaissance.—*G. C. Boyce.*

14172. JORGA, N. *Moyen-âge et antiquité.* [The middle ages and antiquity.] *Scientia.* 47 (215) 1930: 187-196.—Between the middle ages and antiquity there is no chasm. Civilization did not die in the medieval period.—*M. J. Aronson.*

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 14171, 14187, 14272)

14173. BASTIAN, FRANZ. *Die Legende vom Donauhandel im Frühmittelalter.* [The legend of the Danube trade in the early middle ages.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Soz. u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* 22(3-4) 1930: 289-332.—German histories of commerce have presented divergent views on the question of the existence of a trade route along the Danube in the middle ages. The earliest writers in the 18th century do not mention it. Fischer (1785) does suggest that Charlemagne's canal connecting the Main and the Danube may have had some relation to commerce with Constantinople, but in general he holds to the prevailing opinion that East-

ern products came to Germany from Kiev. K. H. von Lang (1814) has a passing reference to Regensburg ships carrying crusaders to Palestine. The theory of an important trade route along the Danube in the early middle ages is developed early in the 19th century by Hüllmann and Heeren, followed by Raumer (1825). For the next half-century this view was generally accepted. Heyd's history of commerce with the Levant (1879) is the first to question this; his opinion influenced Jastrow and Inama-Sternegg. In 1886, however, the older view of Hüllmann and Heeren was revived by Höhlbaum and the Russian scholar Wasiliewski, and recent writers have been inclined to follow them. On the whole, an objective study of the evidence is in favor of the negative conclusions of Heyd.—*E. H. McNeal.*

14174. BEYERLE, FRANZ. *Die süddeutschen Leges und die merowingische Gesetzgebung.* [The south German Leges and Merovingian legislation.] *Z. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 264-432.—In a lengthy, very specialized monograph, serving at the same time as a review of Krusch's and Eckhardt's works, Beyerle formulates his theory of the nature and origin of the *Lex Baiuvariorum* and *Lex Alamannorum*. The extant texts of both *Leges* are due to the efforts of various dukes; the similarity of the arrangement of ecclesiastical, ducal, and popular law shows an interrelation. The *Lex Baiuvariorum* is based on the Visigothic code through the medium of the *Lex Eurici*. The *Lex Alamannorum*, employing in great part the *Lex Baiuvariorum*, also used the Visigothic code in its unaltered form. Beyerle discusses the ecclesiastical law including church constitutions, debtor-servitude and marriage, the ducal law including ducal property, courts, and procedure and the popular law of both *Leges*, employing documentary, theoretical, and tabular materials. Historical references show the ancient origin of both *Leges*. To discover the origin Beyerle then studies the Merovingian legislation, namely, statutory, Franco-Latin chancery opinions, the *lex Salica*, the 6th-7th century legislation of Chilperic, Guntram, Childebert II and Chlotar II. He concludes that the *Lex Alamannorum* is certainly no later than the end of the 7th century; if this *lex* is merely a clerical revision of the *Lex Baiuvariorum*, it is to be dated earlier. If the *Lex Baiuvariorum* arose from Frankish sources it dates from the time when Frankish kings could have legislated for German duchies, the end of the 6th or the beginning of the 7th century. Beyerle thus opposes the view of Krusch that the *Leges* were enacted by Charles Martel, and that of

Eckhardt who sees a native Bavarian origin.—A. Arthur Schiller.

14175. EKWALL, EILERT. Early names of Britain. *Antiquity*. 4 (14) Jun. 1930: 149-156.—*Albion* was used by the Greek geographer, Isidorus Characensis about the beginning of our era, by Pliny, by Ptolemy, and by Bede. The Latin *Britannia* was used by Polybius and Ptolemy. The modern name Britain is late. French (Bretagne), but there was an OE Breoten coming from Britannia possibly through the Celt. *England* is the OE England, the country of the Angles. The origin of the name Angles is not definitely settled. *Wales* is a tribal name, OE *Wealas*. The *Welsh* call themselves Cymery meaning compatriots. This name arose after the Anglo-Saxon invasion. *Ireland* means the country of the Irish which in OE was *Iras*, in old Irish *Herin* or *Erin*, genitive *Hérenn* or *Eire* from which comes the English *Erin*. *Scotland* from Scots, the Gaels of Ireland, after the Irish emigration to Scotland, restricted to Scottish Gaels. *Caledonia* refers only to the northern part of Scotland and comes from a British tribe settled in the North of Scotland and often mentioned by classical writers.—Emily Hickman.

14176. ESPOSITO, M. Latin learning and literature in medieval Ireland. *Hermathena*. (45) 1930: 225-260.—These notes are tendered to further the preparation of a complete and critical study of Latin learning in medieval Ireland. The popular conception of extensive classical learning is not borne out by evidence. Source materials for the 5th and 6th centuries are scarce, but show that Latin literature was ecclesiastical and a knowledge of Greek was lacking. The *Penitential of Vinnianus* (probably Finnian of Moville) is ecclesiastical in vocabulary and uses an old-Latin text rather than the Vulgate, but it was not widely employed. The writings of Cumianus show the same lack of knowledge of classical literature, and the *Poenitential Cummeani* is the work of Cumianus Longus and the various manuscripts are noted. Italian manuscripts of *Vita Sanctae Brigidae* give the correct name of the author, Cogitosus, and show that earlier lives were used. The invocation to St. Brendan is the work of someone who knew the *Navigatio Sancti Brendani*. Can the Lour Darg (MS Brussels 8530) of Wulverston of Stillorgan be identified with any of the MS collections of Plummer's *Vitae Sanctorum Hiberniae*?—M. M. Deems.

14177. GRÜTTER, MAX. Rudolf II von Hochburgund. [Rudolph II of Upper Burgundy.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 9 (2) 1929: 169-187.—This article attempts to explain Rudolf's policies which were influenced greatly by medieval thought. Especially did he try to follow St. Augustine's idea of a "city of God." It was also this thought which prompted the Italian princes to call Rudolf to Italy as their king to fight Berengar who had been crowned emperor by Pope John X. Rudolf's success in several battles and the assassination of his enemy Berengar seemed to confirm the idea that he was ordained by God to be king. A few years later, in 926, when Italian sentiment went against him, he resigned his title and throne and returned to Upper Burgundy. The remaining years of his rule there he tried to govern and enlarge his countries without resorting to war. He did everything in his power to further the church and especially the order of Cluny. It is said that he built 12 churches in the neighborhood of the Lake of Thun, and old records show landgrants which he made to establish convents for his favorite order. Although Rudolf has been accused of having been so generous for self-seeking, political reasons, old chronicles report that his ideas of government were inspired by Christian-medieval ideas.—Rosa Ernst.

14178. OGLE, MARBURY BLADEN. The dis-

covery of the wonder child. *Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.* 59 1928: 179-204.—The elements of the tale of King Vortigern and a wonder child, Ambrosius, found in chapters 39 ff. of the *Historia Britonum*, ascribed to Nennius, i.e., "the group of boys at play, the quarrel between two of them, the taunt in the mouth of one that the other is the child of no ordinary marriage, and the confession of the mother, that no mortal man was the father of the child," are not found in any early oriental story. The story was popular with medieval writers, especially after its adoption, almost without change, by Geoffrey of Monmouth into his *Historia VI*, 19, where the boy receives the name Merlin. Its earliest appearance is in Greek and Latin literature: Herodotus, Sophocles, and Ovid. Ovid was undoubtedly the source for the taunt motive in medieval tales (and so for Nennius). The other elements of the tale probably came from the Apocryphal Gospels, with their stories of the Christ child, especially the *Gospel of Ps.-Matthew* (chap. 12, 16, 26, 31) and the Latin version of the *Gospel of Thomas* (I, 8; II, 1, 4, 6).—H. P. Lattin.

14179. O'NOLAN, G. The imagery in the calendar of Oengus. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 33 (733) Jan. 1929: 53-64.—This religious poem of 2,370 lines, published in 1880, is attributed to Oengus the Culdee of the 9th century, but from linguistic reasons it could not have been composed before the end of the tenth. It consists of a prologue, the calendar itself, and an epilogue, written in quatrains with six syllable lines,—an exercise of religion as well as verse. There is a wealth of remarkable imagery.—Audrey Belt.

14180. STUTZ, ULRICH. Die Beweisrolle im altdeutschen Rechtsgang. [The position of evidence in old Germanic civil procedure.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 1-25.—The role of evidence in ancient Germanic law is entirely different from Roman law or later Germanic law. In Roman law the burden of proof was upon the plaintiff, in ancient Germanic law the defendant must first introduce evidence. This is not to be understood as favoring one party more than the other; rather the party from whom the best evidence is to be expected has the obligation to produce the evidence. The plaintiff brings the crime of the defendant to notice, and the defendant in answer takes up weapons, in court procedure the weapon of evidence. With this he cleared himself of reproach. Evidence in the "oath trial" was similarly presented by the defendant; the guiltless one must, by swearing before God and utilizing His good will, become the adversary of his cause. This rule of evidence corresponds with what is known of the nature of the ancient law, and Stutz concludes that the position of evidence is to be determined by historical-psychological rather than procedural-judicial methods.—A. Arthur Schiller.

14181. THOMAS, W. The epic cycles of medieval England and their relative importance. *French Quart.* 10 (4) Dec. 1928: 193-210.—The old German epics of Anglo-Saxon times were followed by a Carolingian cycle brought over by the Normans which never took firm root in England. The crusades introduced Eastern themes and a strong magical element. Finally there came the Arthurian epic, largely indigenous in its source and permanent in its influence. This in turn passed through several cycles. First fighting and conquest, then the magical element, and finally religious aspiration, constituted the dominant theme.—L. Dodson.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 14141, 14148, 14162,
14171, 14272, 14320)

14182. AULT, WARREN O. Some early village by-laws. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (178) Apr. 1930: 208-231.—An examination of manor rolls, from the earliest available examples, ca. 1250, reveals throughout the medieval period by-laws regulating incidents of village life and work, such as carrying off sheaves from fields in process of reaping, gleaning those fields after reaping, fixing hours when peas and beans may be picked, and defining trespass. These laws arose out of the community life of the villagers as neighbors with common interests, not out of tenurial relations to their lord. The laws are generally enacted by the "community," the "homage," or the "tenants." Rarely the consent of the lord is mentioned, but in some cases he vetoed certain by-laws. Generally he lent the authority of his court to the enforcement of what interested the community. Probably such laws bound free-holders only if their consent had been obtained when the law was made.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

14183. BELSHAW, H. English local municipal government. *Munic. Rev. Canada.* 26(4) Apr. 1930: 148-151.—*Joseph D. McGoldrick.*

14184. BUCETA, ERASMO. Algunas notas históricas al prólogo del "Cauallero Zifar." [Some historical notes on the prologue of the "Cauallero Zifar."] *Rev. de Filol. Española.* 17(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 18-36.—Tested by other sources, the Prologue proves to be a reliable and highly stimulating historical document. The date of its composition depends upon the date of the translation of the body of the cardinal, mentioned therein; and this translation occurred in 1301.—*A. P. Whitaker.*

14185. BIGWOOD, GEORGES. Un marché de matières premières: Laines d'Angleterre et marchands italiens vers la fin du XIII^e siècle. [A market for raw materials: English wool and Italian merchants towards the end of the 13th century.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 2(6) Apr. 15, 1930: 193-211.—Wool of the best quality was produced in large quantities in England during the 13th century. An active export trade was carried on between this country and the continent largely through the agency of Italian merchants, who, by lending money to the monarchs, enjoyed special favor and protection. The Italian merchants traded principally with the monasteries, frequently purchasing, by means of contracts which were binding over a period of years, the total amount of wool produced by certain monasteries. Statistics of the price of wool sold by the English monks to the Italian merchants in 1294 have been preserved. Good quality wool sold for 22 marks (the mark was worth two-thirds of the pound sterling) per sack of 364 pounds in Oxfordshire, for 9 marks in Yorkshire, while in the other counties the prices ranged between these two figures. These price data show that Thorold Roger's estimates in his *History of Agriculture and Prices in England from 1260 to 1793* were too low, so far as the price of wool was concerned.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

14186. LARSON, HENRIETTA M. A medieval Swedish mining company. *Jour. of Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(3) May 1930: 545-559.—Two documents, herewith translated, pertaining to a famous Swedish copper mine in the 13th and 14th centuries give an interesting glimpse into early capitalistic enterprise. The one records the purchase in 1288 of a share in the mine; the other, bearing the date 1347, is the charter granted to the mining company and specifies the privileges and duties of the mine owners, operators, and laborers, and

gives rules governing the working of the mine.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

14187. LOOMIS, LAURA HIBBARD. Geoffrey of Monmouth and Stonehenge. *PMLA.* 45(2) Jun. 1930: 400-415.—Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia* (VIII, ix-xii) contains the oldest account of the origin of Stonehenge; viz., that on the advice of Merlin it was erected out of earlier megaliths to commemorate the massacre of 460 noble Britons at the hands of Hengist's Saxons. It seems probable that Geoffrey (himself a Welshman) built his story out of older Celtic legends. His attributing of the structure to giants is typically Celtic, and his descriptive name (*chorea gigantum*) is suggestive of such pagan dances (*chorea*) as were common in 6th century Cornwall and about megaliths in other regions. Furthermore Geoffrey refers to Stonehenge as a monument of sepulchral importance and of mystical healing qualities, both of which correspond with ancient Celtic interpretations of megaliths. This background persists in his explanation that the stones originally came from Africa to Ireland, whence they were later brought to Stonehenge. Monuments similar to Stonehenge have actually been discovered in Africa, and the blue stones of Stonehenge are manifestly not native rock but like that of Pembrokeshire, another megalithic region of Celtic influence. The insistence on Ireland as the place from which the stones were imported suggests once more a boastfully Celtic origin for the legend. In other points of detail the story so closely resembles Celtic legend of earlier centuries that it seems as unnecessary in this case, as with the mass of Arthurian romance, to attribute its origin to the inventive imagination of one writer.—*L. C. MacKinney.*

14188. MEYER, CARL. Schaffhauser in Como 1228 and 1229. *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 9(2) 1929: 188-197.—An old document which was found in the archives of the convent of St. Abbondio reveals the fact that well known linen merchants from Schaffhausen travelled to Como in Italy as early as 1228 and 1229. The document tells of the justice with which the magistrate of the city of Como settled a controversy between Heinrich von Schaffhausen and an innkeeper in favor of the heirs of the merchant, since he himself had died before the end of the dispute. The old parchment also gives an interesting comparison between the exchange rates of the contemporary currency of Zurich and that used in upper Italy, especially in Milan and Como.—*Rosa Ernst.*

14189. POOLE, REGINALD LANE. The appointment and deprivation of St. William, archbishop of York. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45(178) Apr. 1930: 273-281.—By combining the information given by John of Hexam and the two variant chronicles of the archbishops of York, William's ancestry, and his relationship to King Roger of Sicily can be established. He was elected in January, 1141, to the see of York, probably through bribery. In consequence, a papal appeal was taken to the election, and with the prosecution of the appeal St. Bernard became identified. At long last William was deposed in 1147, but was reinstated in 1153. His death occurred in June, 1148, and a suspicion of poison, solidified by the failure of the accused party to make his purgation, was enough to secure him sainthood.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

14190. PRIMIS, F. Campina Sacra. Onderling regement van de gildebroeders van O. L. V. van Pulderbosch. [Campina Sacra. Common orders of the gild brethren of Our Lady of Pulderbosch.] *Bijdr. t. de Geschiedenis.* 20 1929: 264-265.—This document, hitherto unpublished and unnoticed, including regulations regarding the wearing of insignia at the common banquet of the brethren of the guild of Our Lady Pulderbosch, was found in the archives at Pulderbosch in the province of Antwerp.—*H. S. Lucas.*

14191. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. A glimpse of law in the early thirteenth century. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20(4) Feb. 1930: 568-571.—An account of a trial by combat at Gloucester in 1221.—*H. R. Enslow.*

14192. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. Settlement of an "appeal" as a bar to an indictment at the common law. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20(4) Feb. 1930: 565-567.—An instance in Gloucester in 1221 in which a compromise reached by plaintiff and accused did not bar indictment.—*H. R. Enslow.*

14193. RIGGENBACH, CHRISTOPH. Die Tötung und ihre Folgen. Ein Beitrag zur alamannisch-schweizerischen Rechtsgeschichte im Mittelalter. [Homicide and its results. A study of Alamannic-Swiss legal history in the middle ages.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 57-166.—The 12th-16th century sources of the present northern and central Swiss cantons present three types of homicide, namely, murder, dishonorable manslaughter, and honorable manslaughter. Qualified and privileged homicide are to be distinguished, the former including the killing of a relative, killing with a particular type of sword or breach-of-the-peace killing; the latter being homicide by negligence. Certain minor peculiarities arise when the murderer or deceased was a woman, a child, a cleric, or a non-citizen. The important topic, however, in connection with homicide is the resultant blood-feud, defined as the legal killing of the murderer or his relatives by the family of the deceased as an act of self-help in reprisal for the death of one's kin. The few cases of actual occurrence of blood-feud, the reference to it in two judgments, the right of transport for those engaged in it, tavern-rights for participators in it, reference to blood-feud and self-defense, the slaying of an adulterer and blood-feud, the prohibition of feud during campaigns, blood-feud elements in procedure, the prohibition of other revenge, and the existence of expiation agreements all indicate its persistence into the 14th century. Before dealing with the second effect of homicide, the penalties, Riggenbach portrays the doctrine of breach of the peace. The penalty for murder was breaking upon the wheel, for manslaughter, decapitation, both with confiscation of the property. The penalties of an escaped murderer were confiscation, banishment, prohibition of receiving or feeding the slayer, blood-feud in the wider sense, that is, permission to slay his relatives within the jurisdiction, demolition of his house, and often ecclesiastical punishments. An expiation agreement between the slayer and the relatives of the deceased, accompanied by the payment of punitive damages to the state, prevents blood-feud and the other penalties. On a legally constituted court day the accusation was made, generally by the wife with the relatives by her side, or in later times by the state on the part of the deceased represented by the *corpus delicti* and after the so-called bier examination determining that the soul still lives. A summons was issued and if the defendant appeared he introduced witnesses, or if there be none combatted with a relative of the deceased. If he failed to appear, after the second and third or combined two court days, there was judgment by default. Costs were punitive damages borne by the defendant. [Appendix of unpublished sources.]—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

14194. ROHRER, CARL. Ein verschwundenes Volkstrügergericht. [An extinct court of justice.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(6) Jun. 1930: 363-372.—This is an historical sketch on the secret criminal courts and lynch practices in Germany, more particularly, Bavaria. These antiquated methods of the administration of criminal justice date back to the times of the Germanic tribes.

The author deals with the ritual and mysteries of these secret "trials." The trials were accompanied by the uttering of half-poetical and half-legalistic formulas, one of which is here reproduced. Secret courts once served a useful purpose, because the state was not powerful enough. The last sentences imposed upon the members of the *Haberbund*, amounted to prison terms from 3 months to 2 years and 9 months.—*Boris Brasol.*

14195. SALTER, H. Reliefs "Per cartam." *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45(178) Apr. 1930: 281-285.—To avoid the loss to the lord of feudal incidents when land was granted into the "dead hand," such grants were often made *per cartam*, i.e., by a charter grant providing that upon the death of each abbot or other head of the grantee foundation, the lord should collect relief as in case of the death of an ordinary tenant.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

14196. STEPHENSON, CARL. The Anglo-Saxon borough. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45(178) Apr. 1930: 177-207.—*Burgus*, in Domesday, may mean either the old borough, the *burh*, or the post-conquestal *bourg*. Likewise *burgensis* has no technical or legal meaning but means simply a man living in or contributing to a borough. Maitland's "tenurial heterogeneity" theory, as part of his garrison explanation of borough origins, must give away to the conclusion that borough lands, for simplicity in accounting, are simply called appurtenances of any manor. There was not, in 1086, any uniform tenure peculiar to borough lands, but, by the 12th century, the burgess held by characteristic burgage tenure, essentially of French origin. Towns on the coast show something similar, however, and burgage might have developed in England, as elsewhere, had there been no Conquest. It is doubtful if there was any early village court, and therefore more doubtful if the borough court could have developed from it. Most boroughs of 1086 were strictly rural in organization. These old, rural boroughs resulted from the Danish wars and the recovery of Danish Mercia. They were centers of royal administration, because they were fortified, possessed courts, and were called *scirs*. Later the notion of the *scir* as essentially an ealdorman's possession founded upon the old kingdoms and appanages of Wessex, spread north of the Thames. There it was given to an artificial entity made by enlarging the *burh*, by which process the borough court became a shire court. Out of many of the rustic *burhs* there emerged, with the renaissance of trade, a new thing, strongly influenced by Roman tradition, the trading borough, a true town, which owes little save its name to its predecessor.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 14047, 14142, 14144-14147, 14157-14158, 14160, 14167, 14182, 14190, 14222, 14235, 14264, 14272, 14279, 14320, 15020)

14197. BESSON, MAURICE. Jean de Béthencourt et la conquête des Canaries, 1402-1418. [Jean de Béthencourt and the conquest of the Canary Islands, 1402-1418.] *Afrique Française.* 40(4) Apr. 1930: 154-159.—This all but unsung Norman is worthy of a prominent place in the annals of French colonization because he was, in reality, the founder of French Africa. He took the islands from the natives, many of whom were enslaved, and settled considerable numbers of Frenchmen there. These engaged in agriculture under the rule of the conqueror's nephew, Maciot, while de Béthencourt himself, boasting the name of king, engaged in commercial relations between his little state and France. Unhappily, a shipwreck in 1418 ruined him

and to reestablish himself, he sold the islands to the king of Castille in the same year.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14198. BLECOURT, A. D. de. *Het beleg van Leiden en het Privaatrecht.* [The siege of Leyden and private rights.] *Haagsch Maandbl.* 7(3) Mar. 1930: 271-283.—The *Kenningboek* of Leyden, 1570-1580, published by Al. D. Osinga and W. T. Gelinck, which appeared in part in the *Werken der Vereeniging tot uitgaaf der bronnen van het oud-vaderlandsche Recht* contains many civil law suits in connection with the siege of Leyden in 1573 and 1574. De Blecourt shows what influence the siege had on private rights. Originally the meaning of *Kenning* was an investigation instituted by the alderman, frequently an examination of a witness. Written answers could also be entered in the *Kenning*. These *Kenninge* were entered in the *Kenningboek* in which one finds only the assertions of both parties. Dingtalen, too, are called *Kenninge*. The results of the investigation by the judge are not mentioned in the *kenningboek's*. Since 1575 the word *kenning* is used oftener, meaning claim and answer. On this the resolution follows and all this is entered as a verdict. The changed form does not alter its nature. The *Kenningboek*, then, contains verdicts in cases in which an investigation has taken place. Law suits about different cases were entered in other trialbooks of which Osinga and Gelinck give a selection in a supplement. This contains all kinds of questions, verdicts against military leaders as Lunney v. d. March and Barthold Entes, who did not pay for their lodgings, questions about rent, claims for the return of borrowed money, cases in which members of the Reformed Church opposed Roman Catholics or which in another way are related to religion and the siege. Criminal cases are not dealt with.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14199. BRUN, ROBERT. A fourteenth-century merchant of Italy: Francesco Datini of Prato. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(3) May 1930: 451-466.—The archives of Francesco Datini, preserved at Prato in Tuscany, record the business life of an early Italian trader. Datini was born in 1335, worked for a Florentine merchant, and settled in Avignon in 1354, a flourishing trading city. He and his associate made a specialty of arms and armor, and had branch houses in Florence, Pisa, Barcelona, Valencia, and other important cities. In spite of trouble in the church and civil wars, Datini's business grew till it reached distant corners of the 14th-century world. In his will he provided that his business records be saved. These give information not only on his own business, but on contemporary social and economic conditions as well. Here are pictured the great currents of trade, the interrelations of great trading cities, the cloth and the oriental spice trade, as well as the numerous difficulties business met in those days.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

14200. BRÜNNER, E. C. G. Een excerpt uit de Finsche tolregisters over de jaren 1559-1595. [An excerpt from the toll registers of Finland in the years 1559-1595.] *Econ. Hist. Jaarb.* 15 1929: 155-217. The first traces of trade relations between Finland and the Netherlands are found in the 16th century. The data concerning this in the Dutch archives are very scarce. There is more to be found in the State Archives at Helsingfors. The toll-registers of Viborg and Åbo for the 16th century are fairly complete; those of other cities are fragmentary. From these toll-registers (in Swedish) Brünner gives a large extract from which the importance of the Finnish-Dutch trade relations is evident. Finnish trade in the 16th century is closely connected with the politics of Gustav I Wasa of Sweden, who aimed to bring the trade with Russia under Swedish control. By granting privileges he enticed the foreigners, but owing to his poor financial condition was nevertheless compelled to levy custom duties. A

record of customs duties at Viborg in 1559 shows that ca. 7% of the ships cleared came from Amsterdam, while the import from that port was ca. 3% of the total. In the following years the trade from Amsterdam to Viborg declined, due to the increase of the customs tariff, and to the state of war in Finland since 1561. Later there was a rise again. In 1584 the value of the import from Holland comprised 21% of the total import, in 1594 it was 34%. Until 1591 salt was the principal and frequently the only object of trade. After 1591 there was a great variety of merchandise. There now came products of the colonies, semi-tropical fruits, etc. Commerce with Åbo were not so great as that with Viborg. Until 1591 the principal articles of import were salt and wine. After that year spices and pitch appeared. The chief export articles were tar and wood.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14201. CARRÉ, HENRI. Les prisons de Jeanne d'Arc et ses tentatives d'évasion. [The prisons of Joan of Arc and her attempts at escape.] *Mercur de France.* 220(766) May 15, 1930: 42-62.—On May 23, 1430, Jeanne was captured under the walls of Compiègne by the troops of John of Luxembourg, and by the laws of war became his property. He kept her for a few days at his headquarters at Margny, awaiting overtures from Compiègne for her ransom—overtures that never came. He then had her transferred to his castle of Beaulieu in Vermandois, where she made a first and nearly successful attempt to escape. She was then moved farther away from Compiègne to the castle of Beaufort near St. Quentin. In spite of the warning of her voices, she tried to escape from the tower by means of a rope, and had a serious fall. Her inquisitors later tried to turn this incident into an attempt at suicide. She was then transferred to Arras, and still no effort to ransom her was made by the king of France. Finally her enemies, the University of Paris taking the lead, contrived her surrender to the English, Bedford paying 10,000 livres for her to John of Luxembourg. From Arras she was taken by the English to le Cotroy, one of their castles in Ponthieu. Bedford finally turned her over to the bishop of Beauvais for trial and she was taken to Rouen and lodged in the castle of Beuvreuil. She seems to have been confined for some weeks in a massive iron cage, fettered at night by her feet, hands, and neck. On Feb. 21, 1431, she was placed in a narrow cell under the guard of three gaolers and five common soldiers. From this prison she went to her death.—*E. H. McNeal.*

14202. CHARLIER, GUSTAVE. Lettres de Jacques Bonhomme (1614). [Letters of Jacques Bonhomme (1614).] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 16 (1-2) 1929: 1-20; (3-4) 1929: 191-218.—Following a brief introductory survey of the disorders and discontent in France during the period of the wars of religion, the author publishes a letter written in 1614 and signed by one Jacques Bonhomme, who purports to represent the interests of the peasantry. Believing France to be on the verge of another civil war, Jacques Bonhomme remonstrates with the revolting nobles and urges accord. The second article contains additional pamphlet letters in which Jacques Bonhomme applauds the preservation of peace.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

14203. CLEDINA, RAPHA. Rabelais et l'aiguille de Virgile à Rome. [Rabelais and the obelisk of Vergil at Rome.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 16 1929: 122-132.—After an investigation of certain antique monuments in Rome, the author attempts to identify an obelisk mentioned by Rabelais.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

14204. CURTIS, E. The survey of Offaly in 1550. *Hermathena.* (45) 1930: 312-352.—The occasion of the survey was the termination of the revolt of Brian O'Connor, lord of Offaly, and O'More of Leix, in 1549. The survey was made before Walter Cowley, surveyor-

general. The Offaly of the 16th century was a part of the present King's county. The survey does not include all those lands over which O'Connor was suzerain, but is limited to that territory which he held as "Captain of his nation." Published here for the first time, it presents the holdings of an Irish lord of the Tudor period, and includes not only the 8 lordships of Offaly but also the abbey-lands and nunneries.—*M. M. Deems.*

14205. DALLY, PH. *Les Justels. II. Henri Justel (1620-1693).* [The Justels. II. Henry Justel (1620-1693).] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Française.* 79 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 8-32.—While serving as secretary-counsellor of the king of France (1636-1664) Henri Justel encouraged learning, the arts, invention, and exploration in all of which he had a keen personal interest. Although a Protestant, he was non-partisan and abhorred intolerance. Thus he drew to himself a great circle of eminent friends. In later life he was obliged to settle in London because of his Protestantism, and here he again obtained royal favor. [See Entry 2: 10137].—*S. Lessly.*

14206. DIBDIN, SIR LEWIS. Wolsey. *History.* 15 (57) Apr. 1930: 18-26.—Pollard's new book on Wolsey is almost the last word. Pollard's accuracy is questioned in apportioning Wolsey's work as lord chancellor between the court of chancery, the court of star chamber and the court of requests. Similarly the statement that the archbishop of York on his appointment "became *legatus natus*" to the pope, for which no authority was given. The office was attached to a few archbishoprics. It is impossible that England could possess two. There is no doubt that Canterbury had one.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

14207. DURENGUES, A. *Le Protestantisme en Agenais. La réaction Catholique.* [Protestantism in the district of Agen. The Catholic reaction.] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58 (2) Apr. 1, 1930: 305-344.—A description of the "forty-year nightmare" that existed during the Wars of Religion in and near Agen (Lot-et-Garonne).—*G. C. Boyce.*

14208. ENKLAAR, D. TH. *Stukken betreffende den vrijdom voor Breda van de tollén te Geervliet en te Tersekeroord uit le vijftiende en zestiende eeuw.* [Documents regarding the exemption of Breda from the tolls at Geervliet and Tersekeroord in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.] *Econ. Hist. Jaarb.* 15 1929: 307-325.—The inhabitants of Breda enjoyed exemption from the tolls at Geervliet and Tersekeroord. The reason for this right and its first grant are not known, but the counts of Nassau always defended this exemption. In the reign of William I, the Silent, the municipal government presented to the sovereign a petition for the extension of exemption. Enklaar publishes seven documents dealing with this exemption: (1) A reply from the city of Reimers to a letter from Count Engelbrecht of Nassau concerning a refusal to one of his subjects for exemption from toll. This shows that at Zevenbergen a guard was established as an outpost of the toll of Tersekeroord. (2) The decision of Charles V, dated 1517, on a petition from Count Hendrik of Nassau. Breda receives exemption from the toll at Geervliet for a period of 3 years upon the payment of 18 Flemish pounds a year. (3) Charles extends this exemption to 16 years (1522), and the payment is now 20 pounds. (4) The exemption (1535) is for 18 years. (5) Charles in 1552 granted once more an exemption for 25 pounds for 10 years. In 1562 Philip II extended this freedom for 12 years upon the payment of 150 carolus guilders and an equal exemption from the tolls in Zeeland upon the payment of 50 carolus guilders to the toll-gatherer at Tersekeroord. (6) In 1591 the audit office of Holland comes to an agreement with Breda concerning exemption from tolls at Geervliet upon the payment of 90 pounds for a period of 6 years.

In 1517, Breda put in a claim for exemption because it was heavily in debt due to war-taxes and benevolences. In 1535 an extension was requested on account of a plague, which had ravaged the city for 6 years and on account of the great fire which had destroyed a great part of the city the preceding year. Many residents had emigrated to other cities, which were free from tolls. In 1552 and 1562 these same arguments were still valid.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14209. GRAHAM, SIR RONALD (tr.). *A Venetian ambassador to the Lord Protector.* *Blackwood's Mag.* 227 (1375) May 1930: 620-638.—A translation of a 17th century Italian manuscript found in a private collection and designated in part, as *A Report on England by the Most Excellent Signor Giovanni Sagredo, Knight of St. Mark, first Venetian Ambassador accredited to Cromwell*. . . . The downfall of Charles I was the result of Charles' favors to Catholicism; his betrayal by Scottish servants, who revealed the royal views to ambitious enemies; and his lack of resoluteness in checking parliament, supported by the populace, particularly of London. After his defeat parliament favored the restoration of the king under conditions, but Cromwell opposed, arguing that either the king's head should fall or 100 heads among themselves would pay the price of the king's vengeance. Both man and beast were moved by the execution of the king; a captive lion in the Tower of London "gave vent to his feelings by the most fierce roars." Cromwell, "a freak of fortune," a "man of the sword and of the tongue," combined propitious fortune with masterful ability to make himself "the most famous man of the present century." He popularized himself by his victories over the Irish and the Scotch; he anchored his support by grave and trenchant speech and even by tearful entreaty, by the enriching of his aids with the king's wealth, and by the hold which he maintained on a powerful army, well paid and rigorously disciplined.—*G. A. Hedger.*

14210. GRAHAM, ROSE. *The order of St. Antoine de Viennois and its English commandery, St. Anthony's Threadneedle street.* *Archaeol. J.* 84 Mar.-Dec. 1927 (publ. 1930): 341-406.—The story is recounted of the foundation of a medieval hospital in Dauphiné, near a church containing relics of St. Anthony of Egypt that were famous for their cures of ergotism. The organization of this hospital into an order and the consequent establishment of its commanderies throughout Europe is also described. The history of the English house of St. Anthony's in Threadneedle Street is traced in detail, with all its vicissitudes during the period of the Hundred Years War, and up to the time of the Great Fire which wiped out its London properties. The erection of a chapel there and the organization of a confraternity and school are also included. The iconography of the Tau and Pi in connection with St. Antoine de Viennois and its local commanderies in England and the Netherlands, and the figure of St. Anthony in English, French, and Rhenish art are likewise discussed in detail. (Numerous photographs and plans; important documents).—*Cyril E. Smith.*

14211. HEAWOOD, EDWARD. *Sources of early English paper-supply.* *Library.* 10 (3) Dec. 1929: 282-307.—Much of the paper used in England prior to 1500 came from Italy, a lesser quantity from France, little if any from Germany or the Rhine countries. (See Entry 2: 11343).—*L. Dodson.*

14212. JOURDA, PIERRE. *Un humaniste italien en France: Theocrenus (1480-1536).* [An Italian humanist in France: Theocrenus (1480-1536).] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 16 1929: 40-57.—After an obscure childhood and youth in Italy, the humanist Theocrenus went to France to seek his fortunes. He became attached to the court of Francis I as tutor to the royal

children. After some years of favor and success, he retired from the French court, and died at Avignon in 1536.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

14213. LESLIE, J. H. The points of war. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Research.* 9 (36) Apr. 1930: 108-109.—The article defines the meaning of "points of war." Quotations from 17th century authors illustrate the uses of different musical instruments in this connection. Trumpets were connected with mounted affairs only, and "sounding" a point of war was essentially a cavalry matter.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14214. MESNARD, PIERRE. La pensée religieuse de Bodin. [The religious thought of Bodin.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 16 1929: 77-121.—Bodin's religious views are carefully analyzed and the author concludes that he was a sincere though unorthodox Catholic in spite of certain temporary lapses.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

14215. PAQUOT, MARCEL. Les étrangers dans le ballet de cour au temps de Henri IV. [Foreigners in the court ballet during the period of Henry IV.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 16 1929: 21-39.—Dancing was very popular at the court of Henry IV and many foreigners participated in the royal ballets which were frequently very elaborate.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

14216. PLATTARD, JEAN. L'humaniste Theocrenus en Espagne (1526-1530). [The humanist Theocrenus in Spain (1526-1530).] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 16 1929: 68-76.—The humanist Theocrenus accompanied the two hostage sons of Francis I to Spain. The failure of the French king to forward ransom money led to the imprisonment of the French party, whereat Theocrenus became discontented and intrigued for a post in the service of Charles V. Unsuccessful in his quest, he eventually returned to France and was retained as tutor to the royal children in spite of his projected desertion.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

14217. RAVEAU, PAUL. Essai sur la situation économique et l'état social en Poitou au XVI^e siècle. [Essay on economic and social conditions in Poitou in the 16th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 15-51.—The historical archives of Poitou show the commercial, industrial, and financial activities of the 16th century. In the vast majority of industries the producer sold his goods directly to the consumer. Credit played an important part in the sale of manufactured products, and notaries supervised all of these operations. Certain producers, particularly the cloth manufacturers, became the bankers of the community. The money owed to the manufacturers by purchasers of cloth and linen frequently amounted to three or four times as much as the value of the stocks of goods on hand in the manufacturers' warehouses. The chief obstacle in the way of the development of industry in Poitou was the scarcity of raw material, especially of wool. On March 5, 1536, the principal cloth manufacturers of the district informed the municipal authorities of Poitiers that no wool was to be found on the market at any price, and that production must therefore cease until the shearing season came round again. Raw wool was frequently ordered several months in advance, half the price of it being paid at the time of ordering and the rest at the time of delivery. The price of raw wool was, in 1568, more than twice as high (calculated in pre-war francs) as it was in Poitou before the war of 1914. Much of the cloth fabricated in Poitou was exported to Lyons, Bordeaux, and la Rochelle. Considerable fortunes were amassed in the cloth, linen, and leather industries, and the manufacturers were generally men of education, frequently holding university degrees. The raw materials used in these industries were, for the most part, produced locally.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

14218. SCHELVEN, A. A. van. Briefwisselingen van Graaf Jan van Nassau en Petrus Dathenus, uit

de jaren 1575-1578. [Correspondence of Count Jan of Nassau and Petrus Dathenus 1575-1578.] *Bijdr. en Mededeel. v.h. Hist. Genootschap te Utrecht.* 51 1930: 115-130.—The role of Petrus Dathenus at the time of the revolt of the Netherlands against Spain was very important. His ideals were very closely related to those of Count Jan of Nassau. Both were opposed to the moderate policy of William of Orange and advocates of a more intense Calvinistic policy. The publication of letters in the archives at Wiesbaden reveals disappointingly little about their relationship, except the fourth, dated March 23, 1578. Count Jan appointed stadtholder of Gelderland, had scruples in taking the oath only before the Archduke Matthias of Austria, who had been appointed governor general in the hope that the king would approve of the election. Dathenus advised taking the oath only before Matthias with the proviso that the count keep his conscience clear in matters of religion.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14219. SCHELVEN, A. A. van. Het "Scriptum de fide" van Franciscus Junius (Juli 1566). [The "Scriptum de fide" of Franciscus Junius (July, 1566).] *Bijdr. en Mededeel. v.h. Hist. Genootschap te Utrecht.* 51 1930: 104-114.—In 1566 there was in the Netherlands much agitation concerning the possibility of bringing unity of confession of faith among the apostates of the Roman Catholic church belonging to different denominations. The allied nobles were pressing the synod of Antwerp to adopt in general the Confession of Augsburg, in order to obtain the support of the Lutherans in Germany. The synod refused this, but still did not want to lose the support of the nobles. Different confessions were drawn up in the rough to replace the Calvinistic Confession which was obnoxious to the nobles. The investigation regarding the history of those different confessions has as yet not yielded a satisfactory explanation of all data; without new material this will not even be possible. In order to take the first step in that direction van Schelven publishes the short confession which was drawn up by Franciscus Junius, consisting only of a series of Biblical texts. In his *Vita Junius* called it the *Scriptum de fide ex disertis Scripturae verbis exaratum*. Van Schelven found the document in the General Archives in Brussels in the collection, *Manuscripts divers* no. 182. *Pièces du 16^e siècle T. 1.*—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14220. SCHMIDT, WIELAND. Ein Bücherverzeichnis des St. Katharinenklosters zu Nürnberg. [A catalogue of the library of St. Catharine's convent in Nürnberg.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 47 (4) Apr. 1930: 161-168.—Franz Joste, in his *Die Handschriften des Katharinenklosters in Nürnberg nach einem Verzeichnisse des 15. Jahrhunderts* (Fribourg, 1895) describes a manuscript catalogue of the books in the possession of this convent's library. The present writer compares with his catalogue another, smaller one, in the same handwriting. This smaller catalogue is a list of the books in the private possession of the individual nuns. Both manuscripts owe their existence to a rearrangement of the library between 1456 and 1469; the smaller was a supplement to the larger.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke.*

14221. SMYLY, J. GILBART. An account of a French royal christening: by Bartholomew Butler, first Ulster king at arms. *Hermathena.* (45) 1930: 264-292.—This is a diary of events during the sojourn of the writer at Fontainebleau on the occasion of the christening of Elizabeth, daughter of the dauphin, in July, 1546. The account is given in the original and in a modern version. In conclusion numerous details of the life of Bartholomew Butler are given as culled from his own writings, including his rise from Hampnes Pursuivant of Arms to Rougecroix, then to York Herald, and finally to Ulster King at Arms and Chief Herald.—*M. M. Deems.*

14222. STOLZ, OTTO. Zur Geschichte der Landeshoheit im Unterengadin und in Tirol. [On the history of the sovereignty in the Lower Engadine and in the Tyrol.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Germanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 439-449.—This miscellany is in the main a review of Paul Valèr's work on the development of the judicial jurisdiction and the evolution of sovereignty in the Lower Engadine with special reference to the Münster valley and the district of Vintsch. Stolz presents his own views, in almost every case contrary to those of Valèr.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

14223. UNSIGNED. Articles of War—1642. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Research.* 9(36) Apr. 1930: 117-124.—A reprint of a pamphlet prefaced by an explanatory note. Only three copies of this code are known to exist: one in the British Museum, one in the library of Lincoln's Inn, and the third in private hands.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14224. UNSIGNED. The order of disputations. *Bodleian Quart. Rec.* 6(65) 1930: 107-112.—One of the most difficult chapters of medieval university history is that concerned with the order of disputations. Originally, degrees were granted only to those students who had been opponents and respondents in a certain number of disputations. One of the earliest and most

important mss in which examples of disputations are preserved is MS Magd. Coll. 38 (ca. 1420). The most simple form is that of a *quaestio* proposed by a master (the opponent) to an incepting bachelor (the respondent); the latter repeats the *quaestio*, and follows it up by a prologue, one or two suppositions, three or four *quaestiones*, and a conventional ending. The *quaestiones* were always in rhyming Latin verse. The only full record of disputations at Oxford, before the promulgation of the Laudian Code (1636), is preserved in the register of Thomas French, who held the office of registrar from 1608-29. Extracts from this manuscript are given.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14225. WARD, B. M. Shakespeare and the Anglo-Spanish War (1585-1604). *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 7(4) Apr. 1930: 298-311.—The £1,000 granted annually to the 17th Earl of Oxford during the Anglo-Spanish war was used to provide the English stage with plays intended "to encourage the patriotism and loyalty of the civil population." In doing this work Oxford associated with himself such persons as "his son-in-law Lord Derby and his cousin Francis Bacon . . . and "university wits" and actors like Marlowe, Peele, and William Shakspeare of Stratford, who formed a link between him and the public theatres."—*W. T. Laprade*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 12500, 12660, 12675, 12679, 12849, 14170, 14240)

14226. BELL, RICHARD. Who were the Hanifs? *Moslem World.* 20(2) Apr. 1930: 120-124.—The word *hanif* and the manner of its use in the Koran have long been puzzling and no satisfactory solution of the problem involved has as yet been given. An unpublished thesis by Arthur Jeffrey on *The Foreign Vocabulary of the Koran* has suggested the derivation of the word from the Syriac *hanpā*, heathen. A consideration of the development of Mohammed's ideas indicates that the *hanifs* were not historical realities, but the product of the Prophet's mind, the followers of an ideal original Arab religion.—*H. W. Hering.*

14227. DIERCKS, GUSTAV. Europe's debt to Islam. *Islamic Rev.* 17(4) Apr.-May 1929: 163-173.—Very little is known of Muhammed's youth except that his experiences as camel driver were important, leading as they did to wide and varied impressions. After his marriage at twenty-five he dropped things commercial and began to seek solitude. At the age of forty he received the revelations of God and began his ministry. He met with fierce opposition and little success. In 622 he fled to Me'ina. From this time converts became numerous and in 627 Mecca fell into his hands. Muhammad's influence over the Arabs was unbounded because he was clever enough to mold conditions to his end, and because he himself was an Arab. His greatest works were the ending of the blood feuds and infanticide, and the welding of the Arabs into a nation.—*Audrey Bell.*

14228. EURINGER, SEBASTIAN. Zum Stamm-baum der arabischen Bibelhandschriften Vat. ar. 468 und 467. [The stemma of the Arabic Bible MSS Vat. ar. 468 and 467.] *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 7(3) 1929: 259-273.—*Moses Hadas.*

14229. HASEN, MOHAMMED EL-HAWARY. The most ancient Islamic monument known dated A.H. 31 (A.D. 652) from the time of the third Calif 'Uthman. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (2) Apr. 1930: 321-334.

14230. JALĀL, IBRĀHĪM. Al-khilāfah al-'ab-bāsiyah bi-baghdād thumma bi-miṣr. [The 'Abbāsid caliphate in Baghdad and later in Cairo.] *Al-Hilāl.* 38(7) May 1930: 817-819.—The prevailing idea that

the 'Abbāsid caliphate lasted in Baghdad five centuries and that the caliph there had throughout that period more authority than his successor in Cairo is not exactly right. For one century only (about A.D. 750-850) the Baghdad caliph was supreme. After that he did not only lose Andalusia, Northern Africa, and most of Western Asia but even in his capital itself his power became a shadow of itself. Only his religious function was not lost. After the destruction of Baghdad by Hulagu in 1258, the 'Abbāsid caliphate was installed under the Mamlūk s in Cairo. The great Mamlūk sultan, Baybars, declared in 1262 one al-Hākim, caliph, and gave him the first rank after himself. One of the chief functions of the caliph in Cairo was to head the ceremony connected with the installation of the new sultan. Certain Moslem rulers, including Ghiyāth-al-Din of India and the Ottoman Bayazid II, sought and secured from the caliph in Egypt diplomas of investiture. In 1412 the caliph, on the death of one of the Mamlūks ruled for a few days until deposed by al-Mu'ayyad. The only caliph deposed in Egypt was Hamzah who took part in a conspiracy against Sultan al-Ashraf Ināl (1453-1460). With the fall of the Mamlūk dynasty, as a result of the conquest of the Ottoman Salim II (1517), the Egyptian 'Abbāsid caliphate came to an end.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

14231. LITTMANN, ENNO. Die vorislamisch-arabische Inschrift aus Umm ig-Gimāl. [The pre-Islamic Arabic inscription from Umm ig-Gimal.] *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 7(2) 1929: 197-204.—The author discusses in detail this extremely rare specimen, whose existence he had indicated in the *Amer. J. of Archaeol.* 9 1905: 409; the site of the inscription is described and photographed in H. C. Butler, *Publications of the Princeton Expedition*, II, 179 ff. The inscription is to be ascribed to the 6th century, and is described as an example of old Arabic religious graffiti. It may be translated as follows: O Allah, grant pardon to 'Ulaiah the son of 'Ubaida, the writer of al-Hulaid, the most excellent of the Banū 'Amr. Pray for him whosoever reads this.—*Moses Hadas.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 13730, 14140, 14353)

14232. BANERJI, R. D. Types of mediaeval Indian temples. *Modern Rev.* 47(4) Apr. 1930: 455-460.

14233. HASAN, A. HAMEED. Nur Jehan, a Moghul empress. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(308) Mar. 1930: 237-240.—The talented consort of Emperor Jehangir, whose maiden name was Mehrun-Nisa, is known as the "Light of the World." Her beauty attracted the attention of Akbar and of his heir, Prince Salim. The former, however, had her married to an able officer, Ali Naki Khan, who was later appointed governor of Burdwan province and was given the title of Sher Afghan, Thrower of the Lion. Due to oppressive rule the governor was assassinated by a rival officer, and the widow, Mehrun-Nisa, spent four years in mourning. After that time she wrote asking her emperor for forgiveness, and he, still fascinated, sought and won her hand, giving her necklaces of pearls and diamonds. She was then called Nur-Mahal, later Nur Jehan, and her name added to Jehangir's on the Mogul coins. Her father became prime minister and her niece was the famous Mumtaz who was buried in the Taj Mahal.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

14234. KRISCHNAMACHARIU, C. R. Garavapadu Grant of Ganapatideva; Saka 1182. (1260 A.D.) *Epigraphia Indica & Rev. Archaeol. Survey India.* 18(8) Oct. 1926 (publ. 1930): 346-347.

14235. TUCCI, GIUSEPPE. Del supposto architetto del Taj e di altri italiani alla corte dei Mogul. [Of the alleged architect of the Taj and of other Italians at the court of the Moguls.] *Nuova Antologia.* 271 (1395) May 1, 1930: 77-90.—Father Manrique in his *Itinerario de las misiones orientales* (Roma, 1653) ch. 60, states that Geronimo Veroneo was the architect of the Taj Mahal. However, in several other contemporary accounts Veroneo is always called a jeweller or goldsmith.—*J. C. Russell.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 12458, 12647, 12658, 14153)

14236. IGNATIUS YING-KI. The secularization decree of Emperor Wu-Tsung. *Catholic Univ. Peking*

Bull. 6 Jul. 1929: 119-124.—A translation of this famous decree, for the suppression of Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Nestorianism, as foreign religions, parasitic on the life of the people. Extracts from the Chiu T'ang Shu (old dynastic history of the T'ang), giving the related cabinet memorials, subsidiary edicts, and the text of the main decree.—*W. H. Stuart.*

14237. PÉREZ, P. LORENZO. Labor patriótica de los Franciscanos españoles en el Extremo Oriente, particularmente en Filipinas, en las obras de colonización, beneficencia y cultura, y en defensa del dominio patrio. [Patriotic labors of the Spanish Franciscans in the Far East, especially in the Philippines, in the fields of colonization, improvements and culture, and in the defense of the fatherland's domain.] *Arch. Ibero-Americano.* 32(94) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 6-29.—The colonization of the Philippines is the most extraordinary in the history of European expansion. The military were very few, limiting their activities to defending Manila against invasions such as those of the Japanese, Chinese, Dutch, and to leading native troops where necessary against the indomitable tribesmen. European migration was small, being limited to some exiles from Mexico, bad rather than good for the Archipelago. Not even the holders of encomiendas were numerous enough to matter for the colonization of the country. The missionary remained, and without more than spiritual arms converted the islanders to submissive vassals of the Spanish Crown, in less than fifty years. Among these the Franciscans were at least as important as any, from their arrival at Manila on July 1, 1578. From here they spread through the country, laboring to convert and teach the natives and improve the conditions of the country. Work in the forests of North Luzon began in 1595, and was carried on by special journeys until 1718, when definite activities were started, which resulted in the Christianization of the region by the end of the century. Activities in the North East of Laguna de Bay and the district of Morong began in 1606, and were pushed to a conclusion in the eighteenth century, whereas the reduction and conversion of the province of Camarines started as early as 1578, to culminate in the eighteenth century also.—*Roland Dennis Hussey.*

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

14238. MASARYK, T. G. Coup d'oeil sur la philosophie Européenne. [Survey of European philosophy.] *Rev. Française de Prague.* 9(47) Mar. 15, 1930: 7-18.

14239. MONDOLFO, R.; BARBAGALLO, C.; RENSI, G. Razionalità e irrazionalità della storia. [The rationality and irrationality of history.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 14(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 1-28.—A continuation of the debate between Sanna and Barbagallo. [See Entries 2: 327, 330.]—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14240. ROGERS, J. A. The Negro in European history. *Opportunity.* 8(6) Jun. 1930: 174-176.—

As artist, poet, soldier, and religious leader, the Negro has played an important part in Europe. The Grimaldi race was Negro. Among early leaders were three Negro Pharaohs, Hannibal, and St. Maurice. One whole dynasty of caliphs, the Abbasids, were mulattoes. Alessandro de Medici, first duke of Florence, married the daughter of the Emperor Charles V. Biassou and Jean-François were generals in the Spanish army. Napoleon had eight Negro generals. In recent times French Negroes of eminence include Gen. Alfred A. Dodds, Col. N. Mortenol. Alcide Delmont, a member of the cabinet.—*E. L. Clarke.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 14408)

14241. BROWN, G. B. The progress of physical science. *J. Philos. Studies.* 5(17) Jan. 1930: 72-83.—An historical and critical account of physics from Babylonian days to Einstein. The modern system, evolved from Galileo's mechanics, Newton's laws of motion, Dalton's atomic theory and the rest, down to the end of the 19th century, established with apparent

firmness that the phenomena of nature occurred as a result of "motion in a continuous incompressible fluid—the ether." But Newtonian physics is now out-dated. The observed behavior of radioactive substances, the quantum phenomena and the Michelson-Morley experiment in light velocity, which led to relativity, have, taken together, considerably upset Newtonian

mathematics and have provided complicated puzzles for the physicist. The general trend is to make science more and more abstract, to push "visible, tangible, ponderable bodies into an invisible, intangible, and imponderable space." And yet our much-abused friend the spade, whether he contains jumping electrons, or be conceived of as a mass of ethereal vortices, or regarded a mere tangle of world-lines or wave singularities, is still a spade.—*C. R. Hall.*

14242. DYSON, WALTER. *Founding the School of Medicine of Howard University—1868–1873.* *Howard Univ. Studies in Hist.* 10 Nov. 1929: pp. 49.—The school was founded by Washington men interested in the Negro. They planned a theological seminary to include a chair of Hygiene and Natural Theology that the preachers might visit the sick. The proposed seminary grew into a proposed university with a medical department which opened Nov. 9, 1868 with five teachers, "members of some Evangelical church" and Republicans. Hospital facilities were afforded by the Freedmen's Hospital located on land belonging to the university and managed till 1874 by the Freedmen's Bureau and then by the department of the interior. The first class numbered eight men, one of them white. The entrance requirements admitted all 18 years of age of good moral character and requisite abilities and acquirements. By 1870 entrants had to know mathematics and sufficient Latin to understand prescriptions and medical terms. The registration in the early years was from 20 to 40 with 4 or 5 women. The panic of 1873 and the withdrawal of government funds ended the first period of the school's history.—*Emily Hickman.*

14243. KRUMBHAAR, EDWARD B. *The early days of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences.* *Medic. Life.* 36 (11) Nov. 1929: 587–606.—The journal was first published in 1820 as *The Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences*. It ranked with the *English Lancet*, the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* and the *New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery* as one of the four medical journals of best repute. In 1825 it began a review of foreign scientific periodicals in the department called the "Quarterly

Periscope." In 1827 the journal became *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. In 1876 John S. Billings said of it: "from this file alone, were all the other productions of the press for the last fifty years destroyed, it would be possible to reproduce the great majority of the real contributions of the world to Medical Science during that period." It contains Physick's account of his operation on Chief Justice Marshall for stone and Gerhard's differentiation of typhoid from typhus. Today the *Journal* is a general one in medicine surrounded by many special ones.—*Emily Hickman.*

14244. O'GORMAN, JOHN J. *Early American hospitals.* *Catholic World.* 131 (783) Jun. 1930: 290–298.—*W. F. Roemer.*

14245. ROBINSON, VICTOR. *The early medical journals of America.* *Medic. Life.* 36 (11) Nov. 1929: 553–585.—The first medical journal of America was *The Medical Repository of New York*, 1797–1824. In 1804 Philadelphia began two journals, the *Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal* (1804–9) and *The Philadelphia Medical Museum* (1804–11). From 1806–7 Boston published *The Medical and Agricultural Register*, and from 1808–9 Baltimore, *The Baltimore Medical and Physical Recorder*. In 1809 (1809–11) New York's second journal appeared, the *New York Medical and Physical Recorder* and in 1810 (1810–14) a third, the *American Medical and Philosophical Register*. In 1812 Boston made a second venture with the *New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, surviving today as the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, while in 1820 Philadelphia began the *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences*, today the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* "unsurpassed by any journal on the globe." In all in the quarter century, 1797–1822, fifteen medical journals were published, six in New York, five in Philadelphia, two in Boston and one each in Baltimore and Cincinnati.—*Emily Hickman.*

14246. SARTON, GEORGE (ed.). *Twenty-seventh critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and the history of civilization (to Sep. 1929).* *Isis.* 13 (42) Mar. 1930: pp. 200.—1,338 items.—*A. B. Partridge.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 14049, 15506)

14247. BECK, H. C. *A note on certain agate beads.* *Antiquaries J.* 10 (2) Apr. 1930: 148–151.—Early in the present century an Austrian walked into the shop of a London dealer with 500 to 1,000 roughly made agate beads, pale gray to pale brown in color and banded in narrow straight layers, some of which were nearly colorless and transparent. The dealer put a considerable number of these beads into Stevens' sale room. Several strings were later sent up to the Mediaeval Department of the British Museum from various parts of England. In each case, they were said to have been found locally. The authorities doubted this. The origin of these beads is still very obscure. It has been suggested that they are modern Arab, which seems very improbable. These beads have been found in small

quantities in a great variety of places, under circumstances which preclude the possibility of their being modern. If only a small number had been found, one would be inclined to attribute them to the early Mesopotamian period, as the shape and workmanship would be quite in order. But it seems almost impossible that such an immense number from so early a period can have survived. Should the large batch recently distributed prove to be modern, they would be of interest as showing what is possibly the longest known prevalence of type, namely from before the "Flood" to the present century. (Illustrated.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14248. UPTON, JOSEPH M. *Notes on Persian costumes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.* *Metropolitan Museum Studies.* 2 (2) 1930: 206–220.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 14296, 14303, 14332, 14358, 15518)

14249. ALONSO, SABINO. *Indisolubilidad del matrimonio. [Indissolubility of marriage.]* *Ciencia Tomista.* 22 (123) May–Jun. 1930: 343–374.—This question is treated historically. Only if marriage was contracted between non-baptized persons and if it was not consummated may it be dissolved under certain circumstances. The church does not accept the theory

that the matrimonial tie is dissoluble by virtue of natural rights, and berates the civil authorities who arrogate to themselves the right to pronounce a divorce. Canon 1118 states explicitly that no human power for no reason whatsoever can dissolve a marriage that was consummated. Marriage may be dissolved in case one of the contracting parties suffers spiritual damage

because of the religious dissension of the other non-Christian party and also by papal concession. In all other cases the Church allows a separation from bed and board.—*Oscar E. Mollari.*

14250. CORNELISSEN, J. D. M. Brief van Christoffel Bernard van Galen aan Paus Clemens IX over de door de katholieke moendheden te volgen politiek in het voorjaar van 1668. [Letter from Christoffel Bernard van Galen to Pope Clement IX about the policy to be pursued by the Catholic powers in the spring of 1668.] *Bijdr. en Mededeel. Histor. Genootschap Utrecht*. 51 1930: 131-188.—From the archives of the Vatican Cornelissen publishes a letter of 1668 written by the bishop of Munster, Bernard van Galen. The Catholic powers must reestablish a united front against the growing power of Protestantism especially the triple alliance of the great Protestant powers. France and Spain must stop quarreling and the heretics, especially Holland, would soon be put down. The restoration of the Catholic religion must again become the object of politics. A campaign against Holland is sketched. Cornelissen compares this project with the campaign of 1672 and points out that the French did not profit by the advice of the bishop.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14251. EHRHARDT, E. Ideologie communiste et christianisme. [Communist ideology and Christianity.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Religieuses*. 9 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 341-365.—Christianity contains many socialistic and communistic motives. This is true not only of Catholicism with its obviously communistic organization in the monasteries, but also of Protestantism. Luther was an individualist of the extreme type, but not so Melancthon. In Strassburg, as early as 1619, Valentin Andreae published his Christianopolis. Labbadi put these communistic ideas into action by organizing colonies in Herford and in Holland. In 1789 we find the Shaker colonies in America, based on communism and virginity. The Moravians and the Pietists were also organized on the principle of education in common. In 1803, Rapp founded the colonies of Economy and Harmony. The Christian ideas in communism are: (1) the equal value of all individuals; (2) a mystic conception of human society; (3) the postulate of the transformation of the human soul; (4) the hope in the coming of the millenium. The fundamental motive forces of communism, fraternal love and hope, are essentially Christian ideas.—*M. J. Aronson.*

14252. GALLAND, A. Les pasteurs français Amyraut, Bochart, etc., et la royauté de droit divin, de l'Edit d'Alais à la Révocation. (1629-1685). [The French pastors Amyraut, Bochart, etc., and the divine right of kings, from the Edict of Alais to the Revocation, 1629-85.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 77 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 225-241.—The French Protestants were loyal to Louis XIV. Amyraut preached a loyalist sermon and the court representative heard him with approval. Several provincial synods followed with expressions of entire loyalty to the crown. Louis XIV confirmed the Edict of Nantes, and Mazarin chose a Protestant comptroller of finances. After the defeat of the Fronde Amyraut continued his assurances of loyalty in sermons and writings. So also Daillé, et al. In their enthusiasm for the monarchy the French Protestants disapproved of the execution of Charles I. They scorned the English republic and Cromwell, its protector. Yet the latter came to the defense of the Alpine Vaudois when their prince persecuted them. He is the universal champion of Protestantism. At the recall of Charles II there was rejoicing among the French pastors. In 1659 France made a treaty with Spain, for the consummation of which the French pastors had preached and prayed earnestly. At the Synod of Loudun the royal delegate announced that henceforth only provincial synods will be permitted.

The pastors are furthermore forbidden to call the pope Antichrist, etc. Renewed assurances of loyalty were given. The king and Mazarin sent gracious replies. [See Entry 2: 11367].—*Q. Breen.*

14253. GEWIN, EVERHARD E. Religieuze opleving Noord-Duitsland tijdens de Restauratie. [Religious revival in North Germany in the 19th century.] *Stemmen d. Tijds*. Feb. 1930: 151-171.—In the beginning of the 19th century there occurred in Germany a religious revival the explanation for which is to be found deeper than the misery of revolution, war, and oppression. Pietism originated already in the 17th century as a protest against dogmatic and regulated faith. Throughout the 18th century pietistical circles and groups remained in existence, e.g. in Berlin. In the late 18th and in the early 19th century a more mystical movement made a way for itself under the influence of romanticism, which met with a wide response from the pietists. Gewin gives typical illustrations from the lives and characters of prominent persons of the religious revival in Germany and attempts to determine their place in the movement.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14254. INGRAM, GEORGE H. Biographies of the alumni Log College: 4. John Roan; 5. John Campbell; 6. Hamilton Bell; 7. William Dean; 8. David Alexander; 9. Daniel Lawrence. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 13 (7) Sep. 1929: 297-319.—*John Roan* a native of Ireland. Like most other graduates of the Log College he adhered to the New Side Presbyterians and was an enthusiastic evangelist. In 1744, in Virginia, his preaching aroused great opposition, and he was arrested by the authorities, largely because of his attacks upon the Established clergy. He likewise conducted a school, the most famous of his students being John Rogers, the first Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America. *John Campbell*, born in Scotland in 1718, came to America in 1734. In 1750 he became the minister of two New Side Presbyterian churches, Charlestown and New Providence. He died in 1753. *Hamilton Bell* accepted a call to the Donegal Church in Pennsylvania in 1840. He was suspended by the presbytery in 1842 whereupon he joined the Established Church and became rector of Somerset parish in Maryland, where he died 1783. *William Dean* became a member of the New Brunswick presbytery in 1741 as itinerant evangelist. From 1745 to his death in 1748 he was minister in the New Castle presbytery. Three of his sons took a prominent part in the American Revolution. *David Alexander* began his ministry in 1736 in the Donegal presbytery. He was in sympathy with the New Side party, was excluded from the presbytery, and was one of the four first members of the New Castle presbytery. He died in 1749 or 1750. *Daniel Lawrence* was ordained in 1747 and accepted a call to a church called Forks of the Delaware. Failing health caused him to accept a call to the Cape May (N. J.) congregation where he died in 1766. [See Entry 2: 9113].—*W. W. Sweet.*

14255. MAZOYER, LOUIS. Essai critique sur l'histoire du Protestantisme à la fin du XVIIIe siècle. [Critical essay on the history of Protestantism at the end of the 18th century.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 79 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 33-56.—The history of Protestantism during this period is not altogether a matter of religion. The economic role of the bourgeois Calvinists presented a political and social question, for they formed a clearly defined social class between the high Catholic society, i.e., the royalist party, and the Catholic proletariat. Moreover, since the Protestant group was more or less localized, the ethnic factor in the situation cannot be neglected.—*S. Lessly.*

14256. PARÉ, GEORGE. The St. Joseph mission. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17 (1) Jun. 1930: 24-54.—The first Jesuit post in the lower peninsula of Michigan

was the St. Joseph mission, situated one to three miles south of the present city of Niles, and supposedly founded by Father Allouez in the last quarter of the 17th century. An extant baptismal register for the years 1720-1773 indicates activity in the Indian villages by a succession of Jesuit missionaries, as well as the gathering of French settlers, between 1740 and 1750, of about 55 families. The work of the missionaries was hampered by the warring Iroquois, the liquor traffic, and British, French, and Spanish colonial rivalries. In 1762 the French government decreed the secularization of the Jesuit order. The last entry in the record is dated March 21, 1773.—*G. P. Schmidt*.

14257. POGGI, A. Dio e l'uomo nel pensiero del Malebranche. [God and man in the thought of Malebranche.] *Logos*. 12 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 332-357.

14258. SCHÖNFELD, WALTHER. Das Verhältnis von Inkorporation und Patronat. [The relationship between incorporation and patronage.] *Arch. d. Öffentlichen Rechts*. n.s. 17 (2) Oct. 1929: 161-205.—A discussion of certain problems in ecclesiastical law, with especial reference to the suit of the evangelical church union of Biebrich on the Rhine, against Prussia.—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

14259. UNSIGNED. Actes du Ve Congrès International d'Histoire des Religions à Lund, 27-29 Août 1929. [Transactions of the 5th International Congress of the History of Religions in Lund, August 27-29, 1929.] publ. 1930: pp. 347.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 13515, 14160, 14309, 15414)

14260. FEIST, S. Zur Geschichte des "Rassen-antisemitismus" in Deutschland. [On the history of "racial anti-semitism" in Germany.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Juden in Deutschland*. 2(1) 1930: 40-67.—The word anti-semitism dates from 1875 though the phenomenon is much older. Similarly, though the phrase "racial anti-semitism" is hardly older than this century, the phenomenon (as distinguished from political, economic or religious anti-semitism) is not new. The development of racial theories regarding the Jew which culminated in the writings of H. S. Chamberlain is traced in detail.—*Herbert Solow*.

14261. GOLDBERG, ABRAHAM W. Competitive religion. *Reflex*. 6(3) May 1930: 44-55.—Viewed from a high place in time one discerns a succession of competitive religious groups pulling at the fundamental core of Judaism. The historian Graetz lists 13 such sects in

the past: Boethusians, Chassidim, Assideans, Donmah, Essenes, Frankists, Isavites, Judghanites, Karaites, Menachemists, Pharisees, Sabbatians, Saducees, and Samaritans. The Reform Jewish Church of today will have to become more traditional and the Orthodox will have to become more liberal if they are to survive.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

14262. LAUFER, BERTHOLD. A Chinese-Hebrew manuscript, a new source for the history of the Chinese Jews. *Amer. J. of Semitic Languages & Lit.* 46(3) Apr. 1930: 189-197.—A 76-page booklet in the library of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati contains a register of the Jewish congregation of K'ai-fung fu drawn up between the years 1660 and 1670, giving first the names of male individuals, then those of women, both in Hebrew and Chinese.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 12776, 12778, 12820, 12822, 12824, 12836, 12923, 12930, 14266, 14302, 14314, 14329, 14334, 14352, 14435, 15300)

14263. HEERINGA, K. Overzicht van de betrekkingen van Rusland tot Nederland tot aan het jaar 1800, door N. N. Bantys-Kamensky. [Survey of the relations of Russia to the Netherlands up to the year 1800, by N. N. Bantys-Kamensky.] *Bijdr. en Mededeel. v. h. Histor. Genootschap te Utrecht*. 51 1930: 35-301.—In the 18th century Nikolaj Nikolajevic Bantys-Kamensky worked for fifty years in the archives of the department of foreign affairs at Moscow, for which he made very remarkable inventories which are still at the disposal of visitors. At the same time he gathered notes from numerous documents and later added to these a "short report" on the embassies, letters, and treaties which had been exchanged between the Russian empire and the European powers. The first of his four volumes was printed in Russia in 1894. Heeringa gives a translation in Dutch of the portion dealing with the relations between Russia and the Netherlands. In an introduction he attempts to show the relation of this publication to that which had formerly been written about the relations between Russia and the Netherlands. Moreover he points out the work of the Dutchman Uhlenbeck, who worked in the Russian archives for his history of the Netherlands and the Russian B. Cordt who worked in the Dutch archives in 1893 and 1895 and summarized his researches in a thorough-going document.—*J. C. H. de Pater*.

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 14136, 14247, 14289, 14328-14329, 14351, 14354-14355, 14515, 14548, 15021, 15158, 15161)

14264. BABCOCK, R. W. The attitude toward Shakespeare's learning in the late eighteenth century. *Philol. Quart.* 9(2) Apr. 1930: 116-122.—A rather comprehensive survey of the rise of the controversy over Shakespeare's learning during the last half of the eighteenth century. The most comprehensive study of the matter was made by Richard Farmer in an essay published in 1767 in which the conclusion was reached "that Shakespeare was not at all learned in the classics." While not altogether accepted this conclusion seemed to satisfy scholarship to the end of the century.—*H. G. Plum*.

14265. BALLARD, G. A. British battleships of 1870. The Warrior and Black Prince. *Mariner's Mirror*. 16(2) Apr. 1930: 168-186. (Illustrations and plans.)—*F. E. Baldwin*.

14266. BIRD, W. E. British land strategy in four great wars—1702-1802. *Army Quart.* 20(1) Apr. 1930: 30-44.—The first of a series of articles delivered as lectures at the British Staff College in 1929. It is concerned with the war of the Spanish Succession and opens with a sketch of the political background of that struggle. England became alarmed by French designs on Belgium. British strategy in the war that followed was dictated by naval considerations, and resulted in both a land and sea conflict. The latter gave her new colonies, but her success on land was due, not to the excellency of her strategy, which was not the best, but to the genius of Marlborough.—*L. Pearson*.

14267. BUER, M. C. The reformed parliament and civil registration of births and deaths. *Pub. Admin.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 323-334.—Before 1837 there was

properly speaking no official registration of births and deaths in England, there was only registration of baptism according to the rites of the Church of England and of burials in churchyards.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

14268. CORSON, JAMES C. Judges and statutory tenure in England in the seventeenth century. *Juridical Rev.* 42 (2) Jun. 1930: 136-149.—The opposition to the royalist spokesmen on the bench in the 17th century was political and was not based on any interest in an independent judiciary. After the Restoration the evils of the judicial system were not deemed to be inherent but were blamed on the arbitrary power of the king. Hence there was no pressure to add to the safeguards against absolutism in the Declaration of Rights a provision for the judges' security of tenure and a clause in the draft to that effect was dropped. Nevertheless such security was attained by the Revolution of 1689, because there was no longer divergence between judges and king on constitutionalism and because parliament, having won the struggle for sovereignty, had no fear of an independent judiciary and needed only an occasion to make that independence statutory. Such statutory tenure came as a part of the Act of Settlement in 1701, because the Tories who passed the act wished to irritate William.—*Willson H. Coates.*

14269. DONNAN, ELIZABETH. The early days of the South Sea Company, 1711-1718. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (3) May 1930: 419-450.—The monopoly which England secured in Spanish-American trade by the Peace of Utrecht was transferred to the South Sea Company. A system of committees prepared to organize and carry on for the Company an extensive slave trade with the New World. Factories were established in America for distributing the slaves; vessels and provisions were provided for the ocean crossing, and credit and goods for the purchase of slaves from the African Company. Difficulties were met with the sea captains over their private trade and with the African Company over freight and other charges. There was trouble with the slave purchasers in America, with Jamaica, and with Spain. The losses on the Middle Passage were heavy. Though the trade seems to have resulted in loss rather than profit, it continued until hostilities broke out between England and Spain in 1718.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

14270. GUPTA, JAYANTAKUMAR DAS. The East in English literature. *Calcutta Rev.* 30 (1) Jan. 1929: 45-66.—There have been references to the East in English literature since Anglo-Saxon times. The era of discoveries brought a more exact knowledge. The Arabian Nights reached Europe early in the 18th century and inspired the oriental romance. The 19th century brought realistic descriptions by authors who had actually lived in the East.—*L. Dodson.*

14271. HOGG, O. F. G. The model room in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Research.* 9 (36) Apr. 1930: 104-107.—This building was originally known as Tower Place, and was adjoined by Prince Rupert's Tower. The latter was, in all likelihood, a look-out post covering the marshes, one of a ring of such defenses around London. It probably antedated the mansion, and was demolished in 1786. A new dwelling-house was erected in 1719. Since 1888, the building has been used as an ammunition pattern room; it also contains museum exhibits, and the records of the armaments inspection department. (Illustrated.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14272. LANZISERA, FRANCESCO. La questione Irlandese attraverso i secoli. [The Irish question through the centuries.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 14 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 74-106.—A summary of Anglo-Irish relations from the 7th to the 20th centuries. [Bibliography].—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14273. LESLIE, J. H. The colours of British marching regiments of foot in 1751. *J. Soc. Army*

Hist. Research. 9 (36) Apr. 1930: 97.—A brief note on the colours of the 18th regiment, or the Royal Irish, and a plate, illustrating them.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14274. NELSON, EVELYN GIBSON. The putting-out system in the English framework-knitting industry. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (3) May 1930: 467-494.—Stockings were made in England by hand machines from about 1600 to 1850. In this industry the putting-out system flourished from 1750 to 1850; the merchant employer or industrial entrepreneur put out the raw materials for manufacture by a small master in his home. The mercantile side of the business was concentrated in London. In the 19th century conditions of the laborer declined; the machines came to be owned by the entrepreneur and the worker was paid in food or supplies. The worker, however, retained a measure of independence which disappeared when the workshops became common after 1825. The workshop formed a transition to the factory. To ascertain wages under the putting-out system is extremely difficult. From 1810 to 1850, however, the wages became increasingly inadequate. During this time there was a depression in the industry, said to have come from foreign competition and changes in fashion.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

14275. RICH, E. E. Education and the dissenters. *Economica.* (29) Jun. 1930: 188-200.—The supplementary title is, A side light on nineteenth-century political thought. A discussion of the attitudes and influence of Individualism, Collectivism, Benthamism, and Socialism on English education.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

14276. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. A day in court in Scotland in the olden times. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20 (4) Feb. 1930: 578-581.—An account of the sentences imposed upon two criminals in 1707.—*H. R. Enslow.*

14277. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. A notable trial for slave-trading. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20 (4) Feb. 1930: 572-577.—An account of the trial in London in 1843 of one Zulueta accused of aiding the forbidden traffic in slaves.—*H. R. Enslow.*

14278. RODKEY, FREDERICK S. Lord Palmerston and the rejuvenation of Turkey, 1830-41. Pt. 2. 1839-41. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 193-225.—During the crisis of 1839-41 Lord Palmerston dispatched several special missions to the Levant to aid the Turks directly in the reform of their military system. Among these one was a medical mission, another was a detachment of officers who were to work for the improvement of the commissariat of the Turkish army, and a third was composed of officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers. Palmerston encouraged the Ottoman government to undertake administrative as well as military reform. He highly approved of the promulgation of the *hatti scherif* of Gulhané, urged its execution in all parts of Turkey, favored the granting of special concessions in Syria and Crete, and suggested moves in Palestine which foreshadowed the Zionist movement of later times. Nonetheless he opposed the insertion in the Straits Convention of a clause to guarantee the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and he refused to guarantee the repayment of a proposed private loan of £3,000,000 to the Turkish government. Palmerston's attempts to further Turkish reform between 1833 and 1841 have received scant attention heretofore because his purposes were defeated in the reaction against innovations and western ideas in Turkey before he withdrew from office in 1841. His program was followed by the British government at least until the time of the crisis of 1875-78. [See Entry 2: 6000.]—*F. S. Rodkey.*

14279. SACRET, J. H. The Restoration government and municipal corporations. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45 (178) Apr. 1930: 232-259.—For the famous attack of Charles II upon the municipal corporations in the years following 1681, precedent may be found (1) in

pre-Revolutionary Stuart times, (2) under the Protectorate, (3) in the earlier years of Charles II himself. The aim was nearly always to secure a friendly corporation which could be relied upon to send up members of parliament acceptable to government. To overcome the local resistance to the remodelling of corporations which followed immediately upon the Restoration, an important but little noticed provision of the Corporation Act put the corporations, for 15 months, into the hand of a royal commission. Prynne was vigorous but unsuccessful in opposition. Resort was had to *quo warrantos*, by which charters could be taken away upon proof of slight or even unavoidable abuses. Not even the great increase of royal influence in the boroughs which resulted satisfied Charles and James. The Commons voted (March, 1676/7) that, while it was within the royal power to create a borough, it was not so to restrict electoral powers to a small group within the borough.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 14160, 14205, 14240, 14250, 14252, 14255, 14257, 14266, 14314, 14319, 14330, 14348, 14357-14359, 14361, 14415, 14431, 15047, 15118)

14282. ABENSOUR, LÉON. I. Un grand projet de Georges Clemenceau. II. Pensées inédites de Georges Clemenceau. [A great plan of Georges Clemenceau. Unpublished thoughts of Georges Clemenceau.] *Grande Rev.* 131(2) Feb. 1930: 529-550.—In 1910-11 Clemenceau planned to write a large-scale history of democracy, the origins of which he found not merely in ancient times but in the life of animals and savages. His secretary gives a selection from his unpublished material for this work, on such subjects as the relations of the individual and the state, government by the best men, the instability of democratic governments, the legitimacy of force. His social philosophy as expressed before the war accords with his refusal after the war "to envisage as possible the establishment of a new order of things where force has no place." His views were materialistic and pessimistic and he is seen as the successor of the 18th century philosophers and Herbert Spencer.—*Edith P. Stickney*.

14283. AUSTRUY, HENRI. La présidence de la Chambre des Députés (1876-1930). [The presidency of the chamber of deputies (1876-1930).] *Nouvelle Rev.* 107(426) May 1, 1930: 3-15; (427) May 15, 1930: 81-94.—A survey of the history of the presidency of the chamber, giving a complete list of the occupants of that office, together with the number of votes obtained by each at elections. Brief studies of each of the fifteen holders of the office follow, with especial attention to the career and abilities of Fernand Bouisson.—*Raymond G. Carey*.

14284. BALDENSPERGER, F. Le grand schisme de 1830: romantisme et Jeune Europe. [The great schism of 1830: romanticism and Young Europe.] *Rev. de Litt. Comparée.* 10(1) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 4-16.—The revolution of 1830 in Paris brought about a schism in the romantic movement. Not only in France but all over the continent, "Young Europe" became conscious of itself. Introspective till 1830, romanticism became social after 1830, influenced by the political events in Paris.—*M. J. Aronson*.

14285. BESSON, MAURICE. Précurseurs et pionniers de l'expansion française en Afrique—Le Prince de Joinville. [Precursors and pioneers of French expansion in Africa—Prince de Joinville.] *Afrique Française.* 40(5) May 1930: 263-267.—Prince de Joinville, vice-admiral of the French navy, commanded a fleet visiting North African ports and spread-

14280. SYKES, NORMAN. The Cathedral chapter of Exeter and the general election of 1705. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 45(178) Apr. 1930: 260-272.—When Marlborough and Godolphin, seeking support for their war policy, turned from the High Church Tories to the moderate Tories and the Whigs, a sharp division was created throughout the country. The complications and ramifications of this division, which extended to the clergy, are illustrated by elections in Exeter, a stronghold of the Seymour influence, where "anti-tackers," i.e., opponents of the Occasional Conformity Bill, won important successes, both in the parliamentary elections, and in chapter elections.—*Warner F. Woodring*.

14281. UNSIGNED. Relative rank in the royal navy and the army. *J. Soc. Army Hist. Research.* 9(36) Apr. 1930: 110-112.—A printed letter from the admiralty, of Feb. 10, 1747, together with an order in council, regarding relative rank in the two services, prefaced by an explanatory note.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

ing French influence there in the forepart of 1847.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

14286. COURCELLE. La réaction thermidorienne dans le district de Melun. [The Thermidorian reaction in the district of Melun.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révol. Française.* 7(38) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 113-128.—The men in the district who were the most vehemently attacked, because in the course of their duties they had had to imprison some people who protested vehemently, were Liger, Jauvin, Jacquet, and particularly Métier. The attacks produced no important results until after the Thermidorian reaction set in. After Thermidor they were attacked by popular societies packed with their enemies and were forced to leave Melun or, as in the case of Jacquet, imprisoned. The charges against them were not justified.—*Louis R. Gottschalk*.

14287. DEGOUY, AMIRAL. Les mémoires de Général Chlapowski. [Memoirs of General Chlapowski.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(426) May 10, 1930: 269-282.—A study of the relations of the young officer d'ordonnance with Napoleon from 1806 until 1813, when Chlapowski discovered that Napoleon had no intention of establishing a free Poland and resigned his commission.—*Raymond G. Carey*.

14288. ELZINGA, S. Le tarif de Colbert de 1664 et celui de 1667 et leur signification. [The tariffs of Colbert of 1664 and 1667 and their significance.] *Econ. Hist. Jaarb.* 15 1929: 221-273.—After conscientious investigations Elzinga concluded that the publication of Colbert's MSS on tariff reform in 1664 and 1667 never took place. Both documents are now published and prefaced with an introduction emphasizing their importance for our knowledge of Colbert's ideas on commercial policy. Both tariffs reflect the refusal to discontinue the internal toll boundaries, to create a national commercial unit, and to protect the home industry against foreign competition. In 1664 this scheme was put into practice with much caution and wisdom. In the tariff of 1667 Colbert allowed himself to be guided more by economic motives than by statesman's wisdom and, in contrast to 1664, the outcome was fatal. It resulted in a tariff war with the Netherlands, a prelude to the war of 1672. After a bloody struggle the moderate tariff of 1664 was restored to force.—*J. C. H. de Pater*.

14289. GRASILIER, LÉONCE. Les Galignani et leurs oeuvres. [The work of the Galignani.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 105(419) Jan. 15, 1930: 125-135.—Following the

death of their notable father in 1821, the two sons, John Anthony and William, expanded his polyglot publishing business in Paris, feeding the increasing demand for English works. They were constantly harassed by the officious surveillance of the police, especially because of their relations with English liberals and the frequent appearance in their daily journal, *Galvani's Messenger*, of reprints from liberal London papers. Louis Philippe and Napoleon III, however, recognized the importance of their house and publications in furthering Anglo-French cordiality.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

14290. GROSSBART, JULIEN. *La politique polonaise de la Révolution française jusqu' aux traités de Bâle. [Polish policy of the French Revolution up to the Treaties of Basel.] Ann. Hist. de la Révol. Française.* 7(38) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 129-151.—While Polish patriots were soliciting French support, Kosciuszko, who did not consider the moment opportune, was forced into insurrection by the revolt of a small army corps under General Madalinski at Ostrolenka. On March 24, 1794, the Insurrectional Act was proclaimed at Cracow and Kosciuszko was given dictatorial powers. He declared war against Russia and Prussia, hoping to keep peace with Austria. At first his forces were successful against the Russians. News of the insurrection was first published in the *Moniteur* on April 18. The French press was enthusiastic. Barss and Parandier renewed their requests for aid. The Committee of Public Safety adopted the policy of urging Turkey to declare war against Russia, but refused itself to send money to Poland. Barss appealed to Robespierre. The Commissioners on Foreign Relations suggested that to get Poland to make war on Austria it might be well to aid Poland. Barss promised that the insurgents would turn on Austria the moment they received French aid. But the Committee of Public Safety on July 13, 1794 informed Barss that as the revolutionary forces in Poland were too aristocratic, France would give no support. After the fall of Robespierre Bars was permitted to appeal directly to the Convention. In reply, Collot d'Herbois, as president, likewise urged more democratic principles upon the Poles. After the numerous victories of the French army, the Committee, on Nov. 11, 1794, decided to send Parandier as secret agent to Poland. Replacing Descorches at Constantinople, Verninac was sent with instructions to urge Turkey to favor the insurgents. But these decisions came too late. The insurrection had already been quelled. Despite the appeals of Barss and other friends of Poland, nothing was said of Poland in the Treaty of Basel. The treaty was signed on April 5, 1795 and on Oct. 24, 1795 Prussia signed the third Polish Partition Treaty. [See Entries 2: 1346, 4193, 4194.]—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

14291. LANSAC, MAURICE (ed.). *Demande de collaboration adressée le 14 octobre 1823 par Charles Fourier au journal Le Drapeau Blanc. [Request for collaboration sent on October 14, 1823 by Charles Fourier to the paper known as the White Flag.] Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 86-92.—The rough draft of the hitherto unpublished letter sent by Fourier to the editor of the *Drapeau Blanc* is preserved in the Centre of Social Documentation in Paris. Fourier urged that the time was ripe for a radical newspaper to reveal the defects of the industrial system of the time and also the illusions of science and to show the need for a less disastrous regime.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

14292. LEDOS, E.-G. Jean-René Loyseau, juriconsulte révolutionnaire. *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58(2) Apr. 1, 1930: 389-397.—An attempt to establish, in opposition to Aulard, Quérard, and Tourneaux, the identity of the "Loyseau, rue du Mail, no. 39, juriconsulte," listed among the members of the Jacobin

club in Aulard's *La Société des Jacobins*, and author of various legal works under the Empire and Restoration. Instead of being Jean-Simon Loyseau, député from Eure-et-Loire, or Jean-Francois Loyseau of Chateaufort, Ledos would show that he was Jean-René Loyseau of uncertain origin, who was writing in Paris in 1780, became a Jacobin of moderate importance and early entered into opposition to Robespierre. He held legal positions in Paris, edited the *Journal de Con titution et de Legislation* and numerous legal works. A list is given of the works attributed to him and of documents cited in proof of his identity.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

14293. LOKKE, CARL LUDWIG. French dreams of colonial empire under Directory and Consulate. *J. Modern Hist.* 2(2) Jun. 1930: 237-250.—Early revolutionary aspirations for the founding of philanthropic colonies and the obliteration of slavery declined during the course of the Directorate. French colonial hopes in the Caribbean waned during the war with England, but greater interest came to be taken in Africa, especially Egypt. During the spring of 1798, Eschasseriaux the Elder and J. B. Lecouteulx, in the councils of the Five Hundred and the Ancients, urged colonization of Egypt and contributed the idea of Egypt as an entrepôt for trade with India. Napoleon's expedition was organized and dispatched; he was impressed with the vast advantages to be gained by developing Egypt as a productive colony, and contemplated much more than mere conquest of the country. After his departure for France, Menou carried on the idea, urged the exploitation of the soil, the building of sugar and indigo factories, and the stimulation of trade with the African hinterland. But French interest in Egypt had already faded and with the withdrawal of troops, French colonial aspirations shifted back to the Caribbean.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

14294. LUMBROSO, ALBERTO. Il tentato suicidio di Napoleone nel 1814. [Napoleon's attempted suicide in 1814.] *Nuova Antologia.* 271 (1396) May 16, 1930: 170-192.—Lumbroso maintains against the late F. Masson that the memoirs of Fain are to be believed and that Napoleon did attempt suicide by poison but with an insufficient dose, on the night of Apr. 12, 1814. Caulaincourt, Las Cases, Napoleon's own character, and the exceptional circumstances reinforce Fain.—*C. Brinton.*

14295. MARTIN, GASTON. Capital et travail à Nantes au cours du XVIII^e siècle. [Capital and labor in Nantes during the 18th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 18(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 52-85.—The population of Nantes in 1778 was about 50,000. Of this number from 2,000 to 2,500 were master workmen, representing ca. 1/10 of the men of the city. Nantes also had 226 merchants and about 18 manufacturers whose businesses were conducted along somewhat modern lines. The guilds (*communautés d'arts et métiers*) were organized in accordance with rules, under which the interests of the individual were subordinated to those of the community. The *communauté d'arts de métiers* was responsible for the payment of all special taxation imposed upon the city. It fixed the conditions of work, the price of the goods, and the scale of wages. The position of a master workman was difficult to attain, the number of vacancies being strictly limited and the preference given to masters' sons. The workshop was nearly always located in the master's dwelling and the manufactured products were sold, in a store in or adjoining the house, by the master's wife assisted by one or two servants. The journeyman must be fed and lodged by his employer. A small wage, frequently paid in kind, was also provided for. Raw materials were to be had only with difficulty and were frequently brought in by the client himself. Some industrial and commercial activity was carried on outside of the com-

munités d'arts et métiers, such as the sellers of hardware goods and the trade of certain unorganized producers (*maîtres forains*). Some journeymen worked in their own rooms, especially those who were unable to become master workmen, but this was more or less illegal and clandestine, and protected only by the complicity of the consumers, who in this way obtained goods below the price fixed by the guilds. In the course of the century large-scale manufacturers established by royal authorization made their appearance which turned out standardized products with the aid of new machinery. The workmen in these establishments were free from the minute regulations that governed the journeymen in the guilds. Such liberty evoked protests which found expression in a series of royal decrees (1729, 1749, 1781). In spite of stringent regulations the guild journeymen succeeded in organizing themselves into secret societies, which blacklisted certain masters where working conditions were especially bad. The development of trade between Nantes and the west coast of Africa stimulated the growth of large-scale factories and contributed to the downfall of the guild regulations.—*Grace M. Jaffé*.

14296. PETER, J., and POULET, C. *L'Église Constitutionnelle du Nord pendant la Terreur* (août 1793–juillet 1794). [The Established Church of the North during the Terror (August 1793–July 1794).] *Rev. d'Hist. Ecclésiastique*. 25 (4) Oct. 1929: 677–707.—The state church endeavored to take hold in the North up to August, 1793, but without real success unless the curates went over to the schism. After that date these schismatic clergy were themselves in an embarrassing position, being now abandoned by the Jacobins, who had become terrorists bent upon the total suppression of Christianity. Some of the clergy agreed to give up all public functions, but refused to repudiate their office. Others abandoned the priesthood, married, and supported themselves as teachers, town clerks, or in trade.—*Roland H. Bainton*.

14297. PUECH, JULES L. *Les réformateurs sociaux en France*. [The social reformers in France.] *Paix par le Droit*. 40 (5) May 1930: 168–173.—A new collection of anthologies of the writings of great French thinkers is now being published in Paris under the title of *Réformateurs Sociaux*. Some of the volumes are of special interest because of the thoughts of the writers on world peace. Fénelon, who had the courage to address a letter of severe remonstrances to Louis XIV, felt the stupidity of war and the family-like bond of unity between peoples. He distinguished between just and unjust wars, but believed that war contains more evil than good. Condorcet believed that barriers between peoples are phantoms, the product of pretended national interests, cupidity, and ignorance. Acquaint youth with the sentiment of justice and the doctrine of the rights of man and they will develop a real, but not extreme patriotism. Lamennais conceived a similar liberal patriotism which would cause one to cherish his own country but understand the patriotism of others. Proudhon and Jaurès believed that human unity can be achieved through the federative principle under which peoples preserve their individuality and freedom, but unite in a free federation of nations, repudiating enterprises of force and submitting to law. All emphasized the evil of war and the possibility of peace.—*W. Perry Kissick*.

14298. RECOULY, RAYMOND. *Louis-Philippe: la vie errante d'un exilé*. [Louis Philippe: the wandering life of an exile.] *Rev. de France*. 10 (11) Jun. 1, 1930: 385–410.—From 1793 onwards Louis Philippe was a wanderer. Even in Switzerland, where he attempted to stay, town after town expelled him. The emperor had asked him, after Dumouriez' defection, to enter the Austrian service, promising him the same

rank as he had previously held, but he refused, not caring to expose his mother and brothers to reprisals, and also unwilling to bear arms against his own country. He and Dumouriez had separated, but the latter remained loyal to him, and was able to be of considerable service through his connections with the allies. After wandering through Switzerland and western Germany for some years, Louis Philippe went to Scandinavia. Of a serious, studious temperament, he profited greatly by his travels.—*Julian Park*.

14299. ROGERS, JAMES FREDERICK. *The physical Napoleon*. *Sci. Monthly*. 30 (6) Jun. 1930: 528–535.—Details of Napoleon's appearance, health, and personal habits collected from the better known memoirs. The author's thesis is that Napoleon's obesity (which could have been prevented) was largely responsible for his later failures.—*C. Brinton*.

14300. SCHOU, AUGUST. *Clemenceaus Erin-dringer*. [Clemenceau's Memoirs.] *Vor Verden*. (5) May 1930: 219–225.—The Memoirs reveal to us a champion of the rights of the individual, who, under the stress of the war, cast overboard all faith in the value of the individual, *per se*. He was a man who relied so completely on his instinct that he always presented it directly as a completed and valid thought. The cessation of the war left him stranded. He was so tied to the realities of the conflict that he was unable to envisage panoramically the new situation of peace. His most grievous shortcoming now was his one-sided evaluation of events; he saw no connection between the German capitulation on the battlefield and the domestic collapse. In the same way he reasoned that reparations were not paid because Germany refused to pay, or that France's financial debacle was similarly due to the lack of volition on the part of her statesmen.—*Oscar J. Faines*.

14301. SÉE, HENRI, and VIGNOLS, LÉON. *Quelques documents sur les relations commerciales entre la France et la Hollande au début du 18^e siècle*. [Some documents on the commercial relations between France and Holland at the beginning of the 18th century.] *Econ. Hist. Jaarb.* 15 1929: 287–306.—In the 17th century trade between France and the northern countries was almost entirely in the hands of the Dutch. The efforts of Colbert to promote direct trade of the French with these countries met with but little success. By the treaty of Rijswijk the Dutch again won considerable advantages, which were affirmed by the tariff of 1699. From the trade-list of the chamber of commerce at Nantes, Sée and Vignols publish a memorandum which was introduced by the *conseil de commerce* in 1701, urging exemption from the duty of 50 stuivers per ton for the merchants of Scandinavia and Hamburg and the arrangement of commercial treaties with them. In a second document, Des Caseaux, a delegate at Nantes, insists on prudence on account of the danger of reprisals on the part of the Dutch. In third, fourth, and fifth documents, however, the other delegates insist that only a direct trade between France and Scandinavia and Hamburg should be permitted. They think that the Dutch have captured the French domestic trade with the help of refugees who maintain connections in all the French ports, an assertion which needs further investigation. Finally there is a resolution of the *conseil d'état* of Jan. 16, 1734, directed against the Dutch fisheries by which the importation of bloaters into France was made difficult. It is uncertain to what extent this resolution was applied.—*J. C. H. de Pater*.

14302. SEPET, MARIUS. *La politique extérieure de Bonaparte*. [Napoleon's foreign policy.] *Rev. d. Questions Hist.* 58 (2) Apr. 1, 1930: 397–412.—A study of Napoleonic methods of intrigue up to the end of

1801, when, by misleading the aspirations of the peoples, by feeding the covetousness of courts, by fostering constitutions and insinuating agents, varying degrees of control were established over the affairs of the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics, Parma, Tuscany, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and the Germanies.—*Raymond G. Carey.*

14303. SEVRIN, ERNEST. Les ordonnances de 1828 et Mgr. Clausel de Montals, évêque de Chartres. [The edicts of 1828 and Mgr. Clausel de Montals, bishop of Chartres.] *Rev. d'Hist. de l'Église de France.* 16 (70) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 5-22.—The secondary ecclesiastical schools, which in 1811 had been incorporated with the university, on the return of the Bourbons became independent. They were legally open only to candidates for the priesthood, but thousands of students with no such vocation were enrolled by parents who feared the rationalist influence of the university. A further irregularity was that the Jesuits, banished from the kingdom, crept back and taught in these schools. The crown, therefore, required that every teacher should sign a statement that he was not a member of an unauthorized society. The bishops saw in this requirement an infringement upon their authority, and stout opposition was offered in particular by Mgr. Clausel de Montals. The government enlisted the aid of the pope, who advised the clergy to submit. But Clausel, rather than do so, closed his school altogether and dispersed the students by threes and fours among the clergy of the diocese. The school could not continue in this fashion, so in 1829 he asked and secured permission to form a college within the university.—*R. H. Bainton.*

14304. SUAREZ, GEORGES. Un épisode de la jeunesse de Clemenceau: La rencontre avec Blanqui. [An episode in the youth of Clemenceau: The meeting with Blanqui.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (10) Mar. 8, 1930: 207-221.—While a young medical student in Paris in the early sixties, Clemenceau joined in the agitation against the Empire and unsparingly attacked the friends of the court through the columns of *Le Travail*. This led to an imprisonment of 73 days in Mazas jail. After his release he became an interne in a Paris hospital. Nearby in *Sainte-Pélagie* prison a number of his newspaper associates were still confined. Clemenceau was permitted to visit them and learned that the famous revolutionary conspirator Blanqui was imprisoned in the same place. Clemenceau was presented to him as one recently released from *Mazas*. Blanqui, broken in health by long imprisonment yet proud of his martyrdom, replied that surely Clemenceau had no merit or he would not have been released. But his manner changed immediately when he learned that Georges was the son of the ardent republican, Benjamin Clemenceau. Young Clemenceau visited Blanqui daily during the next year and was profoundly influenced by the vain and bitter old man who had been the deadly enemy of arbitrary government for a generation.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

14305. TUPINIER, BARON. L'expédition d'Alger: 1830. *Rev. Pol. et Litt.—Rev. Bleue.* 68 (12) Jun. 21, 1930: 353-358.—An extract from the memoirs of Baron Tupinier, who was Director of the Ports during the Restoration, and who assisted in the preparation of the expedition to Algeria. In the commission of military and naval technicians appointed to study the feasibility of an expedition, there were some who considered the likelihood of success very small; their arguments were beaten down by the optimists, of whom Tupinier was one of the foremost. He glories in the marks of royal regard which Charles X condescended to show him after this service. The preparation of the expedition in the harbor of Marseilles is described, but greater interest attaches to the baron's incidental

remarks on the strained political situation during the spring and summer of 1830. He appears to have been entirely unaware of the possibility of a popular revolution against the Bourbons; but he considered a royal coup d'état quite probable, and sympathized with the king in his struggle with the chamber.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

14306. UNSIGNED. Comment la prise d'Alger fut annoncée à Paris. [How the capture of Algiers was made known in Paris.] *Afrique Française-Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (5) May 1930: 326-328.—The news items, here reproduced, mirror the tremendous interest taken by the French in the Algerian expedition and their enthusiasm over the taking of the enemy capital in mid-summer, 1830. This did not, however, prevent them from hurling the Bourbons, who had initiated the undertaking to save themselves, from power.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14307. UNSIGNED. En l'honneur du Général Archinard. [In honor of General Archinard.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (4) Apr. 1930: 181-187.—General Archinard, one of the chief builders of the French position in the Sudan, has been the object of much attention at the 100th anniversary of the French Algerian expedition. He is still living but is very feeble and was unable to attend the special demonstration in his honor recently staged by the Société de l'Histoire des Colonies Françaises.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14308. UNSIGNED. The memoirs of Baron de Marbot. *Army Quart.* 20 (1) Apr. 1930: 99-108. (part 1.)—A few extracts from the English translation by Arthur John Butler of the above memoirs preceded by an editor's note outlining the career of Marbot, a soldier of France under Napoleon. The article describes the introduction of the young Marbot to his regiment and some of his experiences as a hussar in the army of Italy in 1799.—*L. Pearson.*

14309. VINOGRADSKAÏA, P. ВИНОВРАДСКАЯ, П. Анахарзис Клоотц. [Anakharsis Cloodtz.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 33 (C) 1929: 200-225.—Anakharsis Cloodtz was born in 1755 in the castle of Gnadenthal (Germany). His father was a German baron, privy councillor of the king of Prussia, a descendant of a rich Dutch merchant family. Having passed his youth in religious and military schools, he went to Paris at the age of 20. There he met Voltaire and Rousseau. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1789 he took a very active part in the clubs and in the press. He became a French citizen, abandoned the Christian religion and changed his Christian name to that of the Scythian traveller-philosopher, Anakharsis. His noble and German origin made Robespierre hostile to him. He was falsely accused of being a clandestine counter-revolutionary and was, in spite of his defence, condemned and guillotined. Cloodtz was one of the most interesting personalities of the French Revolution but is nevertheless the least studied by French scholars. With Marat, he is the most remarkable theorist of sans-culottism. As a philosopher and thinker, he was a devoted disciple of the French materialist-encyclopaedists of the 18th century and tried to apply their ideas to life. In 1780, he published in Amsterdam, under the pseudonym Aligier-Ber, a critical theological work, *Certitude des preuves du Mahometisme* as a reply to Abbé Berquier's *La certitude des preuves du Christianisme*. His deism of pre-revolutionary times changed into atheism during the revolution. Cloodtz was the initiator of the worship of Reason which should replace religion. His sociological and political ideas are expressed in his *Bases constitutionnelles de la République du genre humain*. The principal ideas were that of internationalism and of a world revolution apt to create a single republic of the whole world. His conception and interpretation of social phenomena were historico-

materialistic. Thus, for instance, in his pamphlet *Lettre sur les Juifs* he attributes the resistance of the Jews to the assimilation with the nations among whom they live, to the commercial nature of the Jewish agglomerations which, because of their particular activity, are continually obliged to move and to change their residence.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

14310. WOLFF, MAURICE. *Le centenaire d'une savante: Clémence Royer*. [The centenary of Clémence Royer, feminine savant.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.-Rev. Bleue*. 68(11) Jun. 7, 1930: 324–329.—Clémence Royer, feminine savant, student of science, and translator of Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species*, was born on April 21, 1830. "No existence is more suitable to serve as a reply to those who upon principle doubt the capacity of the feminine brain, and to prove that some women of intellect are quite as able as the best masculine minds to understand the whole enormous range of science and even to add to the scientific heritage of man by their researches."—*Brynjolf J. Hovde*.

14311. ZAKHER, I. A. ЗАХЕР, Я. Жан Варле до 9 термидора. [Jean Varlet before the 9th Thermidor.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 33(3) 1929: 159–183.—This is a chapter of the author's book *The Enraged* (in Russian). Its subject is the revolutionary activity of Jean Varlet, one of the outstanding leaders of the "enraged" who represented the true ideology of the workers and artisans of Paris.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

14312. ZÉVAËS, ALEXANDRE. *Le mouvement social de 1789 à 1848*. [The social movement from 1789 to 1848.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 106(425) Apr. 15, 1930: 241–253; 107(426) May 1, 1930: 16–28; (427) May

15, 1930: 111–117; (428) Jun. 1, 1930: 191–202.—The dissolution of the guilds marked the beginning of a new economic era and inaugurated the social reforms of the Revolution. The legislation which removed the social and legislative barriers to the free purchase of raw material and introduced the free, competitive sale of manufactured products was in part caused by the introduction of machinery; and this legislation constituted the only social tie that bound the "emancipated" manufacturers. The revolutionary assemblies jealously protected the interests of the producing class. This new economic era was characterized by the exploitation of the starving *compagnons* and the poorer masters. Marat was the only journalist, apparently, who realized the situation and protested against the grinding of the workers. The efforts of the workers to defend their interests was one of the most important causes of the enactment of the Chapelier Law (June, 1790). Excerpts from contemporary accounts (Adolphe Blanqui, Villermé, etc.) describe the wretched life led by the industrial "wage-slaves." Conditions were so intolerable that severe laws and repressive measures failed to check constant uprisings during the Empire and the Restoration. The first statement of the doctrines of utopian socialism was made in that period.—*Leo Gershoj*.

14313. ZOLA, ÉMILE. *Lettres à M. Fernand Labori*. [Letters to M. Fernand Labori.] *Grande Rev.* 130(5) May 1929: 353–378.—Contains important letters written by Zola to his lawyer Fernand Labori during the years 1898–1902. They concern the Dreyfus affair.—*Frederick E. Graham*.

DUTCH NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 14250, 14263, 14301, 14420–14421, 14693)

14314. KANNEGIETER, J. L. Rapport op 22 September 1747 aan H. H. M. uitgebracht door Mr. Abraham van Hoey, gewezen gezaant onzer Republiek in Frankrijk. [Report submitted on Sept. 22, 1747 to H. H. M. by Mr. Abraham van Hoey, former ambassador to our republic to France.] *Bijdr. en Mededeel. v. h. Hist. Genootschap te Utrecht*. 51 1930: 1–21.—Abraham van Hoey, a member of a family of high standing from Gorcum, was the ambassador of the Netherlands to France from 1727–1747. His inclination towards France was not pleasing to the states general and finally England, about which he had expressed himself very unfavorably at the French court, requested his recall. The republic having fallen strongly under the influence of England after the elevation of Willem to stadtholder, the states general complied with that request. He arrived on June 9, 1747 at the Hague and some days later gave a verbal report to the states general and to the prince. He did not hold to the obligation that a returning ambassador must file his written report and archives with the record office. Later he was requested to put his report, submitted orally every month, into writing. This was done Sept. 22, 1747. This report, briefly and objectively written, shows that between 1739 and 1747 the understanding with France had grown constantly worse. Kannegieter publishes it in its entirety.—*J. C. H. de Pater*.

14315. NIEROP, LEONIE VAN. Brieven van Gijsbert Karel van Hagendorp en Willem van Hagendorp, deelgenooten in het handelshuis Gijsbert Karel van Hagendorp en Co. te Amsterdam, in den zomer van 1798 gedurende de reis van Gijsbert Karel door Duitschland, een dagboek van Gijsbert Karel 19 Juli–25 September 1798. [Letters from Gijsbert Karel van Hagendorp and Willem van Hagendorp, partners in the firm Gijsbert Karel van Hagendorp and Co. at

Amsterdam in the summer of 1798 during the trip of Gijsbert Karel through Germany, and journal of Gijsbert Karel July 19–September 25 1798.] *Econ. Hist. Jaarb.* 15 1929: 1–125.—The arrival of the French in 1795 brought great changes for both van Hagendorps. Gijsbert Karel, later prominent in the liberation of the Netherlands in 1813, was dismissed as pensionary of Rotterdam and his second brother as pensionary of Haarlem. Both went into commerce. Gijsbert Karel associated himself with his brother Willem in the firm G. K. van Hagendorp and Co. and continued the business of his mother-in-law, who had a large commercial house at Amsterdam, when she died in 1795. The considerable inheritance of Gijsbert Karel's wife consisted for the most part of real estate and was not directly available as working capital. The war obstructed the connections with foreign countries, the trade-routes were full of danger, at sea there was fear of pirates, on the Rhine movements of troops took place and impeded the French customs-officials. For that reason the merchants of Saxony traded with Hamburg and Bremen which, especially since 1795, took over the role of Amsterdam and became the trade center of the European continent. These cities and Emden were points of transit for the trade of Amsterdam. Therefore Willem advised his brother to visit these cities and to make a trip through Germany in order to learn by personal observation what course international trade was taking and would take during the war, and to renew old connections or make new ones. Gijsbert Karel yielded to this urging and began his journey on July 18, 1798. He had to break off this trip suddenly on Sep. 25, 1798 because of the illness of one of his children. The letters written on his trip and the journal which he kept are, like those of his brother Willem, preserved in the Public Records Office at The Hague. Miss van Nierop's extensive selection is very important for our knowledge of G. K. van Hagendorp and the trade of his time. The trip did not bear much fruit for the firm; it seems that the firm liquidated shortly afterwards.—*J. C. H. de Pater*.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 14364-14365, 15118, 15175)

14316. HESPELT, E. HERMAN. Francisca de Larrea, a Spanish feminist of the early nineteenth century. *Hispania*. 13(3) May 1930: 173-186.—Though known to students of literature only as the wife of Juan Nicolás Bohl von Faber and the mother of Fernán Caballero, Francisca de Larrea had an important influence in freeing younger Spanish writers from French influence and in creating Spanish romanticism. Born at Cadiz in 1775 and married to Bohl in 1796, she spent most of her life in Spain and Germany. From 1808 to 1814 she took an active part in politics, stirring up Spanish patriots against the French invaders. After 1814 she aided her husband in the preparation of anthologies of old Spanish lyrics and dramas and wrote many articles on her own account.—A. P. Whitaker.

14317. MÉVIL, ANDRÉ. La reine Marie-Christine d'Espagne. [Queen Marie Christine of Spain.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(425) Apr. 10, 1930: 90-106.—Marie Christine of the Hapsburg family became queen of Spain in 1879. Upon the death of her husband in 1885 she became regent, which position she occupied during 17 tumultuous years. In 1886 she gave birth to a child, Alfonso XIII, who was declared of age in 1902, in recognition of which fact she relinquished the regency. Her death occurred recently.—Frederick E. Graham.

14318. PEERS, E. ALLISON. Hispanists past and present. IX. Raymond Foulché-Deblos. *Bull. Spanish Studies*. 7(26) Apr. 1930: 79-81.

14319. SARRAILH, J. L'émigration et le romantisme espagnol. [Emigration and Spanish romanticism.] *Rev. de Litt. Comparée*. 10(1) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 17-40.—The rise and growth of romanticism in Spain can be understood only in terms of the political and social history of the times. Ferdinand VII inaugurated a regime of absolutism and terror. The liberal poets fled to Paris. There they came in contact, for the first time, with romanticism and were converted. When these emigrés returned in 1833, they transplanted romanticism to Spain.—M. J. Aronson.

ITALY

(See also Entries 14250, 14363, 15300)

14320. CHIARELLI, GIUS. Le origini storiche dello stato corporativo. [The historical origin of the corporative state.] *Vita Italiana*. 17(196-197) May-Jun. 1929: 209-215.—The corporative state is grafted on the ethical state and affords, simultaneously, a new content to the legal state. In the corporative state a third element interposes between the individual and the state—the professional associations—and their relations are regulated by the state itself. This conception of a corporative state can be traced back to antiquity. In ancient Rome the *collegia artificum*, craftsmen's associations, were originally organs of the state. Any citizen whose work was of public utility accomplished a public function. The worker was then a state official and the associations of laborers, the *collegia*, formed proper officials' *collegia* similar to the pretorial, consular, and pontifical *collegia*. In the middle ages the corporations signified restriction of the liberty of labor, and were abolished only during the French Revolution. In fact, there was no place for any corporative idea between the idea of liberty of the individual and that of sovereignty of the nation. This antithesis became the basis of the liberal state with all its contradictions. The professional associations born in the liberal state had a revolutionary character. In pursuing their social and economic purposes they were opposed to the state. The fight which arose between the state and syndi-

calism was brought to an end by Mussolini, in the 30 declarations of the Charter of Labor.—O. Eisenberg.

14321. CIAN, VITTORIO. Vita a cultura torinese nel periodo albertino. [The life and culture of Turin in the time of Charles Albert.] *R. Acad. d. Sci. di Torino Atti*. 64(15) 1928-29: 385-450.—This study is based upon the correspondence, published and unpublished, of Pier Alessandro Paravia, the Dalmatian *littérateur*. Paravia came to Turin in 1833 to fill a chair at the university. He did not devote his time exclusively to scholarly pursuits, but indulged freely in the social life of the Piedmontese metropolis. His letters to friends and relatives contain considerable information concerning the manners, ideas, and personages current in the court and capital of Charles Albert. Interesting sidelights are thrown on such historic characters as Pellico and Balbo.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

14322. DAMIANI, ENRICO. Lingue e letteratura slave e mondo slavo. [Slavic languages and literature and the Slavic world.] *Nuova Antologia*. 271(1396) May 16, 1930: 193-210.—The Slavic world is in vogue in Italy today. Its history and especially its literary development are outlined.—J. C. Russell.

14323. EGIDI, PIETRO. Studi recenti intorno ad Emanuele Filiberto. [Recent studies concerning Emanuele Filiberto.] *Riv. Storica Italiana*. 46(4) Oct. 1929: 370-383.—Critical bibliography.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

14324. LETI, GIUSEPPE. Enrico Cernuschi avanti il Consiglio di Guerra Francese a Roma (1850). [Enrico Cernuschi before the French Council of War at Rome, 1850.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 14(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 131-134.—Cernuschi, one of the leaders in the *Cinque Giornate* at Milan, participated in the defense of the Roman Republic. While attempting to escape to voluntary exile, he was captured and imprisoned by the French on the unsupported charge of having provoked French troops camped in the Piazza del Popolo and of having sacked the Villa Medici and the Palazzo Farnese. This article contains a part of the record of the trial held by the French military authorities in Rome.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

14325. LUCCHINI, ANGELINA. Memoriale del Maresciallo Radetzky sulle condizioni d'Italia al principio del 1848. [A report of Marshal Radetzky concerning conditions in Italy at the beginning of 1848.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 14(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 63-74.—An Italian translation of a memorial drawn up in the early part of 1848 by Radetzky and now preserved in the Museo del Risorgimento at Milan. The Marshal demonstrates a rather slight appreciation of the trend of public sentiment in Lombardy prior to the events of '48. After a brief discussion of the international position of the Habsburg monarchy, Radetzky enters upon military questions: the necessity for a rural volunteer militia (similar to that already found satisfactory in the duchy of Modena) and the need for a series of forts around Milan and another entrenched camp around Mestre. All this must be undertaken due to the threatening attitude of the king of Sardinia, who is spending on his army far beyond his means, is loyally supported by all classes, and is negotiating for support from the other Italian states. Tuscany has called in Piedmontese army instructors. The pope will be next. The Piedmontese army is not in itself dangerous to Austria, but in case of French intervention, "the situation of Austria in Italy would become very problematic." England, the natural enemy of France and friend of Austria, must be made to realize her responsibilities in this regard.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

14326. MARPICATI, ARTURO. Alessandro Monti e la legione italiana in Ungheria nel 1849. [Alexander Monti and the Italian legion in Hungary in 1849.] *Nuova Antologia*. 271(1395) May 1, 1930: 59-67.—J. C. Russell.

14327. MIRABELLI, ROBERTO. L'irredentismo italiano. [Italian irredentism.] *Vita Italiana*. 18 (202) Jan. 1930: 36–67.—The activity of Italian politicians

and patriots in the second half of the last century with a view of recovering the Italian-speaking districts.—*O. Eisenberg*.

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 14253, 14260, 14300, 14368, 14434, 14439, 14573, 15060, 15235, 15300, 15449, 15504)

14328. BOTZENHART, ERICH. Die Bibliothek des Freiherrn von Stein. [The library of Baron von Stein.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.-u. Wirtsch. Gesch.* 22 (3–4) 1930: 333–372.—A complete picture of Stein is not possible without a consideration of his library of about 7,000 volumes and of the books carefully read by him. These latter are ascertained by noting the perpendicular lines in the margins which show especially the passages he concurred in. Among his books, those on philosophy are conspicuously lacking, and, while French works in general are only moderately represented, for the English he showed an especial fondness. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* he must have read through at two or three different periods in his life, and his ideas reveal the deep influence Smith had on him. The economic conceptions of both Smith and Stein were derived from physiocratic ideas with the emphasis on landed real property as the basis of all national economy. He recognized with Smith (1) that money was a means of exchange; (2) the evils of state banking operations; (3) that taxation should be based on real property. Stein differed from Smith (1) in considering politics and economics together; (2) in holding an ethical conception of the state which placed ethics above economics. Sismondi a critic of Smith, was largely responsible for the divergence between Stein's views and those of Smith.—*H. P. Latin*.

14329. FRAUENDIENST, WERNER. Fürst Bülow und England 1897–1909: kritische Bemerkungen zu Willy Beckers Buch. [Prince Buelow and England 1897–1909: critical comments on Willy Becker's book.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*. 8 (6) Jun. 1930: 532–539.—The interpretation of the three main phases of Buelow's policy, the project of an alliance with England, the Bagdad Railroad, and the naval rivalry must place these problems in their general European setting. Here Willy Becker's book fails. To fail to explain Buelow's policy in the light of Edward VII's encirclement policy is to miss its chief conditioning factor.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

14330. GAISER, KONRAD. Goethe und die Revolution. [Goethe and the Revolution.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 6 (1) 1930: 90–105.—The French Revolution meant for Goethe a revolution in the innermost nature of the problem of life. Before Weimar, Goethe was concerned with the problem of the struggle of progressive men with the realities of life—in *Prometheus*, in *Faust*, and in *Werther*. He treated the same problems in the second half of his life in *Tasso* (the Werther problem), in *Pandora* (the Prometheus problem), and in the second *Faust*. But they are treated from a completely changed viewpoint. This change took place immediately before the outbreak of the Revolution, in Italy. In politics, the advancement of order and public life postulated this new attitude toward life as the indispensable foundation of what he calls "effective living." The change in his means of expression from 1789 to 1802 is shown in the works he printed immediately out of the upheaval, which may be divided into three groups. He wrote more as a practical politician than as a poet in his satirical plays the *Bürgergenerals* and *Die Aufgeregten*. And he wrote as the servant of law and social order. With

Hermann und Dorothea (1797) ends the middle period of Goethe's relationship to the Revolution. From polemics, he turned back to pure poetry. In the same month when Napoleon became Consul for ten years falls the greatest of Goethe's revolutionary works *Die natürliche Tochter*. The revolution here is not a natural phenomenon but a phenomenon of the moral life. It is not a straining of humanity for greater freedom of existence, but an unhappy event of nature which does not promote but rather retards, human freedom. As to its effect on the moral-social life he is deeply pessimistic. Security and order are the foundations of public life, upon which alone can rest the highest cultural good. In the last analysis, he saw the Revolution as an amorphous state of nature. This caused him unfairly to be considered reactionary. For him, the antidote for the Revolution was not the old regime, but Napoleon, not the party of restoration, but "the Man," who brought order with power.—*Max Savelle*.

14331. HAGEN, MAXIMILIAN. Politische Briefe des Fürsten Bülow. [Political letters of Prince Buelow.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung*. 8 (6) Jun. 1930: 528–531.—The letters of Buelow to Felix von Eckardt, published in Nov.–Dec. 1929 in *Neue Freie Presse* show Buelow glorying in his own accomplishments as chancellor and disparaging the efforts of his successors.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

14332. JUNTKE, FRITZ. Die Wolgaster Kirchenbibliothek. [The library of the church at Wolgast.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen*. 46 (10) Oct. 1929: 480–496.—In 1830, the library of Greifswald University bought this library, of which a catalogue still exists. Probably founded in the 16th century by assembling books from several monastery and private libraries, its greatest treasure is a 36-line Bible. After protracted negotiations with the Royal Library in Berlin and the church authorities, the librarian at Greifswald, Schildener, bought the whole collection for a comparatively small sum. It is now housed in the archives of the library.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke*.

14333. MURET, MAURICE. Comment Guillaume II perdit la couronne. [How William II lost the crown.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (17) Apr. 26, 1930: 387–418.—Spengler has described the English Revolution as respectable, the French Revolution as grand, and the German Revolution as ridiculous, because in the main it came not from within but was the result of external pressure. This article summarizes the events from the appointment of Prince Max as Chancellor in October, 1918, until his proclamation of Nov. 9 announcing the purpose of the Kaiser to abdicate. Prince Max hoped at first to save the throne with the aid of the Social Democrats, Ebert did not favor the abdication, and the German people desired only democratic reform. But famine conditions and the demands of Wilson that the governmental system be popularized, rendered the republic necessary. William II for a time refused to consider abdication and talked of calling upon his faithful army to march upon Berlin. By Nov. 8, however, he was convinced by Hindenburg of the necessity of this step.—*Edward Earl Bennett*.

14334. MURET, MAURICE. L'artisan de la Triple Entente: Guillaume II. [The artisan of the Triple Entente: William II.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (13) Mar. 1930: 581–596.—This article bears out the statement of Prince Hohenlohe that the Kaiser on every occasion exercised an unfortunate influence upon foreign affairs. He first courted, then threatened France,

irritated Alexander III, King Edward VII, and the British ministers, hampered and embarrassed his own ministers, and by various other indiscretions hastened the Franco-Russian alliance and the Anglo-French entente. Then he attempted to force the Treaty of Björko upon Nicholas II and to break up the Anglo-French entente by interfering in Morocco. Blindly following Holstein, William II considered any friendly settlement between England and Russia as impossible and took no steps to prevent it until too late. The last Kaiser is entitled to first claim as the artisan of the Triple Entente.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

14335. ROSENTHAL, MAX. Der Bund für Mutterschutz. [The Society for Protection of Mothers.] *Neue Generation* 26(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 55-61.—A review of the activities of the society (cited above) from 1910-1914 and its recognition of the need of reform in sex morals in connection with its work with unmarried mothers.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

14336. TROMMSDORF, PAUL. Die Instruktion für den ersten Bibliothekar des Collegium Carolinum in Braunschweig. [Instructions for the first librarian of the Collegium Carolinum in Brunswick.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 47(5) May 1930: 213-219.—The memorandum, printed here in full, submitted by the librarian as the basis for the future rules of the library of the Collegium Carolinum, the school founded in 1745 by Duke Charles I of Brunswick, proposes regulations for the library's organization and administration. These formulate the functions of a college library as conceived in the 18th century.—*Mahlon K. Schnacke.*

14337. WOHLEB, L. Der Grosseheim Goethes J. M. von Loen als Sprachverbesserer. [A great-uncle of Goethe, J. M. van Loen, as language reformer.] *Zeitschr. f. Deutsche Philol.* 54(2) Sep. 1929: 217-222.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 12752, 12918, 12926, 14049, 14325, 14326, 14437, 14440, 15300)

14338. BAKTAY, ERVIN. Kőrösi Csoma Sándor utján. [In the footsteps of Kőrösi Csoma Sándor.] *A. Földgömb.* 1(3) 1930: 84-90.—Kőrösi Csoma Sándor, the famous Hungarian traveller and scholar, left his Székely home of Nagy Enyed in Transylvania to seek traces of the old home of the primitive Hungarians. He reached Zanszkár in Tibet in 1824, where he took a cell in the Lama monastery of Zangla and remained for 1½ years, studying the most ancient Tibetan writings with the assistance of the Chief Lama, Szangje Puntzok. From here he went to Phuktal, where he spent another 1½ years in a lama's simple cell, reading ancient manuscripts and seeking some clue to the origin of his people. He failed in this, but he mastered Tibetan

as no foreigner ever had done before. The British Indian government gave him valuable employment in Calcutta, but he did not long outlive the realization that his real quest had failed. Baktay set out from Kashmir on July 15, 1928, to retrace the steps of his fellow-countryman. After many difficulties in travel he finally reached Zangla on Sept. 11. He met aged Tibetans who had heard from their grandfathers of Skander Bég, as Csoma was known in Tibet. After much search he found the very cell in the monastery in which Csoma had lived and studied. A memorial tablet was set up to commemorate the fact. The same was later done at the monastery of Phuktal.—*E. D. Beynon.*

14339. MONTGELAS, MAX. Der Untergang der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. [The downfall of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.] *Hochland.* 27(7) Apr. 1930: 27-39.

14340. SCHÄFER, LADISLAUS. A görögök vezetészerepe Magyarországon a korai kapitalizmus kialakulásában. [The leading role of the Greeks in developing early capitalism in Hungary.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75(1) Jan. 1930: 32-54; (2) Feb. 1930: 109-141.—The most important promoter of capitalism is the entrepreneur, types of whom were present in the precapitalistic era among rulers, land owners, and foreigners. In the 18th century Greek emigrant merchants played the part of entrepreneurs in Hungary; they had been forced to emigrate from their country because of Turkish oppression. Hungary in this period offered these foreigners unlimited opportunities for the accumulation of wealth. This favorable opportunity was utilized by the Greeks who raised commerce to the status of an independent branch of industry, in the modern sense of the word. Commerce itself is the most powerful factor in the development of capitalism, and the Greeks as merchants, as masters of the utilization of agriculture and industrial products, exercised their influence not only upon production, but also, because of their wealth, influenced consumption through luxury and fashion. Because of their large liquid capital they played likewise a leading part in money and credit, and with them mobile capital began to appear as a major factor of production. The economic history of Hungary offers a classic example of the leading part played by the foreign entrepreneur in the development of capitalism.—*Ladislau Schöfer.*

14341. SFORZA, COMTE. Mes souvenirs sur Aehrenthal. [Reminiscences of Aehrenthal.] *Flambeau.* 13(3-4) Feb. 1930: 154-167.

14342. SFORZA, COMTE. Mes souvenirs sur le comte Tisza. [What I remember about Count Tisza.] *Flambeau.* 13(5-6) Mar. 1930: 279-291.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 14042, 14263, 14352, 14431)

14343. LOBANOV-ROSTOVSKY, A. Russian imperialism in Asia. *Slavonic and East Europ. Rev.* 7(21) Jun. 1929: 28-47.—Russian expansion, in general, was a colonizing rather than imperialist movement, induced by the desire for an outlet on an open sea free of ice, and by the need of securing the inner markets of Asia. In the 19th century, the desire to stave off internal revolution by raising national prestige abroad, stimulated this expansion. Russia came into contact with China about the middle of the 17th century. There have been conflicts along the boundary line ever since: in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Jungaria. The Chinese absorbed all three soon after the middle of the 18th century and colonized the new areas. Up

to this time Chinese imperialism had been on the aggressive rather than Russian. The next century saw a change in this policy. The Russian government, dominated by adventurers, went on to ambitious projects that met a stern rebuff in the Russo-Japanese war. In the 20th century Russian infiltration became more important in Mongolia and in Turkestan. This brought on diplomatic conflicts with Great Britain. Similarly in Persia, when the Caucasus was overrun by Russian armies, but Russian influence, strong in the Persian capital, did not extend over the whole country, although many concessions were and are in the hands of Russians. The Afghanistan market was still held by the Russians. Under the Soviet government, the power of Moscow has made itself felt in northern Manchuria though met by Japanese economic enterprise and immigration. The Soviets temporarily

secured control in Kabul, while Mongolia is now a part of the Soviet Union. The Bolsheviks have not won over Asia to communism but they have helped to arouse an Asiatic imperialism.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

14344. LUBIMENKO, INNA. *Le rôle comparatif des différents peuples dans la découverte et la description de la Russie.* [The comparative roles of different peoples in the opening up and description of Russia.] *Rev. de Synthèse Hist.* 48 (142-144) Dec. 1929: 37-56.—An attempt to synthesize the work of various foreign elements in the exploration and commercial development of Russia during the medieval and modern periods.—*Frederick E. Graham.*

14345. MAKLAKOV, V. МАКЛАКОВЪ, В. Изъ прошлаго. [From the past.] *Современныя Записки.* (Paris.) 40 1929: 291-334.—An analysis of the relationship between government and society in Russia in the 1850's and under Alexander III and Nicholas II. That layer of society which desired to participate in the construction of the state and social life was in a state of permanent opposition to the government and therefore the real problem of administration remained unknown to it. Any agreement or a simple armistice with the government appeared as treason. Mutual mistrust which existed between society and state resulted in a complete isolation of the state and in a reactionary opposition against Alexander II's reforms. Public opinion begins to attack the jury court, which had been regarded as "a splendid achievement of liberalism," self administration, etc. The peasantry instead of becoming a social class remained a social layer. More than that, it was governed by the gentry (law of 1889). In the 1850's social circles had demanded the abolition of "serf law"; under Nicholas II they put forward categorical demand for the abrogation of the autocracy. The author cites the works of B. N. Tchicherin, Herzen, Stolypin, etc. and many historical analogies and comparisons. [See entry 2: 12833].—*Paul Gronska.*

14346. MAKLAKOV, V. МАКЛАКОВЪ, В. Изъ прошлаго: освободительное движение. [From the past: the movement for liberation.] *Современныя Записки.* (Paris.) 42 1930: 268-291.—Psychologically, absolutism in Russia perished when it permitted itself

to be doubted. Though the liberals of the 60's of the last century did not struggle against absolutism, the conditions greatly changed after that. The social classes declared war against the government, liberals sympathized with the Terror, with mass agrarian mutinies, with labor movements and strikes. The organ of the liberals, *Osvobozhdenie*, greeted with pleasure the dissolution of the state. The activity of liberals was limited to protest, shown in obstruction and strike. The young generation of lawyers had created two very useful institutes: the *Consulting chamber of the congress of justices of peace for juridical assistance* and the *Association of criminal lawyers*. Both helped the population without charge. On the other hand, political cases gave the young lawyers the possibility to develop political activity, to defend and to refuse to defend political offenders. At the conference of lawyers in St. Petersburg a Union of Lawyers was organized. In political circles, the powers promised reforms. In the universities there were student strikers and students who were of ultra-monarchical sympathies, members of the *Union of the Russian People*. Obstructionism, strikes, and antagonism were the methods used in the universities. [See Entry 2: 12833].—*Paul Gronska.*

14347. NOVIKOV, S. НОВИКОВ, С. Австр-марксистские концепции октябрьской революции. [How the Austrian Marxists interpret the October revolution.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 33 (3) 1929: 80-111.—Survey and criticism of Otto Bauer and his followers (M. Adler, Z. Kunfi, etc.) and their conception of the October-revolution in Russia.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

14348. SEMENOFF, EUGÈNE ET MARC. Tourgueneff et la France. [Turgeniev and France.] *Grande Rev.* 132 (6) Jun. 1930: 603-625.—*George G. Horr.*

14349. TEODOROVICH, M. ТЕОДОРОВИЧ, М. Тюрьма в отражении революционной тюремной поэзии. [The prison as reflected in pre-revolutionary poetry.] *Проблемы Преступности.* (4) 1929: 79-97.—A collection of citations from the poems by several political convicts under the old regime in Russia. The leitmotiv of these compositions is hatred of the prison.—*Boris Brasol.*

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 14065, 14166, 14270, 14278, 14290, 14322, 14435, 14438, 14440, 15350)

14350. AURIANT. *Un aventurier vénitien en Égypte:* Carlo Rossetti. [A Venetian adventurer in Egypt.] *Acropole.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 75-193.—The story of a powerful and successful intriguer who maintained his position from 1765 to the year of his death, 1820.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

14351. RODKEY, FREDERICK S. Reshid Pasha's memorandum of August 12, 1839. *J. Modern Hist.* 2 (2) Jun. 1930: 251-257.—A document revealing the views of the Turkish minister Reshid Pasha on the question of Ottoman reform shortly before the promulgation of the *hatti sherif* of Gulhané. [See Entry 2: 6000 and 14278].—*F. S. Rodkey.*

14352. UNSIGNED. *Die diplomatische Vorbereitung des Balkankrieges.* [The diplomatic preparation of the Balkan War.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 7 (7) Jul. 1929: 600-713; (8) Aug. 1929: 779-789; (9) Sep. 1929: 899-904; (8) May 1930: 459-477; (6) Jun. 1930: 560-572.—Documents in German translation from the Russian foreign office published in *Krasny Archiv* tracing the evolution of the Balkan League and showing the part played by Russian diplomats in its formation.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 12839, 14140, 14270, 14466, 14804)

14353. BAILEY, T. GRAHAME. Urdu: the name and the language. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (2) Apr. 1930: 391-400.—Urdu was born in 1027; its birthplace was Lahore, its parent Old Panjabi; Old Khari was its step-parent; it had no direct relationship with Braj. The name Urdu first appears 750 years later. The problem of Urdu has never been solved, but the following suggestion is offered: Some name or description such as *zaben i urdu* was in conversational use from the time when the army was first called *urdu*, and very gradually, hundreds of years later, it crept into books, possibly earlier than we are now aware of, while the use of Urdu alone was still later. In the 18th century and earlier Hindi (sometimes Hindavi) was the usual name for the language in general and Rekhta for the literary or poetical form of it.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

14354. DATT, KALIKINKAN. Relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans of Bengal in the middle of the 18th century. (1740-1765.) *J. Indian Hist.* 8 (3) Dec. 1929: 328-335.—Living side by side for centuries, the Hindu and Muhammadan communities have borrowed each other's ideas and customs. By the middle of the 18th century this process of

mutual assimilation had reached its culminating point. None the less the relations between the two communities were sometimes very bitter, due primarily to two important changes: (1) the gradual weakening of the imperial authority and the consequent rise of upstarts as provincial governors; (2) the emergence and active participation of European powers in politics. There was a revival of Hindu feeling coincident with the gradual weakening of the Muhammadan power. The Hindus allied themselves with the English to overthrow the upstart Nawabs of Bengal; their support greatly advanced the supremacy of the English East India Company there.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14355. PANIKKAR, K. M. The Ring Fence System and the Marathas. *J. Indian Hist.* 8(3) Dec. 1929: 336-345.—By the grant of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company, the governor and council of Bengal were faced with the problem of defending their newly acquired territories from the encroachments of the Marathas, who held sway over the whole of northern India, outside the Punjab. The policy of successive governors, from Clive to Wellesley, was directed to safeguarding the Company's possessions from being devastated by the Maratha horse. The Ring Fence Policy, i.e., "the defence of your neighbor's boundary at his expense, in order to protect your territories," to which can be traced the development of the system of protected states, was evolved to fight this danger. Its development and application is traced. Bengal and Bihar were saved from attack, but the policy was actually enforced only in Orissa. It was of considerable historical importance in the development of the Indian state policy.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14356. SINHA, H. N. The rise of the Peshwas. *J. Indian Hist.* 8(3) Dec. 1929: 299-321.—This is chapter five of Sinha's history of the rise of the Peshwas. It covers the period from 1727-1731.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 13944, 14285, 14293,
14305-14307, 15047, 15118)

14357. AUGIÉRAS, CHEF d'ESCADRON. *Chronique de l'ouest saharien, 1900-1930.* [A West-Saharan chronicle, 1900-1930.] *Afrique Française Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 40(6) Jun. 1930: 355-372.—During the past three decades the entire western Sudan has been thoroughly explored, first by caravan and more recently by automobile and airplane. Dromedary troops, operating from Senegal and Algeria, have gradually beaten down the ferocious desert natives until today the one time chronic warfare is a thing of the past and orderly development has become possible. Thanks to French tutelage, the inhabitants of the sparse grasslands and oases alike are being taught more efficient means of production and their standard of living has risen greatly. Thus France has once more justified her civilizing mission in spectacular fashion.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14358. BESSON, MAURICE. Captifs chrétiens et frères de la merci. [Christian captives in North Africa and the brothers of mercy.] *Afrique Française.* 40(6) Jun. 1930: 323-325.—During the late middle ages and well down into modern times, the Mohammedan natives of Tunis, Algeria and Morocco engaged on a large scale in the lucrative practice of capturing Christians by descent on ships and the southern shore of Europe and holding them for ransom, during which time they served as slaves. Persons of means were normally rescued by their relatives within a short time, but poor men and women often spent the rest of their days in captivity, which grew more onerous as it became evident that no one would assist them. Consequently,

the giving of money to rescue indigent Christians came to be a favorite way of performing penance and many pious souls left legacies for that purpose. Three religious orders, that of the Trinitarians, that of Our Lady of Mercy, and that of the Brothers of Redemption, were founded by Frenchmen to care for the needs of the unhappy captives and performed notable work, for even the Moslems respected their self-sacrificial labors.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14359. GIRARD, ALBERT. L'oeuvre de la France en Algérie 1830-1930. [The work of France in Algeria 1830-1930.] *Paix par le Droit.* 40(5) May 1930: 174-178.—France feels that it can justly celebrate the 100th anniversary of the occupation of Algeria without glorifying military conquest. In 1830 Algeria was a poorly developed, unsafe, isolated land. In 1930 it is a great state in which the population is six times greater than in 1830. Two civilizations and many races are fusing. Progress is evidenced specifically by the great gain in the cultivation of cereals, grapes, vegetables, olives, and fruits; by the growth of irrigation and transportation systems, and by mining, especially of iron, zinc, lead, and phosphates. Even more important are the establishment of law and order among warring tribesmen, and the construction of hospitals and schools, the benefits of which have been extended to the natives. Political equality does not exist as yet, but since 1878 the natives have had their Algerian parliament which votes the budget, subject to the French parliament, and the suffrage was widened in 1919. France does not pretend to have accomplished a perfect work and much remains to be done.—*W. Perry Kissick.*

14360. KEMALI, I. Documenti inediti sulla caduta dei Karamanli. [Unpublished documents concerning the fall of the Karamanli dynasty.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 1-24; 4(2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1930: 178-216.—These hitherto unpublished documents are drawn from the collection of the Archivio Storico di Tripoli, and from MSS in the possession of private parties, such as the Ighil Hsán family of Tripoli. They cover the period 1827-1842. (Photostatic reproductions of the some of the documents in the original Arabic.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14361. LEHURAUX, LÉON. L'inauguration du monument Foureau-Lamy à Ouargla. [The dedication of the Foureau and Lamy memorial at Ouargla.] *Afrique Française.* 40(4) Apr. 1930: 168-178.—Foureau and Lamy stand high among those intrepid souls who gave France her superb domain in west and central Africa. Both adventured into the mysterious Sahara during the 1880's and 90's and gained first-hand information with respect to that great desert and its varied inhabitants. They were, therefore, commissioned in 1898 to unite Algeria and the Sudan by striking south for Lake Tchad at the same time that the Voulet-Chanoine and the Gentil missions were making for the same objective from other points. The Foureau-Lamy expedition left Ouargla on Oct. 23 and the goal was reached on Feb. 22, 1900. Unhappily, Lamy met death two months later while carrying on warfare against the Sultan Rabah. A noble monument commemorating the brilliant work of the two leaders was unveiled at Ouargla with appropriate ceremony on March 16, last.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14362. M., C. L'énigme des ruines de Zimbaroué. [The enigma of the Zimbabwe ruins.] *Afrique Française.* 40(6) Jun. 1930: 348-349.—The ruins at Zimbabwe, Southern Rhodesia, were discovered by the German naturalist, Karl Mauch, in 1871. Many theories have been advanced with respect to the construction of the massive granite structure with its innumerable decorative statuettes. Some have attributed the work to the Phoenicians—Mauch himself believed the structure

to have been a palace constructed for the Queen of Sheba by Solomon. Recent excavations carried on by Miss Gertrude Thompson have, however, solved the problem at last. Her findings leave no doubt that the building was erected by Negroids as recently as 800 to 1200 and then destroyed and reoccupied by modern tribes. Thus vanishes the legend that Southern Rhodesia was the Ophir of Bible lore.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14363. RAVA, MASSIMO. La campagna contro i dervisci. [The campaign against the dervishes.] *Riv. d. Colonie Italiane*. 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 29–50.—The political background of the campaign is followed by a detailed analysis of the military phases of Italy's part in this "holy war" in the eastern Sudan. (Plans of military maneuvers.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 14381, 14407, 14410, 14412)

14364. ANDERSON, R. C. The Santa Maria of

Columbus. *Mariner's Mirror*. 16 (2) Apr. 1930: 187–195.—This report was given on Jan. 18 at a meeting of the Society for Nautical Research, in London. It is an account of the model reconstruction of the *Santa Maria*, on which the author is at present engaged. He is attempting to build the model to a new design, and gives his reasons and authorities for so doing.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14365. MADDEN, MARIE. The Spanish plan of civilization. *Thought*. 5 (1) Jun. 1930: 52–65.—The Spanish plan of civilization in the New World was faithful to the principles of authority which the Spanish thinkers had assimilated from the teachings of St. Augustine, and by its ingenious system of institutions designed to meet the social, political, economic, and religious problems created by the needs of adjusting the relations between a barbarian people and a Christian civilization on the principles of St. Augustine's definition of justice and of society. Among others, the influence of de Vittoria in his work *De Indis* may be cited.—*W. F. Roemer.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 13898, 13952, 14242–14245, 14254–14256, 14429, 14624, 14760, 15053, 15078, 15089, 15204, 15211, 15411, 15506)

14366. BENTLEY, BYRON R. Colonial Harvard: its progressive and liberal spirit. *Harvard Grad. Mag.* 38 (152) Jun. 1930: 416–424.—Harvard College was founded, in 1636, by the new world leaders in the cause of toleration and religious freedom. It represented a dissent from the suppression of non-conformity in the mother country. Throughout the colonial period, the college maintained an attitude of consistent liberalism toward religion and politics. From the beginning, it has offered a more liberal and comprehensive program of studies than Cambridge University in England. The broader viewpoint of the college was further reflected in the generous support given by the most progressive citizens of the colony.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

14367. BERKLEY, HENRY J. John Alexander Henry, LL. D. (1812–1867). First geologist of the state of Maryland. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 24 (2) Jun. 1929: 145–151.—As state surveyor and later as state geologist Henry was instrumental in laying the foundation for the coal industry in the western part of Maryland.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

14368. BIENHOFF, ESTHER (ed. and transl.). The diary of Heinrich Egge, a German immigrant. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17 (1) Jun. 1930: 123–134.—Egge crossed in a sailship from Hamburg to New York, May 2 to June 22, 1855, then continued by rail and water to Davenport, Iowa, where other immigrants from Schleswig-Holstein had preceded him.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14369. BLANCH, L. E. Education and the Maryland constitutional convention, 1850–1851. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 25 (2) Jun. 1930: 169–190.—The reasons why the constitutional convention of 1850–1851 failed to make a definite provision for a school system are fully discussed in this article.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

14370. BOSSING, NELSON L. The history of educational legislation in Ohio from 1851 to 1925. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 39 (1) Jan. 1930: 78–219.—*W. E. Smith.*

14371. BROGAN, D. W. The origins of the American Civil War. *History*. 15 (57) Apr. 1930: 47–51.—The traditional view that the Civil War arose from Northern opposition to slavery is in need of revision. The causes are rather to be sought in an intricate complex of sectional struggles, such as the competition of the South with the North for the control of the West—a contest in which, until 1860, the South was more suc-

cessful than the North. When North and West united against the South in the election of 1860, the danger to "Southern civilization" was deemed so great that war was inevitable.—*J. G. Randall.*

14372. CAPPON, LESTER J. Bibliography of Virginia history since 1865. *Univ. of Virginia Inst. for Research in the Social Sciences*. Inst. Monograph #5. 1930: pp. 900.—Grouped under the following headings: Bibliographies and Indexes; Economic; Social Conditions; Political and Constitutional; Military; Educational; Religious; Local History; Biography; Literature and Art; Newspapers. It contains 6,242 items. Full Index.

14373. CRAIGIE, W. A. The progress of the historical dictionary of American English. *Amer. Speech*. 5 (4) Apr. 1930: 259–263.—Sir William gives a brief summary of his work upon this dictionary and prints a list of words the use of which he is attempting to push back as far as possible.—*G. H. Doane.*

14374. DART, HENRY P. In memoriam Henry E. Chambers. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12 (2) Apr. 1929: 300–303.—An appreciation of a Louisiana historian.—*E. M. Violette.*

14375. DESMOND, HUMPHREY J. Early Irish settlers in Milwaukee. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 13 (4) Jun. 1930: 365–374.—*W. E. Smith.*

14376. EDWARDS, EVERETT E. The Daniel Parrish Witter Agricultural Museum. *Agric. Hist.* 4 (2) Apr. 1930: 74–75.—The museum here described was erected on the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse in 1928 by the State of New York as a result of the efforts of the New York State Agricultural Society. One wing is set aside as a memorial room; the other, for an exhibit of agricultural implements and early household utensils. In the main part of the building, demonstrations, showing the early handicrafts, have been and are to be held. A typical log cabin has been erected near the museum.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

14377. EDWARDS, EVERETT E. The Virginia collection at the University of Virginia. *Agric. Hist.* 4 (2) Apr. 1930: 75–76.—A statement of what has been done and what is being planned for gathering historical material on Virginia to form a special collection in the library at the University of Virginia.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

14378. FISHER, CHAS. E. The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company. *Railway*

& *Locomotive Hist. Soc., Bull.* #21. 1930: 5-34.—The bulletin offers extensive statistics and summaries of the annual reports of this diminutive but historic road which was formally incorporated on Feb. 5, 1838 and absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad 43 years later, at which time it operated 136 miles of road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, New Castle, Port Deposit and West Chester. It was one of the first railroads to carry the United States mails. In 1839 and the early '40s relations between the management and the Post Office were not entirely happy, especially when the department requested the road to undertake the hazardous task of operating night trains. The dangers from poorly ballasted road bed, weak rails, and inadequate signaling devices were increased by floods. Trains were ferried across the Susquehanna until a bridge was opened Nov. 28, 1866. In 1855 a coal burning engine was tried, but failed because of the accidental closing of a damper. However, statistics for 1860 show that the cost per mile for the operation of wood burners was more than twice that for coal burners. By 1852 the running time between Baltimore and Philadelphia had been reduced to four hours. In 1859 two passenger cars were converted into sleeping cars for use on the night express. In 1841 engineers received \$2 per day, firemen \$1.25, and conductors \$1.50. In 1857 the passenger fare from Baltimore to Philadelphia was \$3, and much was said of the evils of free passes. In 1861, troops carried by the road to Perryville and thence by steamer to Annapolis saved the city of Washington. President Lincoln was aided in traveling safely to Baltimore and Washington. (Illustrated with cuts of early locomotives and stations.)—*W. Perry Kissick.*

14379. FRASURE, CARL M. Union sentiment in Maryland, 1859-1861. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 24(3) Sep. 1929: 210-224.—Governor Hicks in refusing to call a special session of the legislature in the late months of 1860 was instrumental in saving Maryland for the Union. Pro-Southern elements, strongly organized, argued that their state would benefit by the Confederate program of free trade and that Baltimore, already linked economically with the South, would become its metropolis. The wise policy of the governor, however, permitted calm consideration and the crystallization of public opinion. Swayed largely by economic considerations, such as the severance of Baltimore from her western markets, the certain Union blockade of the Chesapeake, the loss of property in slaves through desertion and the dire prospect of death in the battle field of the war: the legislature when it finally convened saw fit to remain outside the Confederacy.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

14380. GRAY, L. C. Economic efficiency and competitive advantages of slavery under the plantation system. *Agric. Hist.* 4(2) Apr. 1930: 31-47.—This interpretation of the competitive superiority which enabled slavery to displace other forms of labor is based on Gray's extensive manuscript on the history of Southern agriculture to 1860 which is approaching completion. The following topics are considered: the displacement of indentured servitude; the influence of capitalization on competitive strength of slave labor; the principal basis of the competitive superiority of slave labor; the relation of the economy of slave labor to the supply of land; and the influence and significance of inter-regional competition.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

14381. HEARSAY, CLEM G. The vengeance of the Natchez. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(2) Apr. 1929: 266-287.—A romantic account of the massacre of the French settlement of Natchez on Nov. 30, 1729 by the Indian tribe of that name. The responsibility for this deed lies at the door of de Chopart, the French commandant of Ft. Rosalie at Natchez, who through

his despotism and avarice stirred the Natchez Indians to vengeance.—*E. M. Violette.*

14382. HEIGES, GEORGE L. Robert Morris in Manheim. *Lancaster County Hist. Soc. Papers.* 34(6) 1930: 121-134.

14383. HERRIOTT, F. I. August P. Richter. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17(4) Apr. 1930: 243-269; (5) Jul. 1930: 357-390.—August P. Richter, for thirty years editor of *Der Demokrat* of Davenport, Iowa, was aggressive, versatile, tolerant, and generous. As an outstanding editor of a German newspaper, he held a unique place among Iowa editors.—*J. A. Swisher.*

14384. HOCKETT, HOMER C. Little essays on the police power. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17(1) Jun. 1930: 3-23.—The advantage of the historical method of approaching problems of constitutional law is illustrated by a discussion of the concept of the police power in American history. Conflicting views as to the scope of this power led to the American Revolution. The same problem lay at the basis of the disputes over the adoption of the constitution, the regulation of commerce, the government of the territories, sovereignty and the right of secession, and the amending power. And the police power will have to be reckoned with in any international organization of the future.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14385. HUNTER, LOUIS C. Financial problems of the early Pittsburgh iron manufacturers. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(3) May 1930: 520-544.—The most serious problems of the Pittsburgh iron industry before 1860 were problems of finance. Underdeveloped and poor, Pittsburgh could get little financial aid from outside its own vicinity. It was mainly through its own savings and such as could be drawn from other local interests that its iron industry secured capital. The prevailing form of business organization was in part responsible for the difficulty of securing investment capital. Credit and banking facilities for meeting temporary needs were strikingly inadequate, a situation aggravated by the irregular transportation furnished by the waterways. High money rates at times reduced the industry almost to a system of money barter in the earlier years. Only slowly did the development of local banking bring relief. Throughout the period the confusion in United States currency increased the trials of the financially harassed Pittsburgh iron manufacturer.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

14386. JAMES, ALFRED P. The first English-speaking trans-Appalachian frontier. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17(1) Jun. 1930: 55-71.—Not Kentucky and Tennessee, but the Monongahela valley in Pennsylvania formed the first trans-Appalachian frontier. The earliest English-speaking farm-group settlement in this region was established by Christopher Gist in 1753 near the present Mt. Braddock. The whole area was temporarily abandoned in 1755-1758, yet by 1760 Pittsburgh, the outpost, had 201 huts and houses and 149 inhabitants in addition to the garrison. Checked again during Pontiac's uprising, settlement in much of the Monongahela valley was permanent by 1766. Proclamations ordering the evacuation of Indian lands were ignored by the settlers, and as a result the land was ceded by the Indians in the Treaty of Ft. Stanwix in 1768. The valley can be considered to have been completely settled before 1774. The Scotch-Irish, commonly supposed to have formed the bulk of the frontier population, were probably in the minority in western Pennsylvania.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14387. JAMES, JAMES ALTON. An appraisal of the contributions of George Rogers Clark to the history of the West. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17(1) Jun. 1930: 98-115.—Clark's contributions are chiefly: his leadership, which made the surrender of the northwest to the United States in 1783 inevitable,

since he was unquestionably in military control of this region when peace negotiations were begun; his assistance in the establishment of orderly government in Kentucky and in the Illinois country; and his knowledge of Indian antiquities.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14388. KERNION, GEORGE C. H. *The Chevalier de Pradel. Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(2) Apr. 1929: 238-254.—A sketch of Jean Charles de Pradel (1692-1764), a French military officer in Louisiana and a successful merchant in New Orleans, based on his correspondence with his family in France, recently published by the Librairie Orientale et Americaine under the title of *The Chevalier de Pradel*. The sketch contains an account of Pradel's birth and education, his coming to Louisiana at the age of 21 as an officer on military duty, his activity as a merchant in New Orleans, his marriage with the daughter of Jacques de la Chaise, the most powerful man in Louisiana at the time, his quarrels with Bienville, his building of a chateau which he named Monplaisir, and his death.—*E. M. Violette.*

14389. LACHER, J. H. A. *Francis A. Hoffmann of Illinois and Hans Buschbauer of Wisconsin. Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 13(4) Jun. 1930: 327-355.—Born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1822, migrating to America in 1840, and landing penniless in Chicago, young Hoffmann became bootblack, teacher, clergyman, editor of the *Illinois Staatszeitung*, lawyer, realtor, consul at Chicago for the city of Frankfort and Hanover, lieutenant governor of Illinois during the Civil War, land commissioner for the Illinois Central Railroad (1862), an effective organizer of the Republican party (1854-1860), banker, and gentleman farmer at "Riverside Farm" on Rock River in Wisconsin. He contributed enlightening articles on scientific agriculture to *Prairie Farmer*, *Milwaukee Germania*, *Chicago Warte*, and *Buffalo Volksfreund*. He was the author of several books in German. Few men have exercised as much influence on the life of the Germans in the Northwest Territory as Hoffmann, or have caused so many Germans to migrate to that region. He died in 1903.—*W. E. Smith.*

14390. LERBSCHER, AUGUST and CAVIN, ALBERT. Items of interest from the *Neue Unparteiische Lancaster Zeitung, und Anzeigs-Nachrichten. Lancaster County Hist. Soc. Papers.* 34(5) 1930: 97-107.

14391. MacQUEEN, EDITH E. *The commissary in colonial Maryland. Maryland Hist. Mag.* 25(2) Jun. 1930: 190-206.—This office, though ecclesiastical in origin, was in Maryland the vehicle for the probating of wills and letters of administration and for the settlement of disputes pertaining thereto. Owing to the fact that it was a lucrative post, it was the subject of competition and controversy over a long period of time.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

14392. MAGYAR, FRANCIS. *The history of the early Milwaukee German theatre (1850-1868). Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 13(4) Jun. 1930: 375-386.—*W. E. Smith.*

14393. MERRILL, WILLIAM STETSON. *Bandelier: archaeologist of our southwest. Mid-America.* 12(4) Apr. 1930: 291-295.—*F. A. Mullin.*

14394. MINTON, TELFAIR MARRIOTT. *The origin of the American flag. J. Soc. Army Hist. Research.* 8(32) Apr. 1929: 114-120.—The evolution of the national flag of the United States began in the early part of the 17th century and the latest development in it took place in 1912. The flag of England, at the beginning of the 15th century, consisted of the red cross of St. George on a white field. James I, anxious to bring about a union between England and Scotland, drafted a union flag, consisting of the blended crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, which was called "the King's colors" or "Jacques Union." In 1630, the colonists

who came to Boston brought with them the first colonial flag, the Red Ensign of England, which continued to be the flag of the colonies until the union between England and Scotland in 1707. In that year, these blended crosses were placed in a blue field in the upper left hand corner of the flag, the rest of the flag remaining a solid red. On January 1, 1776, the revolting colonists unfurled the Grand Union Flag. It was similar to the flag of 1707, but, instead of being a solid red, it now bore 13 red and white stripes, representing the union of the colonies the stripes are said to have been derived from the striped flag of the States General of Holland. On June 14, 1777 it was decided to drop the union crosses, and to replace them with stars. Lyra, a northern constellation of thirteen stars, implying unity and strength, suggested the idea of using stars in place of the crosses. Two flags played an important part in the drafting of the flag finally adopted. The first American flag to contain stripes was that of the Philadelphia Light Horse. It consisted of a field of bright yellow, with a canton containing 13 stripes, alternate blue and silver. The other flag was that of the Rhode Island Brigade of 1775, which contained 13 five-pointed stars in a canton of blue. (Illustrated.)—*F. E. Baldwin.*

14395. NEHRING, MINNA FRANCES HOFFMANN. *Memoirs of "Riverside Farm." Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 13(4) Jun. 1930: 356-364.—Francis Hoffmann wrote the many household articles for farm magazine sections signed "Frau Grete." Companion pieces were signed "Hans Buschbauer." He was a fond parent and lived in his home according to German customs, although he was a loyal American.—*W. E. Smith.*

14396. NICKLIN, JOHN B. C. *Charles Calvert (1663-1733) and some of his descendants. Maryland Hist. Mag.* 24(2) Jun. 1929: 126-132.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

14397. NICKLIN, JOHN B. C. *Descendants of Francis Calvert (1751-1823). Maryland Hist. Mag.* 25(1) Mar. 1930: 30-49.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

14398. NORTON, CLARENCE CLIFFORD. *The Democratic party in ante-bellum North Carolina, 1835-1861. James Sprunt Hist. Studies.* 21(1-2) 1930: 1-276.—The Democratic party in ante-bellum North Carolina, unprogressive and reactionary, indifferent or hostile to internal improvements, public education, humanitarian reforms and other measures for local improvement, interested more in national than in state questions, and controlled by the plantation interests of the East, suffered continuous reverses from 1835 to 1843. The first state convention was held in 1840, and gradually adequate state and local party machinery was worked out, though used ineffectively. Throughout the period from 1835 to 1861, the Whig party had the support of a majority of the political newspapers. The leading Democratic papers were the *North Carolina Standard* (Raleigh, W. W. Holden, editor), the *Wilmington Journal*, the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian* (Charlotte), and the *Asheville News*. After 1843, the aggressive and moderately progressive leadership of Editor W. W. Holden and Gov. D. S. Reid, the addition of many Whigs who shifted as Negro slavery became a serious sectional and political issue, and the popularity of the issue of free suffrage in elections for the state senate produced a Democratic triumph in 1850. The Democratic party was dominant from 1851 to 1861. It put through the free suffrage amendment, favored a "judicious system" of internal improvements by the state, championed southern rights, and opposed distribution, homestead, and the anti-slavery program. Its opposition to the policy of ad valorem taxation in the late 1850's threatened to alienate its following among the non-slaveholders and to revive the Whig party. It carried the state for Breckenridge in 1860; but the party was divided on the question of secession, and Whigs combined with conservative Democrats to maintain the

cause of the Union until after Lincoln's call for troops.—*A. R. Newsome.*

14399. PETERSEN, WILLIAM J. The lead traffic on the upper Mississippi, 1823-1848. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17(1) Jun. 1930: 72-97.—Lead shipments, more than any other single factor, developed steamboating on the upper Mississippi during the quarter-century ending in 1848. The lead region about Galena, Illinois, experienced a steady growth from 1823-1829, a period of decline from 1829-1835, and a return to even greater activity from 1835-1848. The annual production in 1824 was 175 thousand pounds, in 1829 almost 14 million pounds, and in 1848 the maximum, 55 million pounds. The total value of the lead mined in 1847 was \$1,654,077; the value of the fur trade at St. Louis one year later, \$300,000. In 1823, two steamers are known to have visited the upper Mississippi; by 1847, about 40 were visiting the lead mines, 30 of them as regulars in the trade; 662 steamers docked at St. Louis from the upper Mississippi in 1846, fully one-fourth of the total reaching that port. The lead boats however were smaller than those plying on the lower river. Freight rates were governed by the amount of lead available, the number of boats in the trade, the stage of the river and the season of the year. Fluctuations are recorded of from 2 to 92 cents per hundred pounds. Perhaps a million and a quarter dollars was paid in freight rates to steamboat captains between 1823 and 1848. Some of the lead was shipped directly eastward to the Great Lakes, but 95% went east via the Mississippi and New Orleans.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

14400. PORTER, KENNETH W. John Jacob Astor and the sandalwood trade of the Hawaiian Islands, 1816-1828. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(3) May 1930: 495-519.—In 1800, Astor, the leading fur merchant in New York, entered the China trade. To acquire a dominant position in the trade between the United States, the North West Coast, and Canton, he established Astoria. This failed, but his sandalwood trade resulted as a by-product. The resourceful Astor captains bought the wood in Hawaii and sold it, together with furs from the Coast, in China, for goods for the return voyage to New York, sometimes selling a China cargo in the Hawaiian Islands and on the west coast of South America. Astor withdrew from the sandalwood trade when he gave up the China trade. The latter may have been influenced by the decline in the sandalwood trade, resulting from the destruction of the sandalwood forests, though other factors were probably stronger. Astor captains and Astor capital gave him a strong position in the sandalwood trade as compared with his competitors.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

14401. PRIDDY, O. W. Wayne's strategic advance from Fort Greenville to Grand Glaize. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 39(1) Jan. 1930: 42-77.—*W. E. Smith.*

14402. ROOT, W. T. The Massachusetts Book of Laws of 1648. *Iowa Law Rev.* 15(2) Feb. 1930: 179-185.—The significance of this early collection of New England law seems to be the unwillingness of the mass of the people to grant arbitrary power to a small ruling group. Theocratic influence has been somewhat overemphasized by historians. In addition to being a bill of rights and a statement of common law principles, the Book of Laws is also a written constitution. Especially noteworthy is the detailed regulation of the economic affairs of the colony. In view of Massachusetts' strenuous insistence on direct representation in the later Revolutionary dispute, it is interesting to note that the Book of Laws sets up the theory of "virtual representation" against the objections of non-freemen, who were not allowed to vote.—*J. H. Leek.*

14403. SANFORD, JOHN L. The battle of North Point. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 24(4) Dec. 1929: 356-363.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

14404. SEMMES, RAPHAEL. Aboriginal Maryland, 1608-1689. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 24(2) Jun. 1929: 157-172; (3) Sep. 1929: 195-209.—A study of Captain Smith's accounts and the records of early Maryland reveal that the total Indian population did not exceed 6,500. Somewhat more than half were associated with the Algonquins and the remainder belonged to the Iroquois. About 2,500 dwelt on the eastern shore, about 1,500 on the Susquehanna and the remainder on the western shore south of the Patuxent. The Maryland Indians lived in villages along rivers and were organized in numerous tribes. With the exception of the most powerful tribe, the Susquehannocks, they entered into friendly relations with the whites. The Susquehannocks in 1675 were conquered by the Senecas and were forced by them to war against the colonists.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

14405. SKIRVEN, PERCY G. Durham County: Lord Baltimore's attempt at settlement of his lands on the Delaware Bay. *Maryland Hist. Mag.* 25(2) Jun. 1930: 157-169.—Lord Baltimore between the years 1670 and 1685 granted 191,000 acres of land to 45 incumbents along Delaware Bay between New Castle and Cape Henlopen. Beginning in September, 1681, William Penn contested these grants principally on the ground that Baltimore's patents pertained only to lands uninhabited by Christians. After a long dispute the Board of Trade decided that the existence of Dutch settlements along the bay prior to Baltimore's advent was sufficient to invalidate his claims. In November, 1685, County Durham, organized in 1672, ceased to exist.—*J. E. Pomfret.*

14406. THOMAS, JOHN P., Jr. The Barbadians in early South Carolina. *South Carolina Hist. Geneal. Mag.* 31(2) Apr. 1930: 75-92.—The initiative in the colonization of Carolina came from Barbadians, who played a leading role in the exploration, planting, and government of the colony in its early years. The numerous Barbadian settlers in general established themselves in Charles Town and between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. They introduced Negro slavery on the Barbadian model, and otherwise influenced Carolinian society. Barbadian influences appeared in the parish system, the military districts, in architecture, and street names.—*V. W. Crane.*

14407. UNSIGNED. The capture of Baton Rouge by Galvez, September 21, 1779. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(2) Apr. 1929: 255-265.—A reprint of the English version of the capture of Baton Rouge on Sept. 21, 1779, as given in the *London Gazette*, Apr. 1, 1780 and reproduced in the *Morning Chronicle* of London on Apr. 3, 1780. Among the documents reprinted are the Articles of Capitulation between Galvez, the Spanish governor of Louisiana, and Alexander Dickson, commander of the British troops for the garrison and district of Baton Rouge in West Florida.—*E. M. Violette.*

14408. UNSIGNED. Genesis and evolution. A short, informal history of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. *Amer. Machinist.* Apr. 3, 1930: 551-574. (Spec. No., 50th Anniversary, Section 1.)

14409. UNSIGNED. Governor Unzaga decides that the family meeting has no place in Spanish probate procedure in Louisiana, 1777. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(2) Apr. 1929: 288-299.—Documents translated by Laura L. Porteous from the originals in the Spanish archives in the Cabildo in New Orleans, showing that a tutor, who asked for a family meeting to advise regarding the lease of a plantation belonging to his wards, was denied by the courts.—*E. M. Violette.*

14410. UNSIGNED. Index to the Spanish Judicial Records of Louisiana (XXIV) January-March, 1777. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(2) Apr. 1929: 331-358.—Translated by Laura L. Porteous. Continued from the January, 1929 issue.—*E. M. Violette.*

14411. UNSIGNED. Ohio's monument to General Anthony Wayne unveiled. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 39(1) Jan. 1930: 3-4.—*W. E. Smith.*

14412. UNSIGNED. Records of the Supreme Council of Louisiana (XLII) October-November, 1743. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 12(2) Apr. 1929: 306-330.—Translated by Heloise H. Cruzat. Continued from the January, 1929 issue.—*E. M. Violette.*

14413. VAN DEMARK, HARRY. Texas county names. What the records reveal of their origin. *Texas Monthly.* 5(3) Apr. 1930: 309-315.

14414. WEST, DECCA LAMAR. Robert E. Lee in Texas. *Texas Monthly.* 5(3) Apr. 1930: 323-339.

14415. WINSTON, J. E., and COLOMB, R. W. How the Louisiana purchase was financed. *Louisiana*

Hist. Quart. 12(2) Apr. 1929: 189-237.—Two papers dealing with the financing of the Louisiana purchase, based upon *Papers appertaining to the purchase of the Louisiana province, collected and edited by the United States Treasury Department in 1875 for use in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.* The first paper relates in detail the history of the payment of 60,000,000 francs (\$11,250,000), three fourths of the purchase price, to the French government. (The other fourth was retained by the United States government to satisfy the claims of various Americans against France.) The second paper supplements the first. There were two editions of the *Papers*, the first contained 33 lithographed sheets and the second 5 additional documents not in the first; 24 of the documents, translated by Colomb, follow his article.—*E. M. Violette.*

14416. WORNER, WILLIAM FREDERIC. Revolutionary soldiers and patriots of Lancaster County. *Lancaster County Hist. Soc. Papers.* 34(7) 1930: 145-167.

LATIN AMERICA

(See also Entries 14293, 15132, 15414, 15605)

14417. BARROETAVERÑA, FRANCISCO A., et al. David Peña. *Nosotros.* 24(251) Apr. 1930: 100-111.—David Peña's chief claim to renown in the social sciences rests on his book dealing with Facundo Quiroga, whom Sarmiento had condemned and for whom Peña produced a belated explanation and apology which caused a sensation in Argentina. He also had much, perhaps most, to do with giving J. B. Alberdi and General Urquiza their rightful places in history. Peña was best known in Argentina as a successful dramatist dealing largely with historical characters and public questions. He was also a prominent journalist, a lawyer, and variously professor of Argentine history in the University of Buenos Aires and of constitutional history and public provincial law in the University of La Plata. Born July 10, 1863, he died in Buenos Aires, April 9, 1930.—*L. L. Bernard.*

14418. BOLÍVAR, SIMÓN. Antonio José de Sucre. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64(6) Jun. 1930: 533-539.—Sucre, the son of distinguished parents, was born in Cumaná in 1790. His early education was received at Caracas. With the outbreak of the revolution, Sucre left school and served with distinction under Miranda in 1811 and 1812 and under others in 1813. During 1816-1817, he served on the general staff of the Army of the East. After the battle of Boyacá, he was appointed chief of staff. Sucre then led the Colombian troops to the relief of Guayaquil and defeated the Spanish troops. For his service there, he was appointed major general and governor of the Department of Quito. Later he assumed command during the campaign of the winter and successfully led his army from the province of Cotabamba to Huamanga. The battle of Ayacucho was the death-blow to the Spanish cause. Sucre broke the chains with which Pizarro bound the empire of the Incas.—*John C. Patterson.*

14419. BUSTAMANTE, JOSÉ RAFAEL. Bolívar and Sucre. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64(6) Jun. 1930: 571-573.—Bolívar had great genius, vision, and driving force; Sucre was self-controlled, quiet, strong, and full of tact. Bolívar intimidated; Sucre molded. His refusal of the life presidency of Bolivia illustrated his sound judgment.—*John C. Patterson.*

14420. GAAY FORTMAN, B. de. Brieven van den Commissaris-generaal voor de (Nederlandsche) West-Indische bezittingen J. van den Bosch aan den minister voor de Marine en de Kolonien (1827-1829). [Letters from the commissioner general for the Netherlands West Indies possessions, J. van den Bosch, to the

secretary of the navy and the colonies (1827-1829).] *Bij'r. en Mele'eel. v. h. Hist. Genootschap te Utrecht.* 51 1930: 189-335.—King William I had great expectations for the West Indian trade. To promote this, he declared (Jan. 1, 1826) Curacao a freeport, to take effect Jan. 1, 1827. As the officers in the colonies were unacquainted with the nature of a freeport, the king's intentions were not understood. Therefore it was deemed necessary that new instructions should be conveyed by an expert from the mother country. As such there was appointed the 47 year old major general of the Royal Engineers, Johannes van den Bosch. During 11 months he made a trip to the West Indies as the king's commissioner general. As soon as this mission was decided upon, his commission was put on a larger basis to include a thorough investigation into the possibilities of simplification and economy of the management-system, and everything which might contribute towards the welfare of the colonies and the interests of the mother country. From this report of van den Bosch in the Royal Archives at The Hague, de Gaay Fortman publishes important data on the economical and social conditions of the colonies.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14421. GAAY FORTMAN, B. de. Twee verzoekschriften omtrent den westindischen handel vóór honderd jaar. [Two petitions regarding West Indian trade a hundred years ago.] *Econ. Hist. Jaarb.* 15 1929: 274-286.—In 1827 J. v. d. Bosch was sent by William I as commissioner general to the West Indian colonies to investigate the possibilities of promoting the prosperity of these countries. On March 31, 1829 he issued a general report, now in the Public Records Office at The Hague. A large parcel of letters and other documents with complaints and suggestions and questions given to him for further information is added as an appendix. De Gaay Fortman published two of these letters *in extenso.* The first is a petition from some firms in Amsterdam, objecting to the introduction of the Dutch monetary system in Surinam, which took place on Jan. 1, 1827; the second is a petition from the *Neerlandische Handel-maatschappij* objecting to the manner of execution of the royal decree of July 10, 1826, by which the port of Curacao was declared free.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

14422. GRANGER, A. Le prisonnier de Chillan.—Documents extraits des archives du ministère des Affaires Étrangères sur la captivité du General Santa Cruz au Chili. [The prisoner of Chillan.—Documents from the archives of the ministry of foreign affairs on the captivity of General Santa Cruz in Chile.] *Rev. de l'Amérique Latine.* 16(81) Sep. 1, 1928: 200-215; (82) Oct. 1, 1928: 310-317.—Santa Cruz, the Bolivian dic-

tator, was considered by the Chilean government as a dangerous enemy and when he was finally overthrown in 1843 the revolutionary party surrendered him to Chile upon the request of that republic. He was imprisoned at Chillan until 1846 when upon the insistence of the French government he was surrendered and permitted to go to France where he spent the rest of his life. The documents from the French archives describing his downfall and imprisonment together with those detailing the negotiations for his freedom are here printed.—*Roy F. Nichols.*

14423. LAFRANTE, HOMERO VITERI. Sucre in Ecuador. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64 (6) Jun. 1930: 549-563.—Guayaquil proclaimed her independence in October, 1820, and petitioned Bolívar and San Martín to assist in accomplishing complete independence for Ecuador and Colombia. Bolívar sent Sucre, then chief of operations in southern Colombia, to their assistance. Sucre reached Guayaquil on May 6, 1821. A great battle fought at Pichincha almost on the rim of a volcano on May 24, 1822, resulted in a complete defeat for the royalists, while 40,000 inhabitants of Quito looked on. This assured the independence of Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela. Promoted to the rank of general by Bolívar, Sucre was also made governor of the Southern Department (Ecuador). There he won the respect of the people. His ambition was to develop a democratic and republican system. While he was attending to judicial and administrative organization, constructing roads and public works, developing city government, reorganizing the fiscal and economic systems, he was also carrying on his military duties. In May, 1830, as he crossed Mount Berruecos, he was assassinated. Sucre had lived in Ecuador altogether about 3½ years. His ashes now lie in the cathedral of Quito.—*John C. Patterson.*

14424. MEDINA, E. DIEZ de. The grand marshal of Ayacucho. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64 (6) Jun. 1930: 542-548.—Stressing the work of General Sucre as the founder of modern Bolivia, the author emphasizes his love of justice and liberty, his military genius, and profound philosophy. Numerous incidents are mentioned to illustrate the respect in which he was held by his associates and by the people.—*John C. Patterson.*

14425. MENDOZA, CRISTÓBAL L. Sucre. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64 (6) Jun. 1930: 564-571.—Though defeated with Bolívar in 1814, Sucre remained loyal to the cause of his country. In 1818, promoted to the rank of brigadier general, he was sent to the West Indies to procure supplies for a new campaign. Following his victories in southern Colombia, he was made governor of the Quito department. Sucre won the Battle of Ayacucho, Dec. 9, 1824. Soon after, upper Peru was freed of Spanish soldiers and the independence of its five provinces proclaimed. A congressional decree in 1826 placed the executive power in the hands of Sucre for life. That honor he refused, though he accepted the presidency for two years. After an absence of six years Sucre returned home. He represented Ecuador in the Congress of 1820 and was elected president of the assembly. It was there that he won the enmity of the selfish, ambitious men who accomplished his assassination as he rode through the mountains on his return home on June 4, 1830.—*John C. Patterson.*

14426. RANGEL, NICOLAS. Nuevos datos para la biografía de José María Heredia y Heredia. *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 25 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 161-179.—The father, José Francisco Heredia y Mieses, was born in Santo Domingo in 1776, served as a university professor and government official in that island, Cuba, Florida, Venezuela, and Mexico, dying penniless in the latter place in 1820. His son, José María Heredia y Heredia, who made a name for himself as poet and historian, matriculated as a law student at the University of Mexico on June 21, 1819. Upon the organization

of the *Instituto Científico y Literario del Estado de México* he was made its first director, and also held the chair of general history. He was for some time a member of the Mexican Congress.—*A. P. Whitaker.*

14427. TOBAR, CARLOS R. Sucre, the man. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64 (6) Jun. 1930: 541.—A description and character sketch of General Sucre.—*John C. Patterson.*

14428. UGARTECHE, PEDRO. Au service de l'Amérique. (Un demi-siècle de politique internationale péruvienne.) [In the service of America. A half century of Peru's international politics.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 19 (102) Jun. 1, 1930: 489-498.—Description of Peruvian idealistic policy, 1827-1879, which was concerned with developing American independence, promoting union among the republics, and ensuring universal peace by arbitration.—*R. F. Nichols.*

14429. WHITSON, AGNES M. The outlook of the continental American colonies on the British West Indies, 1760-1775. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45 (1) Mar. 1930: 56-86.—The trade between the North American and West Indian colonies had social and political as well as economic values, though the last-named were dominant. There was little real sympathy between the continental and the island colonists, for the West Indians thought that their interests were advanced by a restriction of the continental trade to the British islands, whereas the northern colonies wished freedom to trade in the best market in the Caribbean. The islanders agreed with the continentals when it was to their economic interest to do so, as in the question of Canada versus Guadeloupe, or in opposition to Lord North's measures.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

14430. WINTZER, HERBERT M. Das Recht Altmexikos. Privatrecht und Strafrecht. [The law of old Mexico. Civil and criminal law.] *Z. f. Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft.* 45 (3) Mar. 1930: 321-480.—This lengthy article is a comprehensive study of the law of Mexico from the 15th through the 18th centuries. A critique of the sources, a survey of the history of Mexico, and a study of the concepts of customary and statutory, general and particular, civil and criminal law serves as the introduction. I. In the law of persons legal personality begins at birth, a registration of persons occurred in the fifth year, and full legal capacity accorded at the time of marriage with little legal distinction between the sexes. Four degrees of status existed, namely, slaves, serfs, free persons, and nobles. The legal position of slaves was not as highly developed as the Roman, though there is evidence of some ability to hold property. Men became slaves by capture in war, commission of a crime, by tribute, by parental alienation, or because of unpaid debtual obligations; they were released by payment of the debt, right of asylum, marriage with the master, and testamentary manumission. In the main, the class of serfs were those who for innumerable ages had been bound to the soil, and their legal position was determined by their connection with the land rather than any particular master. The mass of free persons were associated in clans (*calpulli*) and their economic, social, and legal position was dependent upon these organizations. The chief of the clan had the administration of most of the rights of the persons within the clan, except the free conquered peoples of whom we know little. The nobles, including the priests and the nobility of conquered peoples, were favored, even though ranks of nobility did exist. II. Family relationship was by the male stem and marriage was prohibited between relations as far as mother-in-law and son-in-law. In addition to relationship, originally clan exogamy prevented marriage, though this had disappeared by the time of the conquest by the Spanish. Parental consent was necessary for marriage, and remarriage between the same parties or during a woman's period of gestation was prohibited.

Polygamy, especially among the nobility, is found. Peculiar are the absence of the bride-purchase money and the cohabitation with a woman as concubine until the first child is born, and then marriage. Divorce was granted on certain grounds, the proceeding taking place before a special court, sons going to the father, daughters to the mother. III. The most important type of property was land, owned exclusively by the clans as property of particular families or communal property, and by the nobility as land of the higher or lower nobles, state property or property of the temples. Chattels (not including slaves) were less important, and were acquired by labor, capture, or alienation. IV. As contracts, barter and sale, lease, labor contract, and loan were known, but the sources shed little information on their actual nature. V. The law of succession was fairly well developed, the heir being bound for contractual, but not for delictual, obligations. With the exception of the nobility, succession devolved in the main upon male heirs. Statutes regulated the succession among the nobility.—Wintzer then discusses criminal law. Self-help was forbidden and a tendency towards an intimidating penal law is to be seen. Some elements of criminal punishment for attempts and participation as accessory are found. Most penalties were capital, though condemnation to slavery, confiscation of property, and reduction in rank were known. Crimes included those against the state, violations of the peace, fiscal misdeeds, military crimes, violation of procedural statutes, and crimes against private persons, against the family (incest, sodomy, adultery), and against property, including larceny, embezzlement, receiving stolen property, and some evidence of trespass and fraud.—The monograph closes with a presentation of the nature of old Mexican law, based on the totemic-patriarchal and two-class civilization, and the interrelation of matriarchal and patriarchal concepts.—A. Arthur Schiller.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 14300, 14333)

14431. BACH, AUGUST. Die Petersburger Festtage 20. bis 23. Juli 1914. [The celebration of July 20 to 23, 1914, in St. Petersburg.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7(3) Mar. 1929: 268-275.—A narration of the events of Poincaré's and Viviani's visit to St. Petersburg based on Poincaré's Memoirs IV. After the visit Russia could figure on the unconditional support of France in case of intervention in the threatening Austro-Serbian conflict. This blank check was given to an ally who was not in mortal danger of his existence.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

14432. DUFOUR, R. Van crisis tot Oorlog. [From crisis to war.] *Mededeel. v. h. Nederlandsche Comité t. Onderzoek v. d. Oorzaken v. d. Wereldoorlog.* 6 1929-1930: 2-28.—Dufour attacks H. S. van Oordt's *From crisis to war. Contribution to the knowledge of the origin of the World War.* Van Oordt's book is a rather continuous accusation against the governments of the Central Powers. French sympathies played a trick on van Oordt. The discussion at Buchlau (Sept. 15-16, 1908) between Isvolski and Aehrenthal, at the time of the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, gave rise to an enmity between the two countries, and had considerable influence upon European affairs. The foundation of an independent Albania was caused by the envy of Austria and Italy and a new grouping of powers came into evidence in 1907, by which Germany became isolated and Austria faced a hostile Serbia (since 1903). The military and political agreements between Russia and France were fixed in 1914 while a naval agreement between Russia and England was pending. The denial of

Grey that he had any knowledge of these military agreements is very doubtful. If Russia had not ordered a general mobilization so soon there would have been a longer time for negotiations. Dufour regards the position of Russia as aggressive, while that of Germany after Sarajevo must be called passive.—J. C. H. de Pater.

14433. FAY, SIDNEY B. Sarajevo fifteen years after. *Living Age.* 336 (4343) Jul. 1929: 374-379.

14434. GIACCARDI, ALBERTO. Il pangermanesimo coloniale tra le cause del conflitto mondiale. [Colonial Pan-Germanism among the causes of the World war.] *Nuova Antologia.* 271 (1396) May 16, 1930: 233-247.—J. C. Russell.

14435. MORHARDT, MATHIAS. La Serbie hors la loi. [Serbia outside the law.] *Evolution (Paris).* 3(35) Nov. 1928: 1-6.

14436. PIERRE, R.-J. Les résultats de la guerre mondiale. [The results of the World War.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Feb. 1930: 160-175.—The author summarizes the territorial changes which took place in conformity with the different treaties of peace made after the World War and indicates the economic advantages resulting from these changes for the victorious nations. Figures are given relating to the financial charges of all countries in consequence of loans contracted during and after the war and of war indemnities.—H. Fehlinger.

14437. UNSIGNED. The Austrian official history of the war. *Army Quart.* 20 (1) Apr. 1930: 64-69.—The first volume of the Austrian official history of the war, now being compiled and published by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Military Affairs, is considered a praiseworthy, straightforward statement of facts. It illustrates the pre-war military organization of the Hapsburg Empire, and explains why strategically sound plans developed in peace were departed from in August, 1914, due to political pressure. Austria, at that time, made the fatal mistake of embarking on an offensive against Serbia when she should have kept to her previously determined arrangements of concentrating in Galicia against the Russians.—L. Pearson.

14438. UNSIGNED. Der grosse Krieg Serbiens. [Serbia's Great War.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 8(6) Jun. 1930: 501-528.—A translation into German of the first eight chapters of a work of the Serbian General Staff on the World War.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

14439. UNSIGNED. General von Kuhl's commentaries on the war. *Army Quart.* 20 (1) Apr. 1930: 70-77.—The two volumes are a popular account of the war, a commentary rather than a history, presupposing much knowledge on the part of the reader. Although they have many faults, they are the best books of their kind yet published. The chief weaknesses are an entirely one-sided view of the conflict and excessive length. Kuhl's account of the Marne campaign and his defence of Falkenhayn's decision to attack Russia in 1915 instead of settling accounts with the British Expeditionary Force are criticized. His account of the 1918 campaign is particularly well instructed.—L. Pearson.

14440. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Die serbische Warnung. [The Serbian warning.] *Berliner Monatsh. f. Internat. Aufklärung.* 8(6) Jun. 1930: 539-546.—A comparison of all the available evidence (the reports of the Serbian Foreign Office are not published) makes it clear that the Serb minister to Vienna warned the finance minister of Austria-Hungary that the military maneuvers at Sarajevo in June, 1914, would be dangerous, but there was no warning regarding the plot, of which the Serb cabinet was informed, against the life of the archduke.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 13880, 14724, 14764, 14913, 14920, 14923, 15012, 15031, 15033, 15051, 15349, 15367, 15428)

14441. AMONN, ALFRED. *Wirtschaft, Wirtschaftswissenschaft und "Die drei Nationalökonomien."* [Economy, economics, and "The Three Political Economies."] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54(2) 1930: 1-83.—A review of Sombart's *Die drei Nationalökonomien*. Amonn terms it an out-and-out defense which takes its origin from a preconceived point of view. When Sombart speaks of the three political economies—a judging, i.e., philosophically oriented; an ordering (*ordnenden*), i.e., conceived along lines of natural science; and a comprehending, i.e. culturally oriented—and when he assigns most theories to the type of organizing science the author contests the accuracy of this assignment. Existing theories do not by any means limit themselves to organization of material according to the theory of natural science but seek to arrive at an understanding of the facts. The difference between the previous investigations and Sombart's work the author sees in differences in the problems treated. In Sombart's case it is a question of representing a definite historical economic period. Sombart's work belongs, further, not to the category of science but to the category of literature or art. This does not mean that it does not contain numerous suggestions for the scientific field.—*Horst Jecht*.

14442. BAYER, HANS. *Behaviorismus und die psychologischen Grundlagen der österreichischen Schule.* [Behaviorism and the psychological foundations of the Austrian school.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 1(2) Sep. 1929: 250-255.—An examination of the psychological foundations of the Austrian School and its theory of wants. The author introduces the concept of "blank-want," i.e., a want which, when originating is not directed to a concrete means of satisfaction. Further he analyzes the psychological theories of behaviorism and draws the conclusion that they do not endanger the theory of wants as formulated by the Austrian School. Since they lack any formal principle they cannot even supplement that theory.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

14443. BILIMOVIČ, ALEXANDER. *Grenzkosten und Preis.* [Marginal costs and prices.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 1(3) Nov. 1929: 368-386.—A careful criticism of the "objective" theory of prices of Fr. Oppenheimer. The author demonstrates that it is impossible to determine the marginal producers by means of objective elements; they can only be determined by means of subjective elements. Oppenheimer's "objective" theory does not bring about progress in economic science, which can only be achieved by a dualistic theory considering both subjective and objective factors.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

14444. BILIMOVIČ, ALEXANDER. *Irving Fishers statistische Methode für die Bemessung der Grenznutzen.* [Irving Fisher's statistical method for the measurement of marginal utility.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 1(1) May 1929: 114-128.—Critique of the investigation published by Irving Fisher in the memorial volume in honor of J. B. Clark, which arrives at the conclusion that Fisher's results do not bear careful examination. Two errors give the reason: (1) multiplication of utilities which in fact are intensive and not extensive, (2) comparison of utilities of different persons.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

14445. BONAR, JAMES. John Stuart Mill, the reformer (1806-1873). *Indian J. Econ.* 10-4 (39) Apr. 1930: 761-805.

14446. BRAUER, THEODOR. *Die kapitalistische Wirtschaftsverfassung.* [Capitalistic economic organization.] *Hochland.* 27(8) May 1929-1930: 142-154.

14447. ENGLIŠ, KAREL. *Erkenntnistheorie und Wirtschaftstheorie.* [Logic and economic theory.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 132(5) May 1930: 641-657.—A discussion of the place and function of the theory of knowledge in economic theory. Any analysis which is to yield theoretical knowledge must investigate and formulate the logical relations through which the facts of experience are reduced to order. It leads to a series of logical interrelations and a systemization which is the positive theory of the science. There is no applied theory of knowledge other than this positive theory of a science. Causality and teleology are not in the facts of experience such as in the logical interrelations which are necessary to interpret them. Causality and teleology are two different things, and must not be confused. For this reason the attempt to explain the productivity of a social economy in terms of the pleasure and pain calculus is a logical contradiction.—*C. W. Hasek*.

14448. EPPSTEIN, PAUL. *Ökonomische Produktivität.* [Economic productivity.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 132(3) Apr. 1930: 481-499.—Economic productivity is identified with the prosperity phase of the business cycle. It is the optimal relationship between three elements in the national economy: productive capacity, labor intensity, and capital formation. The present automatic system of free competition characteristic of capitalism cannot guarantee the permanence of this optimal relationship, which can only be secured through some form of planned economy, whether by economic associations of various kinds, voluntarily created and cooperating to preserve maximum prosperity, or through governmental intervention. This is a dynamic conception of economic productivity, but one which represents the goal of capitalistic economy.—*C. W. Hasek*.

14449. FANNO, MARCO. *Die Elastizität der Nachfrage nach Ersatzgütern.* [The elasticity of demand for substitution goods.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 1(1) May 1929: 51-74.—The author remarks that, while Alfred Marshall has developed the notion of elasticity of demand and given its mathematical expression, he did not apply it to the particular case of the demand for substitution goods. The author endeavors to complete the theory at this point. He examines the principles for the use of substitution goods and studies the laws governing the demand for them. He then outlines the elements which influence its elasticity and finally develops the Marshallian formula adapted to the particular case under consideration.—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

14450. GERARD, GUSTAVE L. *La doctrine libérale en matière sociale.* [The liberal doctrine on social questions.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 3-20.—Adam Smith developed in 1776 the liberal doctrine which made personal interest, competition (law of supply and demand), and division of labor foundations of social life. The effacement of the individual, self abnegation, are possible only among the elite. The Catholic solution, the development of charity, injures the self respect of the beneficiary; intervention destroys the feeling of responsibility; economic liberalism stimulates effort and develops personality by favoring ambition. It reduces the role of the state to that of a power which limits itself to

placing interests in harmony by preventing abuse.—*G. L. Duprat.*

14451. GRÜNDEL, E. GÜNTHER. Die Bevölkerungsreproduktion in der modernen Volkswirtschaft. [The reproduction of the population in the modern economic order.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 23 (1) Apr. 15, 1930: 1-60.—When the rate of economic progress slowed down, measures were adopted to conserve available resources, beginning with land and capital, and finally extending to discussion of the problems of human labor. Quantitatively the economic system demands maintenance of at least present numbers. Qualitative aspects are of more importance; indirectly they affect the quantitative aspects, as the quality of the population modifies the optimum for any given area. Skilled and unskilled laborers may be regarded as hereditary types. The tendency in modern industry and the elimination of the expensive unskilled laborer. But differential fertility makes for an ever increasing gap between demand for and reproduction curves of these two types of industrial laborers. The reproduction of human beings who consume more than they produce is a hindrance to economic progress. From the standpoint of social welfare a plan of social insurance must carry with it a far reaching plan of eugenics in order to decrease the load that the unfit place upon the economically fit.—*Conrad Tauber.*

14452. HABERLER, GOTTFRIED. Transfer und Preisbewegung. [Transfer and price movements.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1 (4) Feb. 1930: 547-554.—In the theory of the transfer mechanism only one point remains to be settled, namely the exact role of the price movement. The author starts from the discussion between Keynes and Ohlin in the *Economic Journal* (1929) and takes up the position that the situation imagined by Keynes which jeopardizes transfer for the reason that it involves too violent price changes is theoretically conceivable, but unlikely to happen. On the other hand Keynes and the majority of economists are wrong in asserting that the barter terms of foreign trade must become unfavorable to the remitting country. It is possible and by no means improbable, that they move in favor of the remitting country.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14453. HABERLER, GOTTFRIED. "Wirtschaft als Leben." Kritische Bemerkungen zu Gottl's methodologischen Schriften. ["Wirtschaft als Leben." Critical observations on occasion of the methodological studies of F. Gottl.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1 (1) May 1929: 28-50.—Detailed critique of Gottl's writings collected in the volume *Wirtschaft als Leben*. Gottl is one of the most obscure writers of the whole German economic literature. Gottl's repeated objections in no way endanger the structure of the theory attacked. The usefulness of such methodological investigations lies, at their best, in the refutation of the misconceptions committed by erroneous methodologies.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14454. HAYEK, FRIEDRICH A. Gibt es einen "Widersinn des Sparens?" [Is there a "dilemma of thrift?"] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1 (3) Nov. 1929: 387-429.—A critical examination of the theories of Foster and Catchings, including some remarks on the relations between money and capital. The fundamental error in Foster and Catchings' theory lies in its neglect of changes in methods of production consequent upon any increase in capital equipment.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14455. HEYDEL, ADAM v. Zur Problematik des Begriffes der Produktivität. [The problem of the concept of productivity.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1 (2) Sep. 1929: 237-249.—The concept of absolute productivity has no meaning, it is only possible to speak of relative productivity. The notion of productivity is always based on relation to a certain subject and to a certain period of time. The author analyzes the two types of

relations and examines various possible cases (real subjects, subjects created by supposition; short, long, and very long time periods), the conflicts between them, and arrives finally at a few typical generalizations.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14456. KREPS, T. J. Joint costs in the chemical industry. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44 (3) May 1930: 416-461.—So great is the multiplicity of chemical products obtainable from a given set of raw materials that the chief problem is one of determining the source of cost variations and the optimum volume and character of products. In practice there exist various methods of apportioning costs of joint products, all of which are satisfactory for specific costing problems, but which may, if improperly applied, lead to wrong managerial decisions. In the chemical industry the impossibility of arriving at a common basis for determination of costs has caused competitive conditions so unstable as to compel joint action, cooperation, price-agreements, and combinations, both national and international in scope. Two types of joint costs appear, those with invariable proportions and those the proportions of which may be controlled to some extent by varying concentration, temperature, pressure, etc., during the manufacturing process. The high degree of mathematical predictability of such variations has resulted uniformly in the creation of a special research department for experiment, mathematical computation, etc., and this department is commonly the nerve center of works control of production and marketing. Joint cost phenomena can be separated into two elements: one compulsory, purely technological in character, the other optional, a matter of business policy. Joint costs are to be distinguished sharply from mere overhead costs.—*W. J. Graham.*

14457. KROMPHARDT, WILHELM. Der Satz von Grenznutzenniveau und Liefmann's Gesetz von Ausgleich der Konsum-Grenzertrages. [The law of the level of marginal utilities and Liefmann's "law of the equalization of consumers' marginal returns."] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1 (4) Feb. 1930: 534-546.—After having carefully analysed the conceptions of utility and cost as used by the Austrians and by Liefmann, the author shows that, while their assumptions and results show no nominal identity, there can be no doubt about their fundamental identity. The law of the level of marginal utilities, being the simpler of the two is, however, to be preferred: Liefmann's similar law, based on more complicated assumptions, may be considered to be derived from the former.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14458. LANDMANN, EDITH. Wissen und Werten. [Science and values.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (2) 1930: 95-112.—Sombart's book shows how much the philosophical term of the past century, the change from subjectivity to objectivity of values, from systematization to understanding, has corresponded to Sombart's own tendencies. Sombart's own development toward cultural science has been halted by his exclusion of the value problem. This exclusion is contrary to the fact of unity of all thought. The three types of science distinguished by Sombart have therefore always been united in the truly classical works of cultural science.—*Horst Jecht.*

14459. LEICHTER, OTTO. Probleme der sozialistischen Wirtschaft. [Problems of socialist economy.] *Kampf.* 23 (2) Feb. 1930: 81-88.—Two problems of socialist economy are being discussed: The technique of the realization of the socialist state and the methods of capital accumulation. The social minimum of existence can be realized rationally only by extending the principle of social insurance over the whole social life. Social costs are to be accurately determined and covered by insurance out of the production of society. In a socialist economy the worker should be given one part of his earnings immediately as his means for sub-

sistance, the other part will go to a production fund of society to enable the administration of a balanced economic machinery. Four means for capital accumulation in a socialist society are named: Tax policies, price policies, wage policies, the compulsory saving of social insurance. Visualizing a socialist society realistically, tax policies will admit a steady pressure on continued attempts of private capital to grow; price and wage policies, adjusted to each other, mean in a socialist society the decision whether and how much should be accumulated with regard to future conditions. Technically and from the viewpoint of organization, such a system of capital accumulation is feasible in a socialist economy.—*Erich A. Otto.*

14460. LEIKIN, È. ЛЕЙКИН, Э. Экономические взгляды Чернышевского [Economic ideas of Chernyshevskii.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 30(6) 1928: 55-84; 31(1) 1929: 134.—*Emma Bezpalchyk.*

14461. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Das Geldertragsstreben als Organisationsprinzip des Tauschverkehrs. [Money acquisition as the fundamental principle of the exchange economy.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1(1) May 1929: 75-100.—The author conducts a polemic against his critics (Zwiedineck, Amonn, Oppenheimer) whom he accuses of materialism, because in his opinion, they confuse the concepts of economic goods and their equivalent in a monetary expression.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14462. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Das Geldertragsstreben als Organisationsprinzip der Volkswirtschaft. [The profit motive as the principle of economic organization.] *Glückauf.* 65(30) Jul. 27, 1929: 1035-1041.—The profit motive is the organizing principle of all commerce. The fact that the profit motive has been neglected in economic theory, he attributes, in the main, to the fact that mercantilism greatly overrated the importance of money and as a consequence in the more recent theories monetary aspects have been disregarded and attention has been centered principally on processes of production. Economic science has become a "theory of goods," a so-called "economic point of view" as if the entire economy was interested only in an increase in production of goods. With the origin of goods by production, monetary equivalents were simply disregarded on the ground that they merely represented the goods; according to Liefmann this was a great mistake. Even if money merely made possible the transfer of goods, present day exchange could not be explained without reference to the relation between economic persons and money both in seeking for a money return and in apportioning the money received among their requirements.—*F. Friederichs.*

14463. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Kapitalbildung und Wohnungsbau. [Growth of capital and construction of houses.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(12) Dec. 1929: 881-890.—Statistics show that out of a total of 12 billion RM domestic and foreign capital there were spent in 1927 more than 3 billions for construction of houses and more than 1 billion for furniture. Does that mean growth of capital in the social economic sense? According to the prevailing theory capital is "produced means of production"; therefore houses and furniture are consumption goods and do not represent "capital." But the real purpose of capital is not production of goods for further production but producing financial returns. If the three billions were spent for houses to rent, i.e., to get a financial return, they are capital both in the social-economic and private-economic sense; but the one billion spent for furniture is not capital.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

14464. MACHLUP, FRITZ. Transfer und Preisbewegung. [Transfer and price movements.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1(4) Feb. 1930: 555-560.—The author

believes in the automatic transfer and criticizes Keynes' thesis—as accepted by Haberler—that the shrinking of incomes caused by reparation taxes would not be sufficient to bring about a surplus of exports, and that an additional pressure upon incomes would be necessary. The author shows that there can be no such pressure. Even an increase in tariffs cannot prevent the transfer, though it would mean unchanged nominal but larger real reparations.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14465. OGILVIE, E. W. Marshall on rent. *Econ. J.* 40(157) Mar. 1930: 1-24.—Marshall held that rent has "peculiarities of its own." Ogilvie examines these peculiarities under the heads of diminishing returns, surplus, improvements, and quasi-rent. Neither Marshall's "economic pessimism" nor his "economic incompetence," discussed under diminishing returns, is likely to have permanent value for economics. In his discussion of rent as a surplus Marshall's conclusions are valid only if what he attempts to prove is accepted in the first instance. By the "dosing" method a surplus can be shown in any one of the factors of production. In his discussion of costs, as in that of margins, Marshall does not establish a peculiar place for rent. He introduces confusion into the rent doctrine when he admits the costs of permanent improvements to land. His analysis of quasi-rent shows the same error as does that of improvements.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

14466. PLUMMER, ALFRED. Sir Edward West (1782-1828). *J. Pol. Econ.* 37(5) Oct. 1929: 573-582.—A brief account of his work in political economy and in the administration of law in India,—documented, based to a considerable extent upon Lady West's Journal. West's essay on *The Application of Capital to Land*, published in 1815, is one of the early expositions of the modern doctrine of economic rent. His work appeared about the same time as that of Malthus, but both had been preceded by an exposition of the doctrine written by Dr. James Anderson, in 1791, in a publication called *The Bee* an essay which anticipated Ricardo in several essentials. After 1822 West's work in political economy was interrupted by his services in India as Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, a position which he held until his death in 1828. In India he devoted himself unsparingly to reduce the evil practice of flogging, the cruelties and irregularities practiced in the prisons, and the "law's delays," which frequently defeated justice. By these reforms he won the lasting gratitude of the leading native citizens of Bombay, who raised a large fund to be devoted to prizes and scholarships designed to maintain interest and activity in the work which Sir Edward had begun.—*G. A. Hedger.*

14467. RICCI, UMBERTO. Das Sparen in der Individualwirtschaft. [Saving in individual economy.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1(2) Sep. 1929: 222-236.—Ricci summarizes and elaborates his theory of savings already presented in his various former studies on the subject. He starts from the phenomenon of psychic discount and analyzes carefully the equilibrium of individual savings, i.e., the distribution of incomes through time. He examines further the variations of the future value of money and draws his conclusions as to the movement of the rate of interest.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14468. ROBBINS, LIONEL. The present position of economic science. *Economica.* (28) Mar. 1930: 14-24.—Deficiencies in economic theory include: (1) Certain gaps in theory, especially relating to the relations between saving, discount rates, and prices in a modern credit economy; and between theories of equilibrium and fluctuation. No work of importance has tried to correlate the theory of short-period price equilibrium with the theory of fluctuations. (2) Deficiencies traceable to defects in the logical structure

of existing theory. Ever since the time of Marshall, economists have been vaguely aware that certain difficulties attendant on the construction of particular equilibrium cost curves had not been surmounted. The old method of "one thing at a time" analysis has broken down and something is needed to replace it. (3) Deficiencies due to an over-simplicity in the assumptions of existing theory. The framework of society changes, the forces at work assume different proportions, and theories based on old assumptions lose their value as instruments of explanation. The theory of wages is an illustration. The classicists assumed a mobility which led to a tendency for wage-rates to approach equality within short periods. This theory was based on a labor situation peculiar to a rapidly growing population, a condition which is far less true than it once was. What we really need is to get on with the business of discovery. Sometimes theoretical speculation is best; sometimes concrete studies suggest fruitful generalizations; sometimes it is best to go back to the origins of existing doctrines and discover the intention of their elaboration. Gradually, materials for a new synthesis will accumulate. It is not out of discussions of method, but out of the day to day labor of attacking new problems that the economics we look for will be born. This new economics, will not be more, but rather less, intelligible to the lay public.—*Rexford G. Tugwell.*

14469. ROBERTSON, D. H., SHOVE, G. F., SRAFFA, P. Increasing returns and the representative firm: A symposium. *Econ. J.* 40(157) Mar. 1930: 79-116.—Robertson insists that the concept of the representative firm is necessary to an "understanding of the relation between profits and normal costs of production" and that it is also "necessary to an understanding of the theory of increasing returns." Sraffa denies that in a state of equilibrium internal economies are the main factor. Shove agrees with Robertson that the representative firm plays an important part in Marshall's theory of "competitive equilibrium." He does not agree, that this is the only means of getting an explanation. It is desirable to distinguish between "economies of large-scale industry and economies of individual expansion." Economies in one of these may be positive at a time when those in the other are negative. Since a firm cannot enlarge its plant instantaneously the existence of internal economies is consistent with a competitive equilibrium. The growth of joint stock companies changes the conditions to which the concept of the representative firm applies. These often stagnate but do not really die. Reorganization of companies and the substitution of new machinery and new management also make a change in the significance of Marshall's representative firm.—*Clyde Ölin Fisher.*

14470. ROCHE-AGUSSOL, M. Psychologische Ökonomie im Frankreich. [Psychological economics in France.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1(1) May 1929: 4-27; (4) Feb. 1930: 570-592.—The efforts of psychological economics in France are directed towards two essential aims: (1) contribution to the theories dominated by the concept of marginal utility and (2) tentatives for their renewal with the methods of the interpsychological dynamism. The successive study of these tendencies shows their solidarity. Reviewing the French contributions to the theory of marginal utility, the author sketches—having made brief mention of the work of Walras and Gide—the ideas of Leroy-Beaulieu (his analysis of the principle of substitution and of the law of decrease), of Colson (his study of consumer's rent, prices and marginal productivity in the field of distribution), of Landry (his theory of interest). He recalls, further, the main critiques which these theories have provoked in France (Cornélissen, Ch. Bodin, Houques-Fourcade, Simiand, Turgeon) and refutes the

misunderstandings which lie at the root of these critiques. After dealing with Durkheim's school the author raises the question whether there is any field for the application of these psychological theories, and whether they have been endangered by recent economic events. He examines the quantity theory of money, the protection of intellectual labor, and consumers' associations form this point of view. He arrives at the conclusion that an increasing importance is to be attributed to psychological economics which has been developed to considerable perfection in France.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14471. ROSENSTEIN-RODAN, P. N. Das Zeitmoment in der mathematischen Theorie der wirtschaftlichen Gleichgewichtes. [The time element in the theory of the economic equilibrium.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1(1) May 1929: 129-142.—The theory of the automatism of demand and supply supposes that all economic phenomena happen in one (and the same) unit of time. In reality the phenomena occur in a different rhythm and not simultaneously; hence it is necessary to introduce time-coefficients, measuring the dependences between prices, demand, and supply, to study their particular constellations, and to keep a clear distinction between the tendency towards an equilibrium and the factual state of equilibrium. In the same sense the system of equations of economic equilibrium appears to be insufficient since it only implies the dependence of demand from prices and not also inversely the dependence of prices from demand: The function $P(\text{rice}) = f_1(D)$ is not equal to its inverse value $D = f_1(P)$ but forms a totally different function $D = f_2(P)$.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14472. SALIN, EDGAR. Die drei Nationalökonomien in geschichtlicher Beleuchtung. [The three political economies in the light of history.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54(2) 1930: 123-128.—Sombart's book *Die drei Nationalökonomien*, in spite of many faults in detail, is a very important contribution to the history of economic theory in the final solution of the struggle between the historical and the theoretical points of view.—*Horst Jecht.*

14473. SAX, EMIL. Bedürfnis, Wert und Vorzug. [Want, value, and preference.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1(3) Nov. 1929: 356-367.—(Posthumous work by the famous Austrian economist, edited and commented upon by Professor O. Kraus, Prague.) A study on the psychological foundations of economic theory with special reference to the relation between the theory of wants and the psychology of Francis Brentano.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14474. SCHNEIDER, ERICH. Zur Theorie des mehrfachen Monopols, insbesondere der des Duopols. [The theory of multiple monopoly, particularly the dual monopoly.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63(3) 1930: 539-555.—The problem of the dual monopoly was treated for the first time in 1838 by Cournot in his *Recherches*. He showed that there is an unequivocally determined stable equilibrium. Since 1838 this assertion has been four times the subject of criticism and controversies. The first objection, raised by Bertrand, the French mathematician, does not affect Cournot's treatment. More serious objections were raised by Edgeworth and Pareto, and were accepted by economists up to 1925. Wickcell in his latest work then took up the problem of dual monopoly with had been considered settled in a negative sense for twenty-five years. He proves in a convincing fashion the inconstancy of Edgeworth's criticism and the correctness of Cournot's theory. Unfortunately, Wickcell deals only with Edgeworth, neglecting to take account of Pareto's serious objections. A more detailed analysis of Pareto's thoughts in the form of mathematical formulae, as laid down by Zawadzki, is presented in which the author believes to have proved that

Pareto's objections do not affect Cournot's conclusions either. Cournot's theory, therefore, must be regarded as assured. In an appendix reference is made to Moore's *Paradoxes of Competition* and his treatment of the problem of dual monopoly.—*Erich A. Otto.*

14475. SRAFFA, PIERO. An alleged correction of Ricardo. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(3) May 1930: 439-544.—Einaudi has pointed out an alleged error of Ricardo and suggested that a correction of this was made by Pennington or James Mill. The passage in question indicates that in trade between two countries operating on the basis of comparative advantage each secures the total gain derived from specialization. Sraffa presents evidence to show that Ricardo really never made this error; it was an error on the part of James Mill who made the correction in a later edition of his book. J. S. Mill's account in his *Essay* of 1844 assumed that his father had taken the illustration from Ricardo, whereas the mistake was Mills' in the first instance and in a later edition he merely corrected his own mistake.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

14476. VLEUGELS, WILHELM. Ein System der Soziologie als werdender Universalität der Sozialwissenschaft. Zu Franz Oppenheimers Versuch. [A system of sociology as a universal social science. Franz Oppenheimer's proposal. 2.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54(2) 1930: 153-184.—For Oppenheimer economics forms part of sociology. It is a serious gap in his system, however, that it does not contain a clear discussion of the economic and social problem of the concept of class. Oppenheimer does not recognize the character of economic theory as hypothetical reasoning. In opposition to the pure economics of "bourgeois" science which isolates the economic from the given economic society, Oppenheimer represents pure economics as a picture of an "ideal" economic society. Oppenheimer's attempt at a resuscitation of objective value and price theory has already been criticized in a preceding article. Oppenheimer's proposals for a settlement program proceed from false premises when it assumes five hectares as sufficient on an average for the maintenance of a farm family in Germany. In fact, possibilities of internal colonization are much less. The method recommended by Oppenheimer for agricultural production cooperatives is impracticable, at least in the near future. Finally, the author points out numerous errors and misunderstandings which appear in Oppenheimer's criticism of the marginal utility theory.—*Horst Jecht.*

14477. WESTENDORP BOERMA, N. Bernard Mandeville. *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 6(2): Mar. 1, 1930: 134-152.—Mandeville defends the position that diligence, desire for gain, and the corresponding expansion of requirements are of social benefit. He denies that there must necessarily be a struggle between labor and capital and arrives at the conclusion that society operates by antitheses, each an evil in itself, yet, acting and reacting, they produce a satisfactory whole. Though an individualist, he certainly also considers man a social being. He considers community life the result of a slow development, in which want, poverty, and multiplicity of desires were the stimuli. His writings are full of fine psychological observations. He recognizes the passions as the primary, driving forces, which are present in each man by nature, but in individually different blends. Reason is secondary. Some passions arise out of the desire for self-preservation. He considers man a bundle of passions in which, according to its power, the one or the other passion has or obtains the mastery. In regard to ethics one might say that a conflict is at play in his mind between the feudal-Christian and the industrial-capitalistic-moral conception in which the latter is victorious.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 13877, 14098, 14105, 14113, 14173, 14185-14186, 14188, 14196, 14199, 14200, 14208, 14217, 14269, 14274, 14288, 14295, 14312, 14315, 14323, 14340, 14359, 14367, 14376-14378, 14380, 14385, 14399-14400)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 13928, 13943, 14501, 14631, 14975, 15503)

14478. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. The economic aspects of the Philippine question. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22(10) Apr. 1930: 933-935, 996.—The present industrial development of the islands has taken place under and rests almost entirely upon free trade with the United States. The Philippine standard of living has been raised. The stability of the Philippine monetary system and the revenue of the island government depend upon a continued favorable balance of commodity trade such as could not be hoped for if the islands were outside of the U. S. tariff wall. Abolition of the present free trade arrangement would mean an almost immediate collapse of trade in both directions. The islands need capital for their development, but they cannot get it while their immediate future remains in doubt.—*Robert Schwenger.*

14479. BATHGATE, H. NORMAN. Canada's future. *Empire Rev.* 51(348) Jan. 1930: 19-23.—The agricultural production of the dominion last year reached a value of \$230,000,000. That sum could easily be quadrupled with an adequate population. The 70,000,000 acres of virgin soil in the Peace River region alone are capable of producing more grain than is grown in the United States. The country is capable of supporting at least 200,000,000 people.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14480. BLACKETT, BASIL P. The economic progress of India. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 78(4028) Jan. 31, 1930: 312-327.—The author considers India as an economic unity. Insofar as population is concerned, India is the largest free trade area in the world, and if it were in a stage of development comparable to that of the nations of Europe or the United States of America, would be in the forefront of economic wealth. The author believes that the reason for the poverty of the masses, in India, is to be found in the Hindu social system,—(1) in the absence of active effort for material progress and (2) in the persistence to perpetuate the age-old outlook enshrined in the caste system. The policy of the Government of India toward economic and industrial problems was initiated by Lord Curzon. The British efforts are to lead India onward towards self government. In 1921, 72.78% of the people of India were dependent on agriculture. During the past thirty years the development of Indian industries has been continuous. The Western industrial revolution had great effects upon India's products, diminishing output, and reducing their value in the world markets. A great part of the capital for internal development is now coming from Indian sources. The balance of trade in India's favor is increasing.—*Joan Adâmoiu.*

14481. DAS, RAJANI KANTA. Wastage of India's capital resources. *Modern Rev.* 47(4) Apr. 1930: 407-412.—India suffers severely in economic welfare because of widespread wastage of her capital resources. There is general hoarding of gold, not only in bullion but also in the form of ornaments and jewels. Probably one-third too many cattle are maintained. Good cattle are kept beyond their productive period, and inferior stock is bred and used. At least three-

fourths of the manure is burned instead of being used on the fields. Tools used are inferior. It may be estimated that two-thirds of India's potential capital resources remain unutilized.—*Bertram Benedict.*

14482. DEL ARCO, A. R. LOPEZ. L'économie politique espagnole en 1929. [Spanish economic position in 1929.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (75) Apr. 1930: 133-140.—In 1929 manufacturing industries were still suffering from the recent crisis, and, although agricultural crops were unusually heavy, prices were so low as to leave farmers in some distress. Foreign commerce was poor. The year was highly profitable for banks. Security prices suffered a decline throughout the year. The planned developments in transportation, including the encouragement of air lines by the government, were carried on vigorously. The major problem appeared to be the stabilization of the peseta.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*

14483. EL'PIN, A. ЕЛЫН, А. О коллективизации. [Collective industries.] *Тайга и Тундра.* 2 1930: 38-40.—The author, an Ostyak, treats of the newly organized collective industries in the North of Europe and in North Tobolsk.—*G. Vasilevich.*

14484. HARDY, CHARLES O. Recent economic changes in the United States. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (2) Apr. 1930: 213-227.—This is a critical review of *Recent Economic Changes*. Hardy considers the study excellent as a body of "factual data" rather than "as analyses of current trends." The present need is for an interpretation and generalization on the basis of data collected. No appraisal, for example, is given of the truth of the view that high wages cause greater production through an increased purchasing power. The book puts a heavier load on the statistical data than the probable accuracy of the estimates will permit. Hardy points out especially the statistical errors in the study of unemployment and in the estimate of farm income. He also questions the validity of the conclusion that we have made significant progress in the control of business fluctuations.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

14485. HUMBERT, R. L., et al. Industrial survey of Scott County, Virginia. *Engin. Extension Div., Virginia Polytech. Inst.* Dec. 1929: pp. 69.

14486. JANNACCONE, PASQUALE. Quelques indices de l'économie italienne avant et après la stabilisation de la lire. [Some indices of Italian economic conditions before and after the stabilization of the lire.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (75) Apr. 1930: 172-178.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

14487. KONDRAT'EV, N. D. (ed.) Bibliography of literature on the problems of economic conditions. *Nauchno-issledovatel'skii Institut s.-khoz. Ekonomii.* #36. 1928: pp. 30.

14488. LABOURET, HENRI. La Gold Coast en 1930. [The Gold Coast in 1930.] *Afrique Française-Suppl.* (5) May 1930: 269-273.—This British colony has fallen on evil times, owing largely to the decline in value of cacao within the past two years. The current crop will have an estimated value of only £7,000,000 as against that of 1927-28, which yielded £9,600,000. The public revenue has fallen off by one fourth. The output of manganese is increasing. Liquor importations are steadily declining due to a strong prohibition movement led by the powerful native chieftain Ofari Ata. Increasing attention is being paid to native education and this is everywhere being made exceedingly practical. Diversification of agriculture and the expansion of mining afford bright prospects for the future.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14489. LICHTENBERGER, HENRI. La situation économique de l'Allemagne. [The economic situation of Germany.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 9 (34) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 158-178.—A survey of the economic and

financial problems confronting Germany after the War, during the operation of the Dawes Plan, and under the Young Plan at present in effect.—*Bertram Benedict.*

14490. MELCHETT. A business man surveys the empire. *Empire Rev.* 51 (348) Jan. 1930: 12-18.—The resources of the British empire are not being adequately exploited because of poor organization and the prevalence of a lamentable spirit of indifference toward cooperative effort.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14491. P., E. La situation économique de l'Australie. [The economic situation in Australia.] *Océanie Française.* 26 (113) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 38-41.—The Commonwealth is in the midst of a great economic crisis arising from the low prices of wheat and wool in the world market.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14492. ROUAN, PAUL. L'Algérie en 1930. [Algeria in 1930.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (75) Apr. 1930: 154-159.—A general summary of the economic development of Algeria that has taken place, primarily because of France's influence, in the 100 years of French dominance.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

14493. STAMP, L. DUDLEY. Le développement économique de l'Indo-Chine britannique. [Economic development of British Indo-China.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (75) Apr. 1930: 160-171.—Under-peopled and politically eclipsed, British Indo-China, or Burma as it is more popularly called in England, is, because of its geographic isolation from India and from China, well worth economic cultivation. The district is diverse both in population and in physiography, with agricultural, mineral, and forest possibilities. It offers basic products needed by the industrial countries, and in turn needs their manufactures.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

14494. STEN, H. La vie économique Suédoise en 1929. [Swedish economic life in 1929.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (75) Apr. 1930: 221-225.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

14495. THEUNIS, GEORGES. Economic conditions in 1929. (I) World conditions; (II) Conditions in various countries; (III) Bank for International Settlements. *World Trade.* 2 (6) Apr. 1930: 137-169.

14496. UNSIGNED. Annual report of the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade, for the year 1929. *Palestine Commercial Bull.* 4 Apr. 1930: 74-79.—A review of the economic development in Palestine in 1929 including imports, exports and shipping.—*A. Bonné.*

14497. UNSIGNED. Business conditions in Argentina. Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Ltd., Report #186. Apr. 1930: 55-76.

14498. UNSIGNED. La conférence économique de Dakar. [The economic conference at Dakar, French West Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (5) May 1930: 280-281. An economic conference, at which the problems of French Africa will be discussed, is being planned for the close of this year. It will be held at the centrally located port of Dakar and will be the first of its kind.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14499. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Chile. *Inst. Internat. Finan. Bull.* (35) May 22, 1930: pp. 18.

14500. VIALATE, ACHILLE. Les États-Unis: le pays et sa vie économique. [The United States: the country and its economic life.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (428) Jul. 10, 1930: 81-98.—*Robert Schwenger.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 13823, 13862, 13866-13867, 13915, 13925, 13950, 13953, 14376, 14465, 14651, 14655, 14712, 14718, 14734, 14753, 14792, 14815, 14924, 14978, 14984, 14987, 15001, 15014, 15176, 15272, 15275, 15404, 15412, 15427, 15449, 15450, 15452)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 15447, 15455)

14501. ATHOLL, DUKE of, et al. Scottish agriculture: Its present position and future prospects. *Scottish J. Agric.* 13 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-29.—Short articles by a number of prominent representatives of Scottish agricultural interests. The severe agricultural depression calls forth suggestions from these experienced men in the field as to means of improving the situation. Tariffs on imports of farm produce, a lower cost of production, and more scientific research are among the many recommendations offered. Criticism is made of the free entry of subsidized oats from Germany.—*W. G. Murray.*

14502. AUGE-LARIBE, MICHEL. L'agriculture dans les pays industrialisés de l'Europe. [Agriculture in the industrial countries of Europe.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (75) Apr. 1930: 145-148.—Sweeping generalizations concerning the agricultural insufficiency of the industrial countries of Europe are misleading. Admittedly, few if any of them produce enough grain to supply their own needs. Many of these countries produce nearly all of their own supplies of beef, pork, and dairy products, and many have an exportable surplus. The same observation may be made for fruits, vegetables, and wines.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

14503. BAKER, O. E. The agricultural significance of the declining birth-rate. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 133-146.—The decline in the birth-rate in the United States and Northern Europe, which has been much more rapid since 1921 than before, has coincided with a period of notable increase in agricultural production. This increase in production in the United States has been more rapid than in any period since 1900, and probably since 1890, when the exploitation of the prairies drew to a close. Moreover, it seems likely to persist for many years because of the vast land resources of the nation, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, because of the constantly increasing application of science to agriculture. This prospect of production continuing to press on population needs to be considered in connection with national policies relating to reclamation, to reforestation, and to marketing of farm products, particularly those aimed at promoting exports. The extent of arable land, both that cultivated at present and that capable of cultivation in North America, in Europe, and in the Orient is more or less equal in magnitude; but the population of these three centers of civilization is as 1 to 3½ to 7, and this discrepancy appears likely to increase rather than to diminish. The agricultural interests of the nation will be promoted by aiding those forces that tend to raise the standard of living in Europe and the Orient.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

14504. BAZANOV, D. S. БАЗАНОВ, Д. С. К истории аграрного вопроса в Тверской губернии. Распределение земель между классами в Тверской губернии накануне 1917 г. да. [Material for the history of agrarian conditions in the province of Tver. The distribution of land between the different classes on the eve of the year 1917.] Известия Тверского Педагогического Института. (5) 1929: 33-88.—Since the abolition of serfdom in Russia in 1861 a natural and very rapid process of decrease of the agricultural land area

owned by the nobility and the corresponding growth of the land owned by the peasants has taken place. As an illustration of this general trend the agrarian conditions of the Tver province were studied by Bazanov. Measured in desiatins (one desiatin = 2.7 acres) the total area of land owned by the nobility in Tver was, in 1861, 2,155,652 des., in 1887, 949,612 des., in 1916, 418,073 des. The agricultural land purchased and owned by peasants in Tver in 1877, was 461,701 des.; in 1887, 826,439 des.; in 1905, 1,134,150 des.; and in 1915, 1,288,968 des. On the eve of the communist revolution 34% of all the agricultural area in Tver province was in the ownership of large estates of noblemen and (about 7%) of the state, 25% was in the hands of peasant owners, banks, churches, monasteries, and other groups, and 41% was mutually owned by peasant communities. In the process of revolution the first two groups of agricultural land were confiscated in the early stages of revolution, and recently all the agricultural land was confiscated by communists in the interests of socialization.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

14505. BIEREL, ERNST. Die Preisbildung des Grund und Bodens der landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnisse und der Erzeugungsmittel. [Price determination in connection with land, agricultural products, and means of production.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 71 (5) 1930: 675-806; (6) 1930: 877-920.

14506. BLAESE, MAX von. Die Landwirtschaft Lettlands. [Agriculture in Latvia.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 61 (3) 1930: 145-159.—W. Rudolph, in a dissertation on Latvian agriculture discusses quality of the soil, climate, population, transportation, distribution of property, and land utilization. The population dropped from 2,552,000 (1914) to 1,596,000 (1920), but increased to 1,883,189 (1928) again. The growth of industry in the cities brought about a shortage of labor on the farms. German settlers came from Russia as emergency workers. The figures (1926-28) of the harvest of wheat, peas, and potatoes show a remarkable increase compared to pre-war harvests, and the stocks of horses and cows have likewise been raised above the pre-war level. The imports of cereals, oilcakes, and bran exceed the exports by ten times. In order to meet the consumption of bread grain the present cultivation would need an increase of almost 30%. In 1926 11,2 million kg of butter were exported. The reason for the shortage of workers lies in the large number of small holdings which do not even provide work enough for the owner. The movement to the large cities contributes to the crisis.—*Werner Neuse.*

14507. BRERETON, CLOUDESLEY. La crise agricole en Angleterre. [The agricultural crisis in England.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.-Rev. Bleue.* 68 (11) Jun. 7, 1930: 321-324.—The world-wide agricultural crisis is particularly severe in England. One reason for this is that the wages of agricultural laborers, according to the law of 1924, are fixed by local commissions, the membership of which is chosen, one third by the employers, one third by the laborers, and one third by the government. The government delegates assist the labor delegates to fix wages at figures that seem small when compared to industrial wages, but which are nevertheless virtually confiscatory to the employers.—*Brynjolf J. Houde.*

14508. BUCH, J. L. Cost of growing and marketing peanuts in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (3) Sep. 1929: 767-788.—A study of 543 farms in 17 regions of six provinces and of the business of 10 local peanut merchants and of 30 transactions of middlemen buying peanuts.

14509. CARDON, P. V. Cost reduction in dry-farming in Utah. *Utah Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #215. 1930: pp. 27.—Cost records from 40 Utah dry farms for the years 1926 and 1927 are analyzed. Tables and charts are given showing the investment in land,

buildings, and equipment, the man labor and horse and tractor work requirements and their cost, the costs of different cultural operations and hauling, and the total expenses and income. Comparisons are made with costs in earlier years as found by other investigators. The relation of size of farm to cost of operation is discussed. The farms studied averaged 313.2 acres in area. The average investments per acre were for land \$42.42, buildings \$4.44, and equipment \$7.17. With horse outfits 5.96 man hours and 26.11 horse hours per acre, with a total labor acre cost (exclusive of hauling) of \$5.85, were required. With tractor outfits 3.78 man hours and 2.82 tractor hours were required, with a total acre cost of \$3.68. Hauling averaged 1 cent per bushel per mile. The total average cost per acre of production was \$16.67, the average gross income \$25.09, and the net acre return \$4.21 per year, being the equivalent to 7.8% on the total investment. The costs of living of the farmer and his family are not included in the expenses.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

14510. CLARK, M. R., and GRAY, G. The routine and seasonal work of Nebraska farm women. *Nebraska Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #238. 1930: pp. 39.—The data presented were secured during 1927 and 1928 from 179 farm home makers in 18 counties, who kept records and filled in questionnaires. Tables and charts are given showing the size of farm, baking done, homes with modern conveniences, fuel used, income from labor, and membership in organizations of different types; and variations, by months, in the average number of persons and rooms of different kinds used per farm, different types of sewing and canning, butter making, caring for milk, meals served, chickens cared for, garden tasks done, help received from others, assistance in outside farm work, days of illness of self and others, and time spent away from home.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

14511. CRAMER, J. C. W. Seizoenleeningen in het district Ploembon (Java). [Seasonal credits in the district of Ploembon (Java).] *Blaadje voor het Volks-creditwezen*. 18 (4) Apr. 1930: 120-145.—A detailed examination has been made as to the credits given by the People's Credit Banks to native agriculturists in the district of Ploembon in Java. Most of the credits were given in the months May-June and August-September when the natives need money to plant peanuts and cassava, which are planted on the *sawahs* in rotation with rice. An extensive survey of the economic situation of the population and of their agriculture is given.—*Cecile Rothe*.

14512. CURZYTEK, J. Untersuchungen über die Rentabilität der Bauernwirtschaften im Jahre 1926-27. [An investigation of the profit-earning capacity of peasant farms in 1926-27.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft*. 1 (1) Oct. 1929: 89-110.—The results of a study of the profit-earning capacity of Polish agriculture in the crop year 1926-27 are given. Accounts kept on 432 farms, according to the Swiss method of book-keeping promulgated by Laur, prove that the agricultural income from the capital invested and the labor expended is not sufficient for the upkeep of the household, even in the better managed farms of Poland, and that there is no question of savings.—*A. M. Hannay*.

14513. DOLINSKI, N. W. Über den Zusammenhang der Bevölkerungsvermehrung und der Intensität der Landwirtschaft in Bulgarien. [The connection between the growth of population and the intensity of agriculture in Bulgaria.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63 (3) 1930: 608-624.—There are indications of a transformation in the agriculture of Bulgaria. The country is little industrialized, and the excess of population, finding no outlet in its own industry and great difficulties in emigrating to foreign countries on account of restrictive immigration laws, is forced to stay in agriculture. Viewed in the abstract, such a condition might have two effects: Either the proportion of land

cultivated or the intensity of cultivation increases. So far as official statistics indicate, there is hardly any increase in the area of cultivated land, but there is a perceptible trend towards intensification in agriculture. The author measures the relationship between production from intensive and extensive agriculture and changes in population, both living from an actively engaged in agriculture. Coefficients of correlation are calculated from statistical data, arranged by agricultural districts, covering the past fifteen years.—*Erich A. Otto*.

14514. DOLINSKI, N. W. Zur Frage der Messung der Intensität der Landwirtschaft. [Measurement of the intensity of agriculture.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1 (3) Nov. 1929: 440-447.

14515. ERNLE. Seventy years of English corn. *Nineteenth Century and After*. 107 (638) Apr. 1930: 484-495.—Chiefly concerned with the effects of the post-war period upon English agriculture.—*H. McD. Clotie*.

14516. EVELPIDIS, C. Agriculture and stock raising in the Balkan States. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 5 (3) Mar. 1930: 54-56; (4) Apr. 82-87; (5) May 111-113.—The author compares agriculture and stock raising in Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, and Albania by means of detailed statistical data bearing on each aspect of the subject. Attention is given to the cultivable and cultivated areas, and the methods employed, which range from a limited use of machinery, manures, crop-rotation, and rational irrigation in the north and parts of old Greece to a literal scratching of the surface in the central and eastern districts taken over from the Turks. The author considers that cultivation will become more intensive under the system of peasant proprietorship with the development of cooperatives and better credit conditions. After this general survey, cereals, industrial and oleaginous plants, vineyards, and fruit trees are examined according to kind, extent and quality. Finally, the interaction of agriculture and stock raising, the prevalent type of cattle, and methods of improving the breed are considered, and statistical data given for each kind of live stock in the various countries.—*A. Vilaković*.

14517. GERARDI, STEPHEN P. The agrarian reform. *Roumania*. 6 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 34-39.—From 1917 to the end of 1927, 3,629,824 hectares of land have been redistributed among 1,368,987 peasants. The state will eventually parcel out approximately 6,000,000 hectares. The smaller holdings resulting from this redistribution of the land have made the use of large scale machinery and efficient methods impossible and agricultural production has declined.—*W. E. Grimes*.

14518. GNOIŃSKI, J. Die Landarbeiterfrage in Polen. [The agricultural labor question in Poland.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft*. 1 (2) Jan. 1930: 28-52.—The varying conditions of agricultural labor in the three divisions of pre-war Poland are described as a necessary background for the understanding of the situation in 1918. When Poland was faced in that year with the danger of famine because of strikes of agricultural workers all over the country, it became necessary for the government to take measures to reorganize the conditions of agricultural labor. Delegates were appointed to study the situation, to uphold the workers in all legitimate claims, and to oppose any demands that were prejudicial to the agricultural production of the country. Both employers and workers were granted the right to organize representative bodies, and the collective agreements made between them were the result of a compromise between employers and workers, under the aegis of the government. The aim of the first collective agreement was to settle the unrest in the country, to insure permanent employment in agriculture, and to improve the living conditions of the

workers. The modifications of the collective agreements, their practical application, and their results during the following eleven years are discussed, and a distinct improvement in conditions of agricultural labor is noted. That such improvement must be slower today than in the early years of Polish independence is due to its close connection with the increase in the profitability of the larger agricultural enterprises, and with the development of social insurance.—*A. M. Hannay.*

14519. GRINDLEY, T. W. Wheat in the Canadian West. *Queen's Quarterly*. 37 (2) Spring 1930: 370-385.—A gradual displacement of wheat by diversified farming is taking place in order to preserve fertility as the land grows older. Although the per capita acreage has increased from 5.9 in 1900 to 10.5 in 1926, there are 3 acres fewer of wheat in the average 1,000 acres of improved land and 70 acres fewer per 1,000 among field crops. Agriculture on older land is being diversified while on the new lands wheat is holding its place. The success of the Canadian grain-marketing system is attributed largely to the sensitiveness of governmental ears to wheat marketing needs.—*A. E. Janzen.*

14520. GUBITZ, ALBERT C. Agricultural cooperation and the government. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 2 (2) May 1930: 8-43.—A statement of the financial status of agriculture, the development of the cooperative marketing movement, and the activities of the Federal Farm Board to date. Farmer cooperative associations and the Federal Farm Board will make definite contributions by better controlling the distribution of agricultural products, by affording better credit machinery, and by opening new markets by the use of trade names and advertising. The success of the movement will depend upon, (1) the enthusiasm and support of the farmers themselves; and (2) upon good management and adherence to the law of supply and demand and other economic laws.—*J. I. Falconer.*

14521. HEDGES, HAROLD, and ELLIOTT, F. F. Types of farming in Nebraska. *Nebraska Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #244. May 1930: pp. 76.—This bulletin deals specifically with the geographic distribution of Nebraska's agriculture and the factors contributing to that distribution. The state has been segregated into eight agricultural areas or regions within which the types of farming are fairly homogeneous. A rather detailed analysis is made of the physical and economic conditions existing in each area; also of the historical changes which have taken place in the agriculture of the state since 1910. The last half of the bulletin deals with an analysis of the internal farm organizations found in each area. Typical farming systems are set up showing the organizations which are representative of what typical groups of farmers are doing on the various sizes of farms. Numerous tables and charts are presented.—*F. F. Elliott.*

14522. HOBSON, ASHER. Activities of the International Commission of Agriculture. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 4 (3) May 1930: 89-92.—Recognized leaders in agricultural cooperation from Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and Poland are members of the governing board of the International Commission of Agriculture. The purpose of the Commission as set forth in its by-laws is "to represent agricultural interests in the international field and contribute to the progress of agriculture in the technical, scientific, economic, and social domains." One of the expressed means of accomplishing these ends is to "keep in touch with the League of Nations, the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Labor Office, and all other official international institutions interested in agriculture. with a view to establishing useful collaboration." The activities of the Commission may be divided into two categories: international agricultural congresses and the promotion of specific projects. The 1929 biennial congress was held in Bucharest. The specific projects

have to do largely with marketing and cooperation. American farm groups have not seen fit as yet to apply for membership in this international agricultural family.—*Asher Hobson.*

14523. HOLT, E. G. International cooperation among rubber producers. A basis of practical cooperation among European producing interests is attained. *Commerce Reports*. (14) Apr. 7, 1930: 36-33.—This is an account of the Dutch producers' efforts to obtain cooperation with other producers in central selling of rubber, following the abandonment of restriction. Their efforts have culminated in the adoption by the Council of the Rubber Growers Association of a recommendation made by the Anglo-Dutch Liaison Committee that tapping be stopped entirely during May. It is anticipated that this proposal will be supported by a large majority of the members of the association.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

14524. HUBERT, LOUIS. Les cafés coloniaux. [French colonial coffee.] *Océanie Française*. 26 (113) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 35-33.—The world market is glutted with coffee, due in part to overproduction and in part to the Brazilian valorization scheme which kept up prices artificially for some years and thus prevented the normal decrease in output which would have followed the unhindered operation of economic law. The dumping of vast warehoused stocks by the Brazilian government has brought ruin to growers the world over, including those within the French empire. The latter are located primarily in Oceania and they are now petitioning the home country for relief. Colonial coffee already enjoys preferential tariff treatment. Only 4% of the coffee consumed in France is of colonial origin.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14525. JASNY, N. Die neuzeitliche Umstellung der überseeischen Getreideproduktion und ihr Einfluss auf den Weltmarkt. [The present transformation in overseas grain production and its effect on the international market.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforschung*. (Spec. No. 16) 1930: pp. 88.—So thoroughly have the principles of scientific production been applied to farming that the result has been a critical situation not only in the countries immediately concerned but also in the international market. The condition has been made more acute by the change in demand; oversupply of wheat and shortage in fodder crops. The result has been to increase production costs on the farm and to lower the value of farm lands. The European farmer suffers because even with cheap labor he cannot compete with such wholesale production as is carried on in the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

14526. KASIŃSKI, K. Die Zusammenlegung ländlicher Grundstücke. [The consolidation of agricultural holdings.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft*. 1 (1) Oct. 1929: 16-34.—The importance is stressed and the results are discussed of the measures taken in the former German, Austrian, and Russian Poland, as well as in the Polish Republic of today, for the consolidation of agricultural holdings. A number of supplementary measures are suggested for immediate consideration and action.—*A. M. Hannay.*

14527. LANDMANN, JULIUS. Die Getreide-monopolwirtschaft in des Schweiz 1914 bis 1928. [The wheat-trade monopoly in Switzerland, 1914-1928.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 1 (4) Feb. 1930: 561-569.—The author presents the most recent and hitherto unpublished material concerning the effects and the results of the Swiss wheat-trade monopoly. He gives ample comments upon the statistical material.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

14528. LEC-ZAPARTOWICZ, JÓZEF. Die Organisation des landwirtschaftlichen Versuchs- und Demonstrationswesens in Polen. [Agricultural experiment and demonstration organizations and their activi-

ties.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft.* 1(2) Jan. 1930: 96-113.—Four types of agricultural experiment and demonstration organizations and their activities are described.—A. M. Hannay.

14529. LEGGE, ALEXANDER. Federal Farm Board plans. *Farmer & Farm, Stock & Home.* 48(18) May 3, 1930: 786-787.—Chairman Legge explains briefly the principal job of the board; discusses production adjustment, acreage reduction, and reforestation and concludes by stating that the success of the plans of the Farm Board depends on farmers themselves.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

14530. LITTLEFIELD, WALTER. The Roumanian land régime. *Roumania.* 6(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 7-12.—A review of David Mitrany's *The Land and the Peasant in Roumania; The War and Agrarian Reform, 1917-21.*

14531. LUYTJES, A., and TERGAST, G. C. W. CHR. Vierde berichtgeving bevolkingsrubbercultuur, door de Afdeeling Landbouw-economie van het Departement van Landbouw, Ni verheid en Handel, Buitenzorg. [Fourth report on native rubber cultivation by the Division of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Buitenzorg.] *Korte Berichten voor Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* 20(14) Apr. 1930: 118-123.—(Eng. trans.) The present report deals with the native rubber cultivation in 1929. The total export during 1929 was 144,889 tons, dry equivalent 108,026 tons (74.6%). The provinces in which the production of rubber has principally increased are Djambi (22,808 tons dry) and the south and east districts of Borneo (21,429 tons dry) in which districts the population is most dependent on rubber cultivation.—*Cecile Rothe.*

14532. McINTOSH, T. P. Surplus potatoes. 2. Industrial uses, general policy, and marketing. *Scottish J. Agric.* 13(1) Jan. 1930: 37-42.—A potato surplus is not a common occurrence. It arises as much from the variations in weather as from overplanting by the farmers. Any effort to control the surplus is made difficult by the importations of foreign potatoes. The simplest way out of a surplus is to feed the excess to livestock, feeding either in raw or dried form. Possibilities of using surplus potatoes as silage should be investigated. Demand for potatoes increased by shifting the emphasis from quantity to cooking quality, by developing the seed business, by extending the acreage of early potatoes which is generally insufficient to supply the home market, by grading, and by dissemination of scientific information.—W. G. Murray.

14533. MANGER, WILLIAM. Reclamation projects of the government of Peru. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64(5) May 1930: 439-446.—Excepting Egypt and possibly one or two regions of southeast Asia no country is as dependent on irrigation as Peru. Before the Europeans came over 700,000 hectares were irrigated along the Peruvian coast, maintaining a population from twice to four times the present. The irrigation works constructed under the Incas have so gone out of use or into disrepair that only about 350,000 hectares are now irrigated, yet 80% of the land now under cultivation is irrigated and about 80% of the population is dependent on agriculture. Construction was started in June 1920 on the first new irrigation project since the time of the Incas. Its completion in 1922 added 8,000 hectares to the area in cultivation in the Imperial Valley, 100 or more miles south of Lima. About half, 4,000 hectares, was colonized in small lots; the original intention had been to convey not more than 40 hectares to any one purchaser. Such was the demand for land that it was all sold within 24 hours after it was opened and today the land is owned by more than 600 families. The price, 75 Peruvian pounds per hectare, the cost of the work done and the value of the lands expropriated, was made amortizable, with-

out interest, in 25 years. The crops produced have an annual value of at least 500,000 Peruvian pounds. The engineer who completed the Imperial Valley (Cañete) project, Charles W. Sutton, in the employ of the government, is now working on a project to add 135,000 hectares to the 65,000 now under cultivation in the Department of Lambayeque. Waters from six rivers will be utilized; one of these flows into the Atlantic but will be diverted through the continental divide by a series of tunnels to the Pacific slope. So great is the demand for land that it has been necessary to open up to colonization that portion of the Lambayeque project which has been finished.—H. A. Turner.

14534. MASCI, GUGLIELMO. L'agricoltura e la fase attuale del movimento dei prezzi. [Agriculture and present prices.] *Vita Italiana.* 18(205) Apr. 1930: 404-414.—O. Eisenberg.

14535. MEAD, ELWOOD. Economic justification for land reclamation activities. *Agric. Engin.* 11(3) Mar. 1930: 87-90.—Land reclamation has been the target of two rather prevalent objections. It is argued (1) that land speculation is an active force in the promotion of reclamation; and (2) that there is sufficient land now under cultivation in this country to supply our agricultural needs for some time to come. The first objection is disposed of by enumerating the government safeguards thrown around reclamation development projects designed to prevent the operation of speculative influences. As to the second point, the author maintains that with the notable exception of the California fruit areas "irrigation development is not keeping pace with the need for its products." The following achievements of Federal reclamation activities are enumerated: (1) creating new communities on unoccupied, unimproved land, public and private; (2) rescuing settlers and homes on uncompleted, private developments; (3) conserving waste waters of rivers and building up a coordinated public and private development in the use of these waters.—Asher Hobson.

14536. MIKLASZEWSKI, ST. Die Landwirtschaftskammern in Polen im letzten Jahrzehnt. [The Chambers of Agriculture in Poland in the last decade.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft.* 1(1) Oct. 1929: 123-128.—The post-war reorganization of Chambers of Agriculture in Poland is discussed. The text of the law of March 22, 1928, is given on pages 193-204.—A. M. Hannay.

14537. MITTELMAN, E. B. Willamette Valley wools in relation to local consumption. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #261. Feb. 1930: pp. 23.

14538. NELSON, MILTON N., and BELDEN, W. H. The market situation and outlook for the Oregon canned fresh prune. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #263. May 1930: pp. 30.

14539. NOSTITZ, A. von. Probleme der Bodenbewertung und Bodenuntersuchung. [Problems of land valuation and land analysis.] *Landwirtsch. Jahrb.* 71(5) 1930: 837-854.—The difficulty of establishing a system of land valuation which will apply to all parts of Germany is discussed. Of the three factors which must be considered, soil, climate, and economic conditions, the author deals only with the soil. He discusses various scientific laboratory methods of establishing its composition and value.—A. M. Hannay.

14540. NOUSIAINEN, E. Vehnän viljelysmahdollisuksista ja jauhatusedellytyksistä Suomessa. [The opportunities for the cultivation and milling of wheat in Finland.] *Kansantaloudellinen Aikakauskirja.* 2(1) 1930: 86-111.—The climate and limited markets of Finland make wheat growing possible only with the aid of appropriate protective tariff legislation.—John H. Wuorinen.

14541. OOSTERHOFF, H. H. A. VANGYBLAND. Suriname et le Café "Libéria." [Surinam and "Li-

beria" coffee.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (75) Apr. 1930: 189-192.—Inasmuch as the Society of Surinamian Enterprises, established to promote the development of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), has succeeded in securing the amelioration of the financial charges against plantations in the colony, the development of "Liberia" coffee promises to be of great importance, particularly since the researches of D. S. Fernandes point to a method of overcoming the somewhat rank flavor of this coffee.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

14542. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Farm Board speculation and the price of cotton. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times). 35(906) May 30, 1930: 1156-1157.

14543. PATOUILLET, JOSEPH. Les améliorations à envisager. [Improvements worth considering.] *État Moderne*. 2(12) Dec. 1929: 44-55.—Though the French Law of May 6, 1919, on the name and origin of wines has in general given satisfaction, much protest has emanated from Burgundy. The law has resulted in a crisis, the underselling and the discrediting of Burgundy wines and discord between production and commerce.—*R. K. Gooch*.

14544. PESL, LUDWIG D. Die Bodenreform in der Tschechoslowakei. [Reform of land-holdings in Czechoslovakia.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 61(3) 1930: 178-188.—After some preliminary ordinances concerning the distribution of large holdings in Czechoslovakia a law was enacted on April 8, 1920, under which 13 million ha. of arable land and 1.6 million ha. of woodland have been confiscated. Nominally the indemnity paid to the former owner is only one-sixth to one-eighth of its current value; in fact still less, for the dispossessed owner is paid in indemnity bonds of 3% which are traded in at the Stock Exchange, but practically not saleable. Most of the estates were taken from German owners and given to Czechs when redistributed. Only 2.5% of the sequestered ground has gone back to German farmers instead of 30% to which they were entitled according to population. The forests which were seized will not be divided up, but turned over to the communities or other public organizations. The land reform was a political, and not a social or economic move.—*Werner Neuse*.

14545. PRINSEN GEERLIGS, H. C. Suiker uit Topinambourknollen. [Sugar from the Topinambour bulb.] *Indische Mercur.* 53(14) Apr. 2, 1930: 272.—The Bureau of Standards of Washington has for several years devoted much time and energy to the production of sugar on an industrial scale from the *Helianthus tuberosus*, called "Jerusalem artichoke" in the United States. This word Jerusalem is a corruption from *girasole*, i.e., sunflower. The plant is not an artichoke. The bulb is known in the United States as the Topinambour. The author discusses the plant and the report of the Bureau of Standards on it and doubts that this plant could compete with sugar cane as a great source of sugar.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

14546. PUNNETT, R. C. The rise of the poultry industry. *Nineteenth Century and After*. 107(633) Apr. 1930: 535-547.—The growth of the industry as exemplified from the literature commencing in 1614 with Gervase Markham's *Cheap and Good Husbandry* to the present treatises on selective breeding and incubation.—*H. McD. Clouie*.

14547. RACZKOWSKI, H. E. Z. Landwirtschaft und Boden im Distrikt nördlich von Jaffa. [Agriculture and land in the district north of Jaffa.] *Palästina*. (4-5) Apr.-May 1930: 150-153.—*A. Bonné*.

14548. RUSTON and WITNEY. Pig-keeping, ancient and modern. *Pig Breeders' Ann.* 1930-31: 1-15.—There have been three important stages in the development of pig management. The first stage extended from Saxon times to the Georgian Enclosures, when the pig had to pick up its own living on varied, though sometimes scanty, diet. The second period

extended from the Georgian Enclosures up to 1900, during which the pig was sty-fed on a monotonous and badly balanced diet. The third stage, still incomplete, "is distinguished by the more enlightened and scientific methods of the twentieth century, upon which foundations we are still building at the present time." The salient economic features of each of these periods are passed in review.—*Edgar Thomas*.

14549. SCHELTEMA, A. M. P. A. De sawahoccupatie op Java en Madoera in 1928 en in 1888. [The "sawah" occupation in Java and Madura in 1928 and in 1888.] *Korte Mededeelingen v. h. Centraal Kantoor v. de Stat.* 1 1930: 1-13.—A summary showing the proportion of the irrigated fields (*sawahs*) planted with rice, other native crops, estate crops (sugar cane or tobacco) and lying fallow. A comparison is made of the situation in 1888 and 1928 and the modifications in planting with paddy and other annual crops are discussed.—*Cecile Rothe*.

14550. SMITS, M. B. Restrictie, inlandsche rubber en herbereiding. [Restriction, native rubber and manufacture.] *Indische Mercur.* 53(19) May 1930: 376-377.—Rubber restriction has no importance if native rubber is not included. As it may be very difficult to convince the native possessors of rubber holdings of the need for reducing their production, it may be preferable to draw the manufacturers into the restriction scheme. These manufacturers have contact with the world market and they have no interest in a constant price, independent of the question whether the price is high or low. An international collaboration between the European rubber estates and these factories might prove feasible. The manufacturers have an interest in a large sale, and will oppose a too sharp restriction and thus stand for the interests of the native holders. The Dutch and English governments will have to cooperate in order to protect the native rubber holders.—*Cecile Rothe*.

14551. STALIN, I. СТАЛИН, И. К вопросам аграрной политики в СССР. [Questions of agrarian policy in the USSR.] *На Аграрном Фронте*. (1) 1930: 3-16.—Stalin outlines the new trends in the collectivization of Russian agriculture.—*G. Méquet*.

14552. STANIEWICZ, WITOLD. Die Agrarreformen in Polen im Jahre 1928 und 1929. [Agrarian reform in Poland in 1928 and 1929.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft*. 1(3) Apr. 1930: 5-52.—This article, by the Polish Minister of Agriculture under whose jurisdiction the Polish agrarian reform was planned and carried out, outlines the situation which made a reform program necessary, and describes the measures decided upon and the means used to put them into effect. Agricultural over-population, insufficient development of industry and of cities, and limited market capacity due to poverty and to backwardness of agricultural development, necessitated the reconstruction of the domestic market as the main task of the agricultural program. The first means to this end was the consolidation of agricultural holdings, to which were subordinated the abolition of servitude, and the introduction of improved conditions and methods of farming. The necessary legislation for the realization of the program, the measures taken to organize and finance it, and a description of some actual work accomplished during 1928 and 1929, complete this part of the article, which is to be continued.—*A. M. Hannay*.

14553. STROWBRIDGE, J. W. Origin and distribution of the commercial strawberry crop. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* # 180. 1930: pp. 104.—(Charts and tables.)—*Caroline B. Sherman*.

14554. TERGAST, G. C. W. CHR. Monographie over de bevolkingskoffiecultuur in Nederlandsch-Indië. [Monograph on native coffee cultivation in the Dutch East Indies.] *Mededeelingen v. de Afd. Landbouw v. h. Departement v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel*,

Buitenzorg. 15 1930: 1-48.—An outline is given of the history of the coffee cultivation in the Dutch East Indies, with a survey of production and export of plantation coffee and particularly of native coffee.—*Cecile Rothe*.

14555. THOMPSON, R. L. The agricultural credit situation in Louisiana. *Louisiana Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #208. 1930: pp. 101.—This study was limited to agricultural production credit and did not include owner-operators or croppers on large cotton plantations in the Red River bottoms. The principal sources of data were reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Comptroller of the Currency, and Bureau of the Census, the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the State Banking Department of Louisiana; records obtained by a field survey in the fall of 1928 and spring of 1929 from 809 farmers, 38 merchants, 26 banks, 46 national farm loan associations, 12 local farm associations, 4 land companies, and 11 insurance companies; and personal visits to different parts of the State. The credit institutions of the State: the factors—type of farming, value of land and equipment, expenses of crop production, and financial condition—affecting credit needs; the availability, uses, terms, costs, etc., of different types of credit; the relation of mortgage credit to land tenure; and the Louisiana farmer as a credit risk are discussed. Suggestions are made of ways of improving the credit situation in Louisiana and of further lines of research needed. The study was made in cooperation with the Louisiana State University—*Exper. Station Rec.*

14556. UNSIGNED. Animal rearing in North Manchuria and Mongolia. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (2) Aug. 1929: 682-695.

14557. UNSIGNED. Facts about cotton, 1930 outlook. *U. S. Bur. Agric. Econ.* 1930: pp. 23.—This series of charts and tables presents data for periods regarding the production, price, acreage, and yield of cotton in the United States, gross farm income from cotton and cottonseed in the United States, relation of cotton consumption and industrial production in the United States, foreign production of cotton, world carry-over, and the relation of gross income from cotton and expenditures for fertilizer in cotton States of the United States. Other charts and tables show the relation between world supply and market value of cotton at New Orleans, the relation of price of cotton and industrial stocks and other commodities, changes in number of persons living on farms in the Southern States, 1924-1929, and changes in the acreage of cotton and other crops and in the number of livestock on farms in the Southern States during 1926 and 1927.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

14558. UNSIGNED. The grain crisis in Poland. *Polish Econ.* 5 (4) Apr. 1930: 97-100.

14559. UNSIGNED. Das ländliche Siedlungswesen nach dem Kriege. [Land settlement after the war.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 15 (14) Apr. 4, 1930: 573-575.—The essential differences between pre-war and post-war land settlement in Germany are indicated. The importance of the post-war movement, as financed by the State, is pointed out. It affords the best antidote to unemployment, by providing greater opportunities for new and more intensive agricultural labor.—*A. M. Hannay*.

14560. UNSIGNED. La question des blés marocains. [The question of Moroccan wheat.] *L'Afrique Française-Suppl.* (4) Apr. 1930: 266-267.—The French peasants, growing wheat on small units of long-used land, have found themselves hardpressed by the large-scale producers exploiting the virgin soil of Morocco. Economists and trade experts are studying the situation.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

14561. UNSIGNED. Russian Soviet aids farmers—grants exemption to stimulate collective enterprises.

Commercial & Finan. Chron. 130 (3380) Apr. 5, 1930: 2310.

14562. UNSIGNED. Soya beans and bean oil industry in Manchuria. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (3) Sep. 1929: 793-805.

14563. UNSIGNED. Le sucre de canne australien. [Cane cultivation in Australia.] *Océanie Française* 26 (113) Mar.—Apr. 1930: 48, 49.—The Australian Commonwealth has become one of the great sugar producing areas of the world. By 1902 the production of cane sugar reached 98,795 tons, about half of the dominion's need. The industry was greatly stimulated during the war and, by 1925, over half a million tons were grown. The chief plantations are located in Queensland and northern New South Wales. Thirty-seven refineries are today in operation. All but three of them are located in Queensland.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

14564. UNSIGNED. Wool production in Argentina. A study of probable trends in the light of its past history and present position. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers*. 60 (2) Apr. 1930: 217-241.

14565. UTERMARCK, W. L. Het Kapokbesluit toegelicht. [The Kapok decree.] *Berichten van de Afdeling Handelsmuseum van de Kon. Vereeniging Koloniale Inst.* 53 1930: 1-53.—On Jul. 1, 1930, the Commodities Act (*Warenwet*) was declared applicable to kapok. This limits the name *kapok* to the fibers of *Ceiba pentandra* or *Bombax*-species, and the name Java kapok may only be used for East Indian kapok. The kapok decree only refers to kapok which has been purified and after-prepared in Europe, not to raw kapok. A survey is given of its cultivation in the Netherlands East Indies. In 1929 the export of the Netherlands East Indies amounted to 17,667 tons.—*Cecile Rothe*.

14566. WATSON, J. A. S. Agriculture and the food supply. *Scottish J. Agric.* 13 (2) Apr. 1930: 133-140.—The objective to be emphasized is maintenance of an adequate supply of cheap food and provision for economic security of the farmers. The present world wide depression which has lasted in agriculture for nine years is due largely to monetary causes. Livestock production presents the one real hope for England. This calls for more pasture and fewer farmers but it means economic salvation. Otherwise nothing but subsidies or protection will keep England a grain producing country.—*W. G. Murray*.

14567. WEICHERT, OTTO H. Der Wertanteil des Bodens und der verschiedenen Inventarbestandteile am Gesamtgutswert unter verschiedenen natürlichen und wirtschaftlichen Verhältnissen. [The proportion of the value of the land and the stock and equipment to the total farm value under various natural and economic conditions.] *Berichte v. Landwirtsch.* 11 (4) 1930: 613-693.—The author discusses the value of the land in relation to the total value of the estate during the various stages of economic development from nomadic times to the highly advanced type of today, the quality of the soil being taken into consideration. This is followed by a study of the proportion of the value of the land and the stock to the total value in various types of German agricultural enterprises, as also in various districts of Germany on the basis of pre-war farm prices. Numerous tables and a comprehensive bibliography of the subject are given.—*A. M. Hannay*.

14568. WESEMANN, HANS OTTO. Zur neuen Agrarpolitik. [The new agricultural policy.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 15 (16) Apr. 18, 1930: 665-667.—This is a critical discussion of Germany's new tariff policy, which aims at the improvement of agricultural conditions by means of a number of new protectionist measures. The author points out that the success of German agriculture lies in the transformation of raw agricultural products into finished products for domestic consumption and for export. He shows the fallacy of protecting

the production of rye, which represents a value of about a billion marks, at the expense of an industry with a value of about 8 billion marks, and thereby causing trade, marketing, and wage difficulties in the whole field of economic life, the danger of which can hardly be estimated.—A. M. Hannay.

14569. WOYTINSKY, WLADIMIR. Getreide-wirtschaft in Europe. [Grain economy in Europe.] *PanEuropa*. 6(4) Apr. 1930: 124-136.—Europe before the war called upon Russia as the greatest grain supplier. Since the war importation of millions of tons has been necessary because of the failure of the Russian supply.—T. Kalijarvi.

14570. ZAREMBA, STEFAN. Uprawa tytoniu w Polsce. [Tobacco cultivation in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 6(2) 1929: 951-962.—Climatic conditions in Poland permit the cultivation of only the common species of tobacco; the better qualities will always have to be imported from abroad. Data for 1928 indicate greater possibilities for tobacco plantations. Statistics are given for tobacco cultivation in Poland prior 1919 and from 1919 to 1928.—O. Eisenberg.

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 14613, 14620, 14992, 15120)

14571. BUCHHOLZ, E. Der russische Steppen-Waldbau. [Silviculture on the Russian steppes.] *Z. f. Forst- u. Jagdwesen*. 62(4) Apr. 1930: 233-241.—Since 1914 approximately 30% of the forest of the steppe region has been destroyed. The accompanying drouths, lowered ground-water levels, unusual extremes of temperature, and crop failures have led to renewed efforts at re- and afforestation. The oak forest near Taganrog which originated from acorns sown by Peter the Great in 1696 still exists. Potemkin and others afforested considerable areas, the German Mennonite colonists planted many forests and shelterbelts, beginning about 1830, and the work was pushed under tsar auspices after the establishment of steppe experiment stations in 1841 and 1846. The early work was exceedingly painstaking and costly, but a special, much cheaper technique was gradually developed, which involved the planting of rather widely spaced trees and various shrubs between them. The new afforestation program, adopted following the foundation of a forest experiment station at Charkov (Ukraine) in 1925, is restricted principally to the establishment of shelterbelts, of which 3,000 km., with an average width of 10 m., are to be created in the next few years.—W. N. Sparhawk.

14572. GENEAU, G. Les ventes de coupes de bois en 1929. [Timber sales of 1929.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts*. 68(2) Feb. 1930: 116-124.—Softwood prices declined below those of 1923, due to reduced demand and increased supply, particularly from Russia. Prices for spruce and fir averaged about 11% lower. Hardwood stumpage prices increased (oak 12%, beech 19%) due to progressive depletion of large-sized hardwoods in private forests, coupled with increasing demand. Beech, which is used extensively in automobile manufacture, has more than doubled in price since 1913 (in terms of 1913 franc), while oak has increased over 50%.—W. N. Sparhawk.

14573. HAUSRATH, H. Zur Geschichte der Forstpolizei in der Churpfalz. [History of forest policy in the Electoral Palatinate.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52(7-8) Apr. 1, 1930: 303-309.—Until 1565 the communes and private owners could handle their forests as they pleased, but the forest ordinance of that year, and subsequent ordinances, asserted the right of the state to regulate cutting, require restocking of bare land, and require that trees be marked for cutting by state foresters. In the law of 1711 the state control was based for the first time on maintenance of game

rather than on that of timber supply. The state's control was more or less successfully resisted by all classes of owners, and was generally rather lax.—W. N. Sparhawk.

14574. LAVAUDEN, L. Le problème forestier colonial. [The colonial forestry problem.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts*. 68(1) Jan. 1930: 1-15; (2) Feb. 87-100; (3) Mar. 179-195.—Even under favorable conditions, tropical forests replace themselves very slowly after they are once destroyed; more often they are followed by savannah, brush, or bare unproductive land. Contrary to general belief, the virgin tropical forest is not of great economic value as a source of timber, but it must by skilful treatment be converted into a simpler forest of comparatively few species. Exploitation by unregulated private enterprise will not bring this about, but is rapidly destroying the valuable portion of the forest capital. It is necessary to exploit intensively the woods of low value, for which there are only local markets, and to reserve some of the better timber to reseed the forest. This is only practicable under government operation, because private operators lack the capital, the technical knowledge, and the will. Preservation of the tropical forests is even more necessary because of their influence on climate, streamflow and erosion, than for their timber. Much of Africa is drying up and the deserts are spreading, as the forest is retreating. In northeastern Africa the equatorial forest has retreated more than 10° to the southward in the last 2,000 years, largely the result of man and fire. More than 4,000,000 ha. of forest in Madagascar was utterly destroyed by fire within 20 years, and a similar process is going on throughout most of tropical Africa. The only remedy is reforestation, which will be exceedingly slow and costly. Meanwhile strict control should be exercised over the remaining forests to prevent their destruction. Maps of the forests of Madagascar and Equatorial Africa are appended.—W. N. Sparhawk.

14575. LEMMEL. Die Wirtschaftsergebnisse der Preussischen Staatsforstverwaltung im Jahre 1928. [Accomplishments of the Prussian State Forest Service in 1928.] *Mitteil. Forstwirtschaft. u. Forstwissenschaft.* 1(2) 1930: 186-200.—A discussion of the statistical report of operations on the state forests.—W. N. Sparhawk.

14576. NIJIMA, Y. Kaden, ein Röderland in Korea. [Kaden, a system of cultivation in Korea.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52(7-8) Apr. 1, 1930: 367-372.—Kaden, a primitive system of shifting cultivation following cutting and burning of the forest, has done great damage to Korean forests. The peasants living in this way own no land of their own, but occupy lands belonging to the state or to other private owners. They number about 230,000 families, occupying some 400,000 cho (370,000 ha.) of forest land. Attempts to put an end to the practice have failed. Areas, unless on steep slopes, that have been cultivated fairly continuously for a considerable period should be given to the occupants, and definite areas should be set apart for the migratory cultivators. Extension of roads and more intensive management of the state forests will make it easier to prevent new clearings.—W. N. Sparhawk.

14577. REINHOLD, GERHARD. Die Rentabilität der Forstwirtschaft. [Returns from forestry.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52(7-8) Apr. 1, 1930: 249-261.—Recent high rates of return from stocks, bonds and commercial undertakings make the low returns from agriculture and forestry unattractive to private enterprise, and tempt forest land owners especially to cut their timber and invest the proceeds otherwise. Because of legal restrictions on clear-cutting and especially because taxes take a considerable portion of the receipts for timber, such a move would be less advantageous than it seems. In the long run investors in bonds will not make a high return, because of the tendency of money to depreciate over long periods and the practical

certainly that interest rates will decline. Return on stocks, nominally high, is not so in relation to market values. Forestry cannot be expected to return much more than 3%, with a possible additional entrepreneur's profit for skilful management. It is not likely that other industries, most of which depend in the last analysis on the products of the soil, can continue indefinitely to return more than 3 to 4%.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14578. SCHENCK, C. A. Amerikanische Analogismen. [American analogies.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52(7-8) Apr. 1, 1930: 262-267.—The virgin forests of the Pacific Coast region of the U. S. are being cut as rapidly as possible because their timber values have ceased to increase fast enough to cover carrying charges and a fair return on the investment. Any considerable further increase in values is doubtful, because consumers are turning to substitute materials as the remaining timber tends to be inferior in quality and more costly to get. Although spruce is now eagerly sought all over the world for pulp, many other species can be substituted and will be if prices rise materially. There might be a chance for sustained yield timber growing by private owners if the government would furnish capital at very low rates.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14579. SWINARSKI, TEODOR. Der Schutz der Privatforsten in Polen. [The protection of private forests in Poland.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft.* 1(1) Oct. 1929: 58-77.—The author discusses the main provisions of the decree of June 24, 1927, for the protection and rehabilitation of privately owned forests in Poland, many of which suffered severe ravages during the war. The main object of the decree is to make it clear that the Polish forests must not be treated as an object of speculation for individual profit, but as the basis of an intensive and rational plan of national economic structure in the interests of present and future generations.—*A. M. Hannay.*

14580. UNSIGNED. Amtliche Mitteilungen aus der Abteilung für Forsten des Preussischen Ministeriums für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten, 1928. [Official reports of the Forestry Branch of the Prussian Department of Agriculture, Lands, and Forests for 1928.] *Mittel. Forstwirtschaft. u. Forstwissenschaft.* 1(2) 1930: 121-185.—Statistics for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1929, are given, by administrative districts, covering the following state forest activities: volume of timber and firewood cut, cost of logging and receipts from sales; average prices of specified grades of logs, by species; prices of pine and spruce logs for various site and age classes; game management; trespass; afforestation of waste land; changes in area by purchase, sale or exchange (net area increased 75,257 ha. in 4 yrs.); income per ha. from timber, and income and expenditures classified by sources and objectives (net income was 78,582,000 RM from total area of 2,456,400 ha.); forest fires; distribution of planting stock; forest planting, road construction and other improvements; labor employment (134,466 persons worked a total of 9,321,000 days); and buildings.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14581. UNSIGNED. Lumber industry on the Yalu River. *Chinese Econ. J.* 4(4) Apr. 1930: 522-533.

14582. WEBER, HEINRICH. Zur Frage des Kahlschlagsverbots, insbesondere in Baden. [On forbidding clear cutting, especially in Baden.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52(7-8) Apr. 1, 1930: 372-380.—Clear-cutting, even of protection forest, is not absolutely forbidden in any German state. In some states the area that may be clear-cut is restricted, and in others a permit is required, as in Baden, where the law provides that permission to clear-cut shall not be denied provided immediate reforestation is certain and that the productivity of the forest will not be impaired. Two recent sales, involving clear-cutting of 186 and 73 ha., cast doubt upon the adequacy of this law as now interpreted. Immediate replanting of such large areas will

not insure full stocking, prevent soil deterioration through exposure to the sun, wind and erosion, or insure regular run-off. It will also result in replacing a highly productive, uneven-aged, mixed stand with a probably less productive, even-aged, pure stand.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14583. WIEDEMANN, EILHARD. Über die Grundlagen der Forstwirtschaft im sächsischen Erzgebirge. [The fundamentals of forestry practice in the Saxon Erzgebirge.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 81(5) May 1930: 245-294.—This is a reply to Gräser (*Die Bewirtschaftung des erzgebirgischen Fichtenwaldes*, 1928) who assumes that soil deterioration and falling off in increment have been general throughout the Erzgebirge spruce forests, and who attributes this to the adoption of the soil rental theory of management (*Bodenreinertragslehre*), accompanied by shortening of rotations, replacement of mixed by pure stands, and widespread clear cutting. Wiedemann shows that during the time of Pressler and Judeich, the classic proponents of the rental theory, rotations were lengthened and the growing stock built up, instead of the contrary, and that attempts were made to convert existing pure stands of spruce into mixed stands. The silvicultural errors of the past 25 years were not in accord with their theories. Moreover, it is not true that soils have deteriorated or increment fallen off over any large portion of the mountain region, which is in the natural range of spruce, although this has happened in the lowlands of Saxony. The reduction in volume of stands at cutting age is a result of the many dry summers during the past 30 years, the heavy thinnings during the past 35 years, which harvested the timber in advance of the final cut, and the widespread snow breakage of 1905. Conditions do not justify the general and costly change in silvicultural system and wholesale conversion to mixed stands which Gräser recommends.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 13940, 14897-14898, 14903, 14927)

14584. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Quarry accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1928. *U. S. Bur. Mines Bull.* #325. 1930: pp. 103.

14585. BOLTENHAGEN, L. K. БОЛЬТЕНГАГЕН, Л. К. Проблема марганца и положение с южной марганцевой промышленностью на мировом рынке. [The problem of manganese and the relative situation of the Soviet manganese industry on the world market.] *Госпланетв У. пр. и. (11-12)* 1929: 68-85.—A comparison is given of the manganese extractive industry in the Soviet Union, British India, Brazil, Gold Coast, and South Africa. Because of the fall of prices it is proposed to rationalize the extraction of manganese, chiefly in Chiatury (Caucasus).—*G. Méquet.*

14586. DENNEY, E. H. Mine safety and accident economy in Colorado metal mines. *U. S. Bur. Mines. Infor. Circ.* #6275. May 1930: pp. 5.

14587. McRAE, J. A. Discoveries in Northwest territories. *Canadian Mining J.* 51(15) Apr. 11, 1930: 343-344.—Copper at Great Bear Lake now added to lead at Great Slave and native copper on the Coppermine as possible major developments.

14588. MARTIN, GERALD. The magician petroleum in the Dutch West Indies. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 42(5) Feb. 1930: 323-328.

14589. MAXWELL, W. FLOYD. The revised index of the volume of mining. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 11(3) Aug. 1930: 128-148.

14590. MERRILL, CHARLES WHITE. Summarized data of silver production. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Econ. Paper* #8. 1930: pp. 58.

14591. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Natural gas in increased demand as a cheap industrial fuel. *Annalist.* 35(900) Apr. 18, 1930: 850, 853.

14592. PELECIER, A. La pétrole dans l'Amérique Latine. 2. Le Mexique. 7. La Bolivie. 8. Le Guatemala. [Petroleum in Latin America. 2. Mexico, 7 Bolivia, 8 Guatemala.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 17(90) Jun. 1929: 497-508. 18(96) Dec. 1929: 498-514; 19(97) Jan. 1930: 29-46.

14593. POTHMANN, W. Der mitteldeutsche Braunkohlenbergbau im Kalenderjahr 1929. [Central German lignite coal mining in 1929.] *Braunkohle.* (17) Apr. 26, 1930: 361-369.—The year 1929 in its production results was a year of slowly advancing development. The raw production, 117.6 million tons, was an increase of 3.7% over the preceding year. Of briquets 29.6 million tons were produced, 3.4% more than in 1928. Coke production amounted to 580,000 tons, an increase of 14.9% over 1928. The number of workers increased from 74,314 for the average for 1928 to 76,412. Their average wage was 7.31 M at the beginning of the year and 7.58 M in December, 1929, an increase of 3.7%.—*E. Friederichs.*

14594. STAUB, A. W. Die Konkurrenzlage auf dem europäischen Kohlenmarkt. [The competitive position on the European coal market.] *Bergbau.* (15) Apr. 10, 1930: 223-225; (16) Apr. 17, 238-240.—In view of the numerous coal conferences and meetings of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Office in Geneva on the world coal crisis and the regulation of markets, the author surveys conditions in the principal countries concerned. He discusses supplies, geographical position, and the question of freight rates in the different countries, together with consumption and conditions of labor, and estimates the possibilities of marketing. A general marketing agreement among the coal countries is the first requirement for remedying the coal crisis.—*E. Friederichs.*

14595. TORGASHEFF, BORIS P. Copper in China and the Far East. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5(4) Oct. 1929: 842-863.

14596. TORGASHEFF, BORIS P. Manchuria from the metallurgical and fuel standpoints. *Chinese Econ. J.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 285-304.—(Coal, iron, petroleum and oil shale.)

14597. TORGASHEFF, BORIS P. Salt in China and elsewhere. *Chinese Econ. J.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 476-497.

14598. TORGASHEFF, BORIS P. Soda in China, Manchuria and neighboring countries. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5(2) Aug. 1929: 662-681.

14599. UNSIGNED. Die chemische Industrie Spaniens. *Chemische Indus.* 53(21) May 24, 1930: 578-580.

14600. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des Kohlenbergbaus in Oesterreich in den Jahren 1918 bis 1928. [Development of coal mining in Austria from 1918 to 1928.] *Glückauf.* 66(16) Apr. 19, 1930: 545-549.—The general position, supplies, production, mechanization, foreign commerce, wages, and accidents.—*E. Friederichs.*

14601. UNSIGNED. Frankreichs Förderung und Aussenhandel in Kohle im Jahre 1929. [France's production and foreign commerce in coal in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(16) Apr. 19, 1930: 555-556.—*E. Friederichs.*

14602. UNSIGNED. Petroleum consumption in France. *Petroleum Times.* 23(594) May 31, 1930: 971-972.—A general summary.

14603. UNSIGNED. Roheisen- und Stahlerzeugung Ungarns in den Jahren 1913 und 1919 bis 1929. [Pig iron and steel production of Hungary in 1913 and 1919 to 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(16) Apr. 19, 1930: 556.—*E. Friederichs.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 13839-13840, 13909, 13918-13919, 13929, 14456, 14572, 14581, 14729, 14902, 14934)

14604. BERTHELOT, CH. Construction, exploitation, organisation des cokeries modernes, spécialement en Allemagne et en Tchéco-Slovaquie. [Construction, exploitation and organization of modern coke-ovens, especially in Germany and in Czechoslovakia.] *Rev. de Métallurgie.* 27(5) May, 1930: 225-247.

14605. CARPENTER, WILLIAM MORGAN. 1930 transmission map reveals important changes in electric power industry. *Annalist.* 35(900) Apr. 18, 1930: 843, 846.

14606. CUNNINGHAM, BRYSSON. Canadian hydro-electric power development during 1929. *Nature (London).* 125(3161) May 31, 1930: 824-826.—Recent reports by the Canadian government show a continuation during the past year of the striking and rapid development of hydro-electric power in the several provinces. The total capacity of 1929 installations amounted to 378,000 horsepower, bringing the aggregate for the Dominion to 5,727,162 horsepower; this latter amounts to about 13% of the recorded potential resources. The power development per head of population is far in excess of that of most other countries. Central electric stations and the pulp and paper industry are the most important sources of consumption.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

14607. DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM T. German chemical developments in 1929. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #690. 1930: pp. 32.—German chemical production in 1929 was valued at approximately \$1,000,000,000, somewhat greater than in 1928. The index of German chemical prices on the 1913 basis was 119, as against a general price index of 150. Conspicuous technical progress was made throughout the year, especially in nitrogen fixation, hydrogenation of oil, and fine chemical preparation. Concentration and rationalization contributed to higher profits. The dye trust continued to expand its international affiliations and penetrated foreign markets to a greater extent than before. Chemical exports were higher than ever before, being valued at \$327,000,000, with imports \$75,000,000. Consumption of artificial fertilizers exceeded all previous records.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14608. DOANE, ROBERT R. Capital investment in the (aircraft) industry. *Aviation.* 23(18) May 3, 1930: 897-902.—(1) The general public during the last two years has bought \$400,000,000 of the securities of the aircraft industry. Out of every one hundred dollars invested by the public in all types of securities, a small fraction over one dollar went into aviation. (2) The total assets in 1929 of the industry were valued at \$410,291,429. (3) There are outstanding at the present time 1,105,804 shares of preferred and 43,349,460 shares of common stock. (4) The current assets per share of common stock amounted to about \$47.58 per share. (5) The working capital of the industry at the end of 1929 was approximately \$250,000,000, almost two-thirds of the entire assets in the industry. The ratio of current liabilities to current assets is 10%; of current assets to total assets, 51%; and of current liabilities to total liabilities, 8%. (6) The operating ratios are low, being 56% for both manufacturing and transportation. This compares with 90% for other industrials including the General Electric, Westinghouse, and Western Electric, and 70% for railroads. (7) The percentage of gross returns to total capitalization in aircraft manufacturing is 69.7% and in air transport 64.5%. This compares with 81% for other industrials. (8) The present capacity of the aircraft industry is about 20,000 planes

per year, while the total consumption of planes amounts to about 6,000 per year.—*H. L. Jome.*

14609. DOANE, ROBERT R. Rate of growth of the aircraft industry. *Aviation*. 28(15) Apr. 12, 1930: 755-757.—The aircraft industry in the early period of its growth expanded at an average annual rate of 88% while in the middle period of its growth the annual increase was 68%. Over the entire twenty year period from 1909 to 1929 the rate of increase has averaged 34.67%. This compares with 33% per year for the first period (1900-1905) of passenger automobile production; 47% during the second period (1905-1910); 35% during (1910-1915); 18% per year during (1915-1920). Since 1920 the normal rate of increase in the automobile industry has declined to about 5% per year. Raymond B. Prescott has argued that all industries pass through four stages: (1) experimentation; (2) the period of growth into the social and economic fabric; (3) through the point where growth increases but at a diminishing rate; (4) period of stability. Prescott suggests that the trends of all industries follow a certain type of curve—that yielded by the Gompertz equation—though the rate of growth may be different. The aircraft industry is just entering the second stage, and by fitting the production figures to Prescott's "law of growth" curve, the author concludes that the aircraft industry should continue to expand during at least the next decade at a rate which is considerably in excess of its established annual average, namely 34.67%.—*H. L. Jome.*

14610. ELLSWORTH, D. W. Revisions of the Annalist's adjusted index of automobile production. *Annalist*. 35(899) Apr. 11, 1930: 789-790.

14611. GIBSON, JOHN. Rationalization in the building trade when? *J. Natl. Inst. Indus. Psychol.* 5 (2) Apr. 1930: 108-113.—In the building industry most of the material is moved and transported to destinations within the building by methods identical with those employed upon the pyramids 5,000 years ago. The system of sub-contracting is a prolific source of inefficiency. A sort of internecine war rages between the sub-contractors. The absence of a central organization leads to overlapping and duplication. Antiquated methods endanger the workers' health.—*H. Delson.*

14612. LAIDLER, HARRY W. Cheap power in Ontario. *New Republic*. 63(807) May 21, 1930: 7-10.—In several investigations into electric rates comparisons have been made between prices charged by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and private utilities operating in New York State. H. W. Peck of Syracuse University and his colleagues conclude that, while the American companies pay slightly more in taxes, Ontario companies put more aside for depreciation and constantly pay money into a sinking fund in order to amortize the bonds issued by the Province and municipalities. They found total average retail revenues of New York companies per kilowatt-hour, including all classes of service, to be 170% of those in Ontario cities, while lighting consumers paid 5.64 cents per kilowatt-hour against less than 2 cents in Ontario. Contrary to popular rumor, even power consumers, as a whole, were found to pay less in Ontario. It is believed that these lower prices were made possible by savings in generating facilities, salaries to executives, lawyers' fees and promoters' commissions. Mosher of Syracuse University arrives at substantially the same conclusions but relies upon monthly bills rather than on prices per kilowatt-hour. Raushenbush estimates New York domestic consumers pay two and one-half times as much as city consumers in Ontario. Thus several groups of disinterested men have found that, with the possible exception of large power consumers in Buffalo and Niagara Falls, rates are cheaper in Ontario.—*G. Glidden.*

14613. LEMMEL, H. Der holzwirtschaftliche Betriebskredit. [Credit for the lumber industry.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 52(7-8) Apr. 1, 1930: 344-359.—The lumber industry requires large working capital, and the turnover is slow because 5-10 months ordinarily elapse between the purchase of logs and receipts from sale of the lumber. Without credit, a few strong concerns would practically monopolize the business; with credit, many smaller operators compete for logs, thereby raising prices to the forest owners, and at the same time keep selling prices of lumber down to a reasonable level. Suitable credit facilities also favor use of domestic timber, most of which in Germany must be bought between December and March, while lack of credit with which to carry stocks of logs favors imported timber, which can be had at any season. A few large timber owners can finance the operators for the required 9 months or so, but this is not usual and banks must be relied upon for the most part. The first lumber industry bank (*Deutsche Holzwirtschaftsbank A. G.*) was established at Berlin in 1923, followed by another at Munich, each with 2,000,000 mk. capital. The state governments and state banks own many of the shares of both. These banks not only lend their own funds, principally for financing log purchases, but they also act as intermediaries in obtaining funds from other banks. The author concludes that productive enterprises in Germany would be stimulated if the banks and other lenders would be less conservative in demanding collateral and other security for loans, but would follow America's example in taking more chances on personal credit.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14614. MOREHOUSE, ALANSON D. 1930 census will include complete data on the construction industry. *Annalist* (N. Y. Times.) 35(899) Apr. 11, 1930: 792.

14615. PIZANTY, MIHAIL. Résultats de l'activité de l'industrie roumaine du pétrole du 1929. [The Rumanian petroleum industry, 1929.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc.* 9(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 190-201.

14616. POTTER, W. I. Review of the building industry in Victoria. *Econ. Rec.* 6(10) May 1930: 51-60.

14617. STEWART, K. D. The cotton trade. *Nineteenth Century and After.* 107(638) Apr. 1930: 469-479.—The depression of the past five years is partly the product of causes beyond the control of the industry. But there are also new permanent conditions to be faced. Pre-war exports were about 7 billion yards; now they are about 4 billion. Other countries have gained much of Britain's export trade. It is not lower standards of living and wages which have enabled rivals to capture the trade, but greater efficiency in the mass-production of the cheapest cloths. The efforts of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation to rationalize the industry through cooperation, modernization of machinery, and purchase of the appropriate raw materials are outlined.—*H. McD. Clouie.*

14618. UNSIGNED. Building permits in principal cities of the United States, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 134-141.

14619. UNSIGNED. Electrification plan for 1929-30. *State Bank of the U.S.S.R., Econ. Survey.* 5(5) Mar. 1930: 4-6.

14620. UNSIGNED. Erhebung über den Nutzholzverbrauch in der Schweiz. [Census of timber consumption in Switzerland.] *Schweizer. Z. f. d. Forstwesen.* 81(4) Apr. 1930: 147-150.—In order to gain accurate detailed information on timber requirements for building, industrial and other use, Switzerland is taking a census (in April, 1930) of all timber consumed, excepting firewood. Data on production from public forests are already available, and the 1929 census of industries gives a fairly good basis for estimating production from private forests.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14621. UNSIGNED. *Saisonschwankungen im Markt der Hausratware.* [Seasonal fluctuations in the market for household furnishings.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 1 (4-5) Oct. 1929: 254-284.—Indexes of seasonal variation are presented for German data for building activity and employment and for marriages, and then for production, wholesale and retail trade, and exports in a large number of lines of household furnishings. Most of the seasonal indexes were computed by more than one method, the preferred method in each case depending upon the relative magnitudes of secular trend, cyclical, and seasonal influences upon the series in question. Because of the disturbing effects of the post-war inflation and stabilization, only the data for the period since 1924 were used in computing the seasonal indexes, so the results must be considered tentative. The standard deviation of each seasonal index is presented as the most significant single measure of seasonal variability.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

14622. UNSIGNED. Shipbuilding industry. *Chinese Econ. J.* 4 (4) Apr. 1929: 498-509.

14623. WEST, AUGUSTUS P., and TAGUIBAO, H. Philippine eucalyptus oil. *Philippine J. Sci.* 42 (1) May 1930: 1-12.

14624. WESTBROOK, FRANCIS A. *Pewter: Its history, development and manufacture in the United States.* *Metal Indus.* 36 (18) May 2, 1930: 661-664.

14625. WONG, W. H. Japanese manufacturing industries in Manchuria. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (5) Nov. 1929: 1105-1137.—It is to China's benefit that Japanese have established modern factory systems on a large scale to develop the industries of Manchuria, but unfortunately all the industrial enterprises are monopolized by Japanese capital and by concerns in which Chinese interest is extremely limited. This is apparent not only in the case of the South Manchuria Railway Company, but also in the chief industries of Manchuria, such as bean oil and bean cake manufacture. The greater part of the flour mills are operated by Japanese. To meet the growing demand for soda in Japan, a large soda industry is being established in the Kwantung Leased Territory under the direction of Professor T. Nishidawa, but it will be a long time before Japan is able to satisfy her demand for soda ash from this source. The Japanese are well established in other industries in Manchuria such as beet sugar, distilling, tobacco and cigarette, silk, sheep-breeding, woolen manufacture, and others.—*M. McCollum.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 14456, 14705, 14847, 14895, 14916, 14919, 15039, 15060, 15274, 15358, 15464)

14626. ALFORD, L. P. An opportunity in management. *Enterpriser.* Apr. 1930: 3, 8.—The greatest development in industry during the past 30 years has been the development of management. Nearly one-half of the membership of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers is registered in the Management Division. The development of management has been along three major lines: production control; personnel management; and cost control. The first developed largely between 1900 and the World War, the second largely during the War; and the third since 1922. In spite of all of the development in management, only a beginning has been made. In production control, there is need for easy visualization of the elements without elaborate mechanisms. In personnel management the pressing problem is that of unemployment caused by the introduction of labor saving machinery.

In cost control there is need for better methods of determining the life expectancy of structures, machinery, and tools.—*P. D. Converse.*

14627. BOOKHOUT, RUSSELL. Bankruptcies by income groups: consumers show great post-war increases. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 35 (898) Apr. 4, 1930: 741-742.

14628. BREWSTER, F. R. Office standards and costs as applied to public utilities. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (2) Apr. 1930: 112-123.—The Bell Telephone System's policy on office standards and costs is "centralize, standardize and specialize." Centralization, so that about 12,000,000 customers' bills are issued monthly from about 100 accounting centers in the United States, has justified use of labor-saving devices so that the work is done under conditions of mass production to which scientific management can be effectively applied. Specialization simplifies training of clerks and supervisors, improves quality of work and facilitates the fixing of fair rates of pay. Standardization makes possible measurement of performance in terms of cost. Workers accept statistical measurements of efficiency and are stimulated by rivalry between different offices. But the management must be able to interpret such statistical reports correctly and to use them intelligently in steering toward greater efficiency and more effective methods.—*Richard S. Coe.*

14629. BUXBAUM, BERTOLD. *Technischer Geist in der Einkaufsabteilungen.* [Technical genius in the purchasing department.] *Stahl u. Eisen.* 50 (17) Apr. 24, 1930: 533-547.—The position and significance of purchasing departments are described and many suggestions for improvement offered, having to do with use of terms, grading, standardization, information as to needs, directions for delivery and use, and successful control and operation of this department.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

14630. DARCY, PAUL. *Pour la liberté des sociétés et la protection de l'épargne.* [For corporate freedom and the protection of savings.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143 (426) May 10, 1930: 245-268.—Repeated attacks have been made in the French press and in parliament against "multiple" or "privileged" voting in French business corporations, the contention being that the limitation of voting rights to a privileged few violates the principle of property rights, the declaration of the rights of man as well as successive French constitutions and the spirit of the corporation law of 1867. It is further urged that "privileged voting" would result in the creation of a "bolshevist aristocracy" which, assured of immunity, would ruin the great business enterprises of France. This agitation fails to take into account, however, actual economic developments since the law of 1867 was enacted, and particularly the upheaval caused by post-war conditions. The diffusion of investment and the intensification of speculation has diminished the interest and sense of responsibility of the shareholder in matters of managerial policy. Stockholders meetings have in consequence been less and less well attended. Under French procedure this permits small compact speculative groups to wrest control from tried and conservatively successful management. In some cases the danger became in fact acute. In most of the countries of Europe, despite distinctiveness of post-war monetary experiences, some form of "privileged voting" became necessary to safeguard national industry against alien domination. In the United States the limitation of voting rights to specified classes of stock has long been recognized. Therefore, although the procedure is not above criticism, conditions will force France in time to accept it in some regulated form.—*E. E. Agger.*

14631. DENNISON, H. S. Some economic and social accompaniments of the mechanization of in-

dustry. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)*. 20(1) Mar. 1930: 133-155.—The regimentation and mechanization of the economic system has many economic and social implications. The speed of this development will probably increase. Standardization of goods does not necessarily result in a standardization of use and there appears to be a consumer demand for diversity. The implications for the worker,—technological unemployment, the lessened demand for the older skills and the older workers, and the effects of monotony and over-organization—are serious problems which can be met only by the application of social science, particularly industrial psychology. The great contribution of the development is in providing new leisure and new wealth and greatly stimulating the art of management. The advantages of mechanization promise to outweigh the evils, provided wise social control is exercised.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

14632. FINDEISEN, FRANZ. Gewinnquellen, das Herz des Betriebes. [Sources of profit, the heart of business.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(7) Jul. 1929: 481-496. (8) Aug. 1929: 580-598.—Business as a whole is a sum of sources of profit which make possible life and expansion. To manage a business means simply looking for new sources of profit, increasing profits from existing sources, and stopping losses. Business economics should make special studies of conditions for opening new sources of profit. This should include analysis of markets, and regular supervision and analysis of going concerns. The study of sources of loss and how to avoid them is of relatively less importance.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

14633. FRAGALI, MICHELE. Il regime fallimentare e l'ordinamento corporativo. [Bankruptcy regulations and corporation law.] *Diritto e Pratica Commerciale*. 8(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 521-548.

14634. HANNA, JOHN. The receiver in bankruptcy: an introduction to bankruptcy reform. *Southern California Law Rev.* 3(4) Apr. 1930: 265.

14635. HERCHES, HEINRICH. Die kaufmännische Kontrolle. [Business control.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(11) Nov. 1929: 818-829.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

14636. HIPPLER, WILLY. Volkswirtschafts-und Betriebswirtschaftslehre in ihrer Bedeutung für den Techniker. [The significance of economics and business management for the engineer.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(10) Oct. 1929: 721-730.—Economics gives the engineer a view of the world of economic phenomena but does not help him in practical decisions. Business economics is an applied science the primary purpose of which is efficiency. Its outstanding problems are: finance, organization, accounting; its technical auxiliary sciences are: bookkeeping and balance sheet, financial mathematics, business statistics and technics of organization. The engineer needs a double point of view: technical efficiency and business efficiency, or profits. Business economics may help him decide business problems.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

14637. HOOPER, A. C. Some aspects of the Companies Act, 1929, and some recent decisions affecting accountants. *Accountant*. 82(2888) Apr. 12, 1930: 473-484.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14638. JONES, MARK M. Corporation contributions to community welfare agencies. *Amer. Management Assn. Finan. Executives' Ser.* #30. 1929: pp. 26.—The paper analyzes some of the problems which emerge from the fact that corporations doing business in several or many local communities are called upon to make financial contributions chiefly for social welfare projects, and, in most cases, actually do expend large amounts in response to such requests. A corporation should have a well defined policy with respect to contributions, and steps should be taken to reconcile the points of view of local money raising organizations

with national business corporation policies in the same field.—*O. D. Duncan.*

14639. LAWRENCE, DAVID. Industry's public relations. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #110. 1930: pp. 16.—The problem of public relations is regarded as one of external relations, in that it includes the effect of the sales policy, the public activities, and the contacts with the public in the pursuit of business. There is a relationship between the word "public relations" and "advertising or publicity." The opinion is expressed that the public relations department should be directly responsible to the head of the business because it is the policy making side. Every company which has a public relations executive within the organization might well afford to have a public relations counselor also, who would bring an outside point of view.—*J. I. Falconer.*

14640. LEVY, IRVING J. Rights of dissenting shareholders to appraisal and payment. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(3) Apr. 1930: 420-444.

14641. LYON, K. G. The alterations effected by the Companies Act, 1929. *Accountants' J.* 48(565) May 1930: 46-60.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14642. MAY, GEORGE O., et al. The corporation, the investor and the state. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 10-14.—Protection against injustices to investors consequent upon the absence of adequate control by stockholders of the policies of large public corporations must not hamper legitimate and advantageous development. I. L. Sharfman advocated the genuine publicity of corporate operations and, should further control prove necessary, the centralization in the federal government of the power to control corporations doing an interstate business. G. O. May attributed the situation in great part to competition among the large number of new security houses. He saw possibilities of effective checks in public opinion and in the voluntary action of stock exchanges in disciplining their own members.—*Robert Schwenger.*

14643. UNSIGNED. Bankruptcy abuses in New York City and proposals for remedying them. *Annalist*. 35(898) Apr. 4, 1930: 742, 744.—Summary of Col. W. J. Donovan's report to Judge Thacher of the U. S. District Court of New York.

14544. UNSIGNED. Psychology and industry. *Nature*. 125(3152) Mar. 29, 1930: 481-483.

14645. UNSIGNED. Relation of director to individual stockholder from whom he purchases shares of the corporation. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(5) Apr. 1930: 530-546.

14646. VISSCHER, O. W. Some of the conditions which are bringing forth mergers. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #103. 1929: pp. 16.

14647. VOIGT. Die Reform des Aktienrechts. [Reform in corporation law.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht*. 24(5) Mar. 1, 1930: 285-289.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 13823, 14628, 14637, 14664, 14669, 14833, 14993, 15202)

14648. ARCHER, JOHN P. System of accounting for a church. *J. Accountancy*. 49(5) May 1930: 354-365.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14649. BINNIE, ANDREW. Auditors and the Companies Act, 1929—an index to the material sections. *Accountant*. 82(2889) Apr. 19, 1930: 507-512.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14650. CONNOR, L. R. Economic aspects of amalgamations and absorptions. *Accountants' J.* 48(565) May 1930: 51-55.—Modern developments in

cost accounting and management have made possible combinations that would have been thought impossible a few years ago. Their dangers can be minimized by enlightened public opinion and insistence upon a fuller measure of publicity.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14651. DARROW, R. G. Guest ranch accounting. *Certified Pub. Accountant*. 10(4) Apr. 1930: 107-8; 110.—A system of records and accounts for guest or "dude" ranches is outlined. The accounting features peculiar to these ranches are discussed in detail.—*H. G. Meyer.*

14652. HASENACK, W. Das Budgetsystem einer deutschen Grossmaschinenfabrik. [The budget system of a German machine tool company.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(10) Oct. 1929: 754-768.—Description of a budget system of a German machine tool company as installed in 1904. The business employed 6,000 men and had 8 different departments. After a preliminary outline and a thorough discussion of all problems a general budget was fixed in consideration of finance, policy of profit and business operation. Then the detailed budgets were worked out; every executive was merely bound to the total costs for his department. The difference between this and the regular production budget of our days was that the general manager did not fix quantities and qualities of products for each department but only the total of production costs to be spent. On the whole this budget system had good results.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

14653. HERSKOWITZ, H. The Roman literal contract and double-entry bookkeeping. *J. Accountancy*. 49(5) May 1930: 350-353.—The writer shows how in Roman practice the literal or written contract was evidenced by book entries of a double-entry nature. Some description of Roman bookkeeping methods is given.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14654. INGENIEUR. Kosten van onderhoud, levensduur en afschrijving van locomotieven. [Cost of maintenance, length of life, and depreciation of locomotives.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden*. 36(428) Apr. 1930: 173-175.—(With diagrams.)

14655. KLAUDER, G. Betriebswirtschaft und Buchführung in der Landwirtschaft. [Farm management and agricultural bookkeeping.] *Berichte u. Landwirtschaft*. 11(4) 1930: 694-748.—The close connection between successful farm management and bookkeeping is stressed. The principles of bookkeeping, the characteristics of the various bookkeeping systems, and their application to farm management are discussed. An example is given of a comprehensive statement of assets and liabilities, including such items as distance from a railway and from a market, height above sea level, rainfall, utilization of fodder, cost of production, gross and net return, etc. (A short bibliography).—*A. M. Hannay.*

14656. LEHMANN, M. R. Zur Theorie des betriebswirtschaftlichen Rechnungswesens. [Theory of business accounting.] *Markt d. Fertigware*. 1(3) May-Jun. 1929: 129-139.

14657. LINHARDT, H. Dritter Internationaler Kongress der Buchsachverständigen, Überblick und Ergebnisse unter Hervorhebung der Referate über Abschreibung, Bewertung und Selbstkostenrechnung. [Third International Congress on Accounting, September 9th to 14th, 1929, New York: survey and results with special reference to papers on depreciation, valuation, and cost-accounting.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(12) Dec. 1929: 914-944.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

14658. ROWLAND, STANLEY W. Some leading ideas in accountancy. *J. Inst. Bankers*. 51(5) May 1930: 250-264.

14659. SADLER, GEOFFREY. Newspaper accounts. *Accountant*. 82(2891) May 3, 1930: 569-577.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14660. STEVENSON, C. R. Cost accounting—its place and influence in modern industry. *Accountant*. 82(2890) Apr. 26, 1930: 542-545.—Adequate industrial accounting has the following characteristics: (1) a clean-cut definition of departmental responsibility; (2) records which give each key man a clear picture of the extent to which he is fulfilling his function; (3) standards for all costs—labor, materials, and overhead, and budgets, both for manufacturing and commercial costs, and (4) incentive schemes to make it worth while for employees to attain and exceed the standards set. Cost accounting pervades the entire scheme. Such methods of control have developed a new executive—the controller—who plans the record system, interprets its results to the operating staff, and sees to it that the figures are put to the utmost possible use.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14661. UNSIGNED. Ratio analysis and statements. *Monthly Bull. Robert Morris Associates*. 12(12) May 1930: 333-337.

14662. UNSIGNED. The significance of depreciation reserves. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 13(2) Apr. 1930: 88-91.—"A depreciation reserve... should represent the amount recovered... from customers on account of charges for cost, less disbursements made, or liabilities incurred, for replacement of property." The Interstate Commerce Commission has been a leader in the advocacy of what may be called the orthodox accounting treatment of depreciation. The Commission's theories may be summed up in the following precepts. (1) Useful life in years is the controlling factor. (2) Depreciation accruals should be based upon original cost. (3) The straight-line method may properly be used in determining the annual charges. (4) Depreciation charges are a part of the cost of operation. If all interested parties were agreed on these fundamentals the content of the reserve would invariably answer the description given above. Exceptions are taken, however, to each of these four propositions, so that the theories behind the reserve must be analyzed in each case before it is certain how the reserve is constituted.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14663. WADDINGTON, MELVILLE W. Multiple debit and credit slip system as applied to modern trust accounting. *Trust Companies*. 50(1) Jan. 1930: 37-41.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entry 15231)

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 14763, 14889, 15122, 15249)

14664. BIRCK, L.-V. Kalkulationen und Preisberechnungsmethoden. [Calculation and fixation of prices.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 1(1) May 1929: 101-113.—An analysis of price calculation and repartition of costs for railroads. Critical examination of the particular complexity of the results caused by the necessity of distinguishing between the different kinds of costs (fixed costs, differential costs, etc.).—*Z. f. Nationalökon.*

14665. FLÖRKA, FRIEDR. Werden und Wirken des Verkehrs im Mittelrhein-Maingau sowie Folgerungen für das Eisenbahnwesen. [Development and operation of traffic in the region of the Main and the Middle Rhine and the requirements of the railroads.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 8(2) 1930: 53-73.—The middle part of the Rhine and the Main form a territory to which, with Frankfurt as a center, extends roughly thirty kilometers in all directions. Through this gateway, which itself has heavy local traffic, flows much of

the traffic between the North Sea and the Mediterranean. Hence all agencies of transportation are well developed. The railroads are, in this region as elsewhere, the most important agency except possibly in a few inland ports on the waterways. The heavy traffic requires improvements in the railroad facilities. The fast passenger traffic should be unrestricted and as few centers with as many junctions as possible should be developed. For freight traffic there should be a concentration of switching facilities; selection of fewer lines as heavy-duty lines and their equipment with heavy superstructures; separation of fast trains from the heavy trains or lines; the proper location of switchyards for inland ports and industrial centers; and reservation of spaces for new construction.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

14666. HOWSON, ELMER T. Future presents many problems. *Railway Age*. 89 (5) Aug. 2, 1930: 249-251.—New machinery will be a vital factor in railway progress during the next ten years. Increasing operating efficiency will be the answer to many railway problems, such as those of declining traffic, increasing costs, and competition from other agencies of transportation. Only through the use of machinery can wage rates and a properly balanced income be maintained.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

14667. LISMAN, F. J. A diagnosis of railway ills. *Railway Age*. 89 (7) Aug. 16, 1930: 311-316.—Elements of weakness in railway situation are whittling down of rates, further loss of passenger business, loss of freight business to trucks, waterways, and pipe lines, consolidation of industry, and failure properly to merchandize transportation. Elements of strength are growing rail efficiency, and recognition of need for increase in rail revenues. The railways need a rate czar, to advise when rates can properly be advanced, and to insist on such advances.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

14668. MARTENS, HANS A. Die neuen Unfallverhütungsvorschriften für die Werkstättenbetriebe der Deutschen Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft. [The new regulations for the prevention of accidents in the shops of the German National Railway Company.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 10 (14) 1930: III 98-100.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

14669. MAYER, LEOPOLD. Eisenbahnbilanzen und Eisenbahnwirtschaft. [Railroad accounting and the railroad business.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissenschaft*. 8 (1) 1930: 1-9.—In central Europe, in sharp contrast to what is true in England and the United States, railroad accounts and statistical reports do not excite much interest, due partly to the great complexity of the railroad business and partly to the prevalent cameralistic philosophy concerning the railroads. The balances, accounts, and statistics should yield valuable insight into the business. The available data should be used with caution, especially for comparison; analysis and synthesis are required in order to obtain comparable ratios. Since railroads are publicly owned in some countries, it is often supposed that their accounts are matters of indifference. Other aims than transportation efficiency may be served, and the rate policies of the administration affect or determine the reports. To make the accounting useful in full measure for the railroad business a business-like accounting system is required, that will show the facts that are pertinent.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

14670. PREITZ, OTTO. Die Bilanzen der Deutschen Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft. [The balance-sheets of the German Railroad Corporation.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtschaft*. 6 (11) Nov. 1929: 829-846.—The German Railroad Corporation is a corporation *sui generis*; important rules of the German corporation law do not apply to it. The German Republic transferred the usufruct (*Nutzniessung*) of its railroads as a "right of operation"

(*Betriebsrecht*) to the corporation, in return for 24,500,000,000 RM; as securities: to wit, 13 billion RM of common shares, 500 million RM preferred shares and 11 billion RM reparations bond for the trustee for foreign countries. In the balance-sheet the item "fixed assets" is replaced by "right of operation" with a value of 24,500,000,000 of RM. This amount has to be amortized yearly because, according to the Railroad law of 1924, the railroad corporation may be liquidated on December 30, 1964 and the railroads, including all accessories, transferred to the German Republic without payment and in good condition; all investments in other companies are also to be transferred. An interesting item is "right of operation of additional fixed assets" (*Betriebsrecht am Anlagezuwachs*); this covers additions which according to law become property of the German Republic on the day of purchase by the corporation. (Discussion of operating statement, profit and loss statement, and balance-sheet for 1928).—*Hubert Hupertz.*

14671. RUNKEL, ADOLF. Entwicklungstendenzen im Güterverkehr der russischen Eisenbahnen und ihre besondere Bedeutung für das Ural-Westsibirische Mittelasiatische Wirtschaftsgebiet. [Tendencies in the development of freight traffic on the Russian railways and their particular significance for the economic area between the Urals, Western Siberia and Central Asia.] *Ost-Europa* Z. 5 (8) May 1930: 515-536.—Russia's post-war political frontiers have cut off rich territorial areas and markedly influenced the character and quantity of goods transported. Russia finds it necessary for economic, as for cultural and political reasons, to turn primarily south and east in her railway construction and commerce in order actively to mobilize her resources. A detailed listing of various construction activities is given.—*M. W. Graham.*

14672. SMITH, ROGER T. The present position of electric traction in Great Britain. *Railway Gaz.* 53 (4) Jul. 25, 1930: 121-123.—Great Britain has 1,514 track miles of electrified railway lines, of which 325 miles are in the London subways, 750 miles in the Southern Railway suburban area around London, 251 miles on the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, and 129 miles on the London and North Eastern Railway, while the remaining miles are scattered.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

14673. TSAS, L. E. The Chinese Eastern Railway. *Chinese Econ. J.* 4 (4) Apr. 1929: 273-284.

14674. UNSIGNED. The Chinese Eastern Railway disputes and its effect on the Manchurian trade. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (4) Oct. 1929: 817-836.

14675. UNSIGNED. The Chinese Eastern Railway under Tsarist rule. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (5) Nov. 1929: 1086-1093.

14676. UNSIGNED. South Africa: railway rates and road competition. *Round Table*. (77) Dec. 1929: 185-197.—South African railways are now facing strenuous competition from motor vehicles, while their capacity to meet it has been weakened by governmental rate policies. The latter have been designed for developmental purposes rather than for the greatest service to the immediate community. Hence they have favored import rather than export, and long distance at the expense of short-haul, high-rated traffic, to the detriment of train operation. Added to this has been the policy of substituting white for colored labor.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

14677. WAGSTAFF, W. H. The operating ratio as a measure of efficiency. *Railway Gaz.* 53 (6) Aug. 8, 1930: 185-188.—Various factors are involved, such as inclusion or exclusion of depreciation charges, fixed charges such as interest, etc. In addition, allowance must be made for changes in price levels, in rates, and in volume and character of traffic handled.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

14678. WESSON, OLIVER. Railroad finance under federal regulation. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22 (3) Sep. 1929: 222, 275.—Control of financial activities of rail carriers under the transportation act is believed to have developed unlooked for weaknesses. Modern method of holding corporation operation complicates supervision by Interstate Commerce Commission.

14679. WHITE, WILFORD L. The refrigerator car and the effect upon the public of packer control of refrigerator lines. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (4) Mar. 1930: 388-400.—Since 1906 there has been a growing tendency for railroads to own and operate their own refrigerator lines, but the large packers also own extensive systems, with a practical monopoly on "beef cars." These packer lines have favorable contracts with the railroads, making competition by independent car lines difficult, and resulting in large profits to the packers. For reasonable service the small shipper pays unwarranted charges. It is proposed to pool all refrigerator cars in a separate corporation to be owned by the railroads and provide service to all upon a fair basis, with supervision and regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which would then be possible.—*R. F. Steadman.*

14680. WONG, W. H. South Manchuria Railway Company. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (5) Nov. 1929: 909-934.

STREET RAILWAYS

14681. MURPHY, EDMUND J. Electric railway revenues show increase for 1929. *Area.* 21 (5) 1930: 294-297.

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 14748, 14750, 14843, 14999, 15260)

14682. NABAL, CAPTAINE. Le rallye Saharien "Méditerranée-Niger." [The Saharan automobile endurance contest.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (4) Apr. 1930: 187-199.—The Sahara has been traversed by fleets of caterpillar trucks on several occasions and is being flown over regularly. The question of its accessibility to the average tourist has been raised. Algerian and Tunisian officials and various automobile clubs ran a contest starting between Feb. 5, and March 1. Five routes, all extending from the Mediterranean to the Niger valley and return, were laid out; stocks of oil, fuel, parts, and food were made available at pre-arranged spots; wireless stations were set up to facilitate rescue work if necessary; a scoring system was worked out; automobile clubs supervise the contest; and five prizes totalling 75,000 francs were provided. Thirty-nine competing automobiles and eight others, containing officials, gentlemen of the press and news reel camera men, made the run without mishap.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14683. SCHON, PIERRE. Motor vehicle legislation and taxation. *Highway Engin. & Contractor.* 36 (8) May 1, 1930: 54-60.

14684. SCHULTZ, HANS. Ökonomie des Lastkraftwagenbetriebs. [Economics of motor trucking.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 8 (1) 1930: 30-41.—During the period 1924-29 a heavy increase has occurred in the number of motor trucks in Germany, especially in the weight class of 1,000 to 2,000 kilograms, the increase in the class being 557%. The large 3,000 to 4,000 kilogram trucks have barely held their number. The increase is partly due to the greater recognition of this mode of transportation and partly to the cheapening of the original and the operating cost of the trucks. The data were obtained from firms using fleets of trucks, chiefly in Cologne.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

14685. UNSIGNED. L'industrie automobile dans les pays de l'Asie antérieure. [The automobile industry

in south-western Asia.] *L'Asie Française.* 30 (280) May 1930: 190.—American statistics show the following number of automobiles to have been operating in the regions indicated on January 1, 1928: Arabia, 1,188, or one for every 5,892 inhabitants; Palestine, 2,452, or one for every 361 inhabitants; Syria, 5,834, or one for every 380 inhabitants; Iraq, 2,075, or one for every 926 inhabitants; Persia, 7,060, or one for every 1,416 inhabitants; and Afghanistan, 202, or one for every 39,605 inhabitants. Other reports vary somewhat, but these figures, in the main, would seem to be approximately correct. Motor vehicles were kept out of the Hedjaz until 1929 because of opposition on the part of caravan owners, but are now appearing on every hand.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14686. UNSIGNED. Die Strassenunfälle in der Stadt Bremen. [Street accidents in Bremen.] *Bremer Verwaltungs- u. Wirtschaftsbericht.* 1 (1) Jan. 1930: 2-6.—Since 1928 the statistical bureau of Bremen has been publishing figures on the accidents occurring on the streets and reported to the police. There were 2,453 of these in 1928, and 3,117 in 1929. About 70% were collisions between vehicles, most frequently between automobiles and bicycles. The number of accidents is about twice as high during the summer as during the winter, due to the fact that bad weather results in decreased traffic. The number is fairly constant for the different days of the week, with Sunday slightly below and Saturday slightly above the average. More than a fourth of the accidents occurred in the inner business section of the city. Responsibility could be fixed in almost 90% of the cases; in about 2% of these failure of the vehicle was responsible, the driver was at fault in 61%, the pedestrian in 11%; and 26% were attributed to chance. Half the accidents caused either no damage or only slight property damage; in 38% there were only slight bodily injuries, and about 10% resulted in fatalities.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 13938, 14622)

14687. HEILBERG, FRIEDA. Untersuchung über die tatsächliche und mögliche Ausnutzung der Schiffe im Auslandseeverkehr der deutschen Hafen. [Investigation of the actual and possible intensive use of ships in German harbors for foreign trade.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 29 (1) Jan. 1929: 81*-90*.—At the present time even a lower percentage of carrying capacity of ships is used than before the war. This great waste might be largely eliminated by a combination of commodities (a suggested list and percentage of each is given) of differing weights and bulks: the heavy and compact with the lighter and bulkier. For calculating the capacity of a ship for this combined load a formula has been worked out.—*Walter Hausdorfer.*

14688. WARNER, FAYETTE S. The future movement of iron ore and coal in relation to the St. Lawrence waterway. *Univ. Pennsylvania Indus. Research Dept., Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Research Studies #8* 1930: p. 195.—The worth of any waterway development for navigation purposes depends upon the growth of a sufficient traffic within a reasonable length of time following its completion to warrant the cost of its construction and maintenance. A large volume of mineral tonnages over the St. Lawrence waterway may be anticipated. A large tonnage of foreign iron ore may be expected to move into the Lake Erie district to supplement the Lake Superior ores now being used, and at the same time a large tonnage of coal may be expected to move into the export trade as a back haul for ships bringing iron ore. During the past fifteen years commerce on the Great Lakes

has steadily increased. In 1926 the total movement of traffic was 121,289,502 tons, of which 58,538,000 tons consisted of iron ore, and 31,011,000 tons, of coal. The size of the Lake Superior reserves of merchantable ore is limited, their length of life being from twenty to thirty years. There is little hope of adding to the known reserve supply. There remains therefore but one alternative, that of using high grade foreign ores. To supply the furnaces in the Lake Erie district with such ores it will be necessary to transport them inland. Railroad freight rates make the cost of such transportation prohibitive. Hence the logical step is to bring them in by water transportation by way of the St. Lawrence. The St. Lawrence waterway project, if realized, will favor the movement of iron ore from some of the world's leading ore reserves to the furnaces of the Lake Erie district. One of the greatest of these reserves is located in Newfoundland at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. With regard to the coal movement via the St. Lawrence route there is reason to believe that the United States will play a much bigger role in the coal export trade of the world than it has in the past. In the near future there will be need for joining the coal-producing area of the western slopes of the Appalachian ranges with the markets of the world. The United States export trade in coal has not grown to large proportions because its producing area is some 300 to 400 miles inland and is separated from the coast by a barrier of several mountain ranges. The coal reserves of the United States are estimated to be 3,440 billion tons or approximately 50 per cent of the world's total.—*Abraham Berglund.*

14689. WILCOX, UTHAI VINCENT. The progress of American shipping. *Trade Winds*. 9 (5) May 1930: 6-8, 13.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

14690. FOSS, CLARENCE W. Telephone man power. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (2) 1930: 92-101.—More than 400,000 people are needed to operate and maintain the 20,000,000 telephones in service in the United States. The Bell System, composed of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its Associated Operating Companies, employs more than 360,000 people, with more than 90,000 additional workers in its affiliated Western Electric Company and Bell Telephone Laboratories.—*Richard S. Coe.*

14691. HARRISON, W. H. Recent developments in toll telephone service. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (2) Apr. 1930: 124-150.—Toll telephone traffic has increased markedly in recent years, especially on very long routes. Prosperity, increased realization of the usefulness of the telephone, rate reductions and improvements in the quality and speed of service have been among the causes. Improvements and extensions of telephone toll plant have kept ahead of the increase in traffic.—*Richard S. Coe.*

14692. MILLER, T. G. Transoceanic telephone service—general aspects. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 9 (2) Apr. 1930: 83-91.—Since its establishment on January 7, 1927, commercial telephone service between the United States and Europe has been extended in scope until, at the end of 1929, twenty countries, population 400,000,000, with 85% of the world's telephones, were included in the area served on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1929 the distribution of trans-Atlantic telephone calls by countries at the European end was: England 52%; France 32%; Germany 8%; Other countries 8%. The hours of service have been successively extended and service has been continuous since September 10, 1929. Rates have been reduced and traffic has increased from a few messages a day in 1927 to an average of nearly 50 messages per business day in 1929. Messages

are: social 48%; bankers and brokers 27%; merchants 4%; miscellaneous 21%.—*Richard S. Coe.*

14693. MUNNIK, H. J. v. d. Mail, telegram, radio-gram. *Pol. Econ. Weekblad*. 1 (23) Mar. 1930: 189-191.—Wireless communication between the Netherlands and her colonies has introduced verbal contact and has shortened the transmitting of messages to 45 minutes. Communication by letter was taken up by the East India Company at the beginning of the 17th century; this company censored all letters. In 1856 telegraphy started in Java; in 1870 Java was joined directly to the world network of cables. Though the telegrams were very expensive (1-20 words fl. 75.—now fl. 2 per word) the number increased rapidly. Up to the War foreign cables were used for the communication with the colonies; now the direct wireless between the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies gives an independent means of communication. In 1923 the station at Malabar was opened. In 1927, 70% of the telegrams were sent by wireless. The financial results are favorable. Business men make a great use of radiograms. In 1929 radio telephony between the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies was opened.—*Cecile Rothe.*

14694. WINTERS, S. R. The farm market for radio receivers. Demand growing for information services. *Radio Engin.* 10 (5) May 1930: 28-29.

AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 13882, 13912, 13946, 14609, 14757)

14695. ERNST, JULIUS. Transeurasatische Luftverkehrsinteressen. [Air traffic interests from Europe to Asia.] *Z. f. Geopolitik*. 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 229-233.—Airplanes will cover the distance from central Europe to the war-ridden Orient in eight days in summer. Despite slower speed in winter—night flying not being yet feasible—airships ought to be given preference. In 1928, German Lufthansa performed two flights to Siberia, after some Junkers planes had flown to Peking in 1926. In the interim the Japanese had covered the same distance, and in May 1929 USSR opened service for passengers, freights, and mails on the Moscow-Omsk-Irkutsk route. A monopoly for the Aviation Exploration Corporation was established and the company runs regular schedules on the main lines Canton-Hankow and Central Asia, and they connect Nanking, Shanghai and Peiping. (One map).—*Werner Neuse.*

14696. GIACOMELLI, R. An historical survey of Italian aeronautics. *J. Royal Aeronautical Soc.* 33 (226) Oct. 1929: 947-964.

14697. MCGREGOR, C. H. Kansas City as an aviation center. *Univ. of Kansas, Kansas Studies in Business, Bur Business Research, Bull.* #13. May 1930: pp. 58.—Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, considered as one city, have developed as centers of aviation pretty much as other similar cities in the United States. As elsewhere, the industry is unstable and formative. As a center of aircraft production Kansas City has differential advantages only for the market of the southwest. The existing and projected activities point to Kansas City as likely to share at least proportionately both in production and flying activities.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

14698. NELSON, ERIK H. The development of commercial aviation. *Military Engineer*. 22 (122) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 106-108.

14699. POLLOG, CARL HANNES. Der Weltluftverkehr im Jahre 1928 und in der ersten Hälfte des Jahres 1929. [Air transport throughout the world in the year 1928 and the first half of the year 1929]. *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30 (2) Oct. 1929: 410-426.—*H. L. Jome.*

14700. STAHLBERG, MAX. Kosten und Kostenfaktoren im Luftverkehr und ihre Bedeutung für Kalkulation und Preispolitik. [Costs and cost factors in air transportation and their importance for cost accounting and price policy.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(12) Dec. 1929: 944-952.—In 1927 according to Lufthansa, a German corporation for air transportation, about 62% of all costs were fixed charges and 38% variable charges. Only 30 to 40% of the service offered by the air transportation corporations is used. Important cost items and their percentages of all costs include: depreciation 30, interest 6 to 7, general administration 7, the flying staff 8, maintenance and repair of aeroplanes 19 to 20, gasoline, etc. 14%. Estimates of costs per *Tonnenkilometer* (transport of a ton of profitable load (*Nutzlast*) one kilometer) vary from 5.71 RM to 6.90 RM for 1926. Price policy has to consider principally prices of competing means of transportation, especially all railroads.—Hubert Huppertz.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 13914, 13928, 13932, 13942, 14173, 14199, 14269, 14400, 14452, 14464, 14478, 14506, 14523-14524, 14531, 14554, 14565, 14601, 14617, 14670, 14754, 15076, 15328, 15407)

14701. BONFANTE, PIETRO. L'opzione nei contratti di vendita. [The option in contracts of sale.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale*. 27(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 129-134.—E. Ruffini Avondo.

14702. BOUSQUET, G. H. Autarkie und weltwirtschaftliche Expansion als treibende Kräfte der französischen Wirtschaftspolitik der Gegenwart. [Self-sufficiency and world economic expansion as driving forces of French economic policy.] *Kieler Vortr.* (31) 1930: pp. 14.—France has never held the ideal of economic self-sufficiency and is not now in a position to entertain it. She needs other important nations as her customers and must buy many raw materials abroad. Neither can her colonies buy enough of her produce or supply enough materials to make the empire self-sufficing. Self sufficiency would break down natural economic relationships with the outside world. The present problems of currency, capital, credit and tariff are linked up with the condition of other nations. The French population is not increasing while foreign groups in France are not being assimilated very quickly. France cannot look to self sufficiency or world expansion but must work quietly to take her place in the family of nations.—H. F. Alderfer.

14703. BUNGE, ALEJANDRO E. On the proposal of a Customs Union of the South. *Rev. de Econ. Argentina*. 23(137) Nov. 1929: 388-396.—Comments on the proposal to establish a customs union in South America, composed of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia.—H. M. Sinclair.

14704. DANZIG, B. ДАНИЦИ, Б. Торговля с востоком в 1928/29. [Trade with the East in 1928/29.] *Светская торговля*. (2) 1930: 20-21.—Exports have increased 12% and imports 5% as compared with the preceding year.—G. Méquet.

14705. DORIOT, GEORGES F.; COLCORD, SAMUEL; JAMES, CYRIL F.; ROGERS, J. H. The changing international economic order. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 Part I (238) May 1930: 61-87.—Doriot:—The meaning of rationalization in Europe. Colcord:—Business and world peace. A plea for the adoption of economic pressure in restraint of war. James:—The Bank for International Settlements. Rogers:—The position of the United

States in world affairs. A study of the various items of the United States balance of international payments. The increase of interest and dividends on our foreign investments is of outstanding significance.—Harry D. Gideonse.

14706. ELIASCHEW, G. Die Statistik des Binnenhandels in der UdSSR. [Statistics of domestic trade in the USSR.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(12) Dec. 1929: 902-914.—At present time these statistics include statistics of patents and trade-tax, monthly, quarterly and half-yearly statistics on the activity of trade institutions under control of the Supreme Economic Council, monthly, quarterly and yearly enquête of business cycles by the central union of cooperative associations for consumption (similarly for the cooperative associations for production and those for agriculture), investigation into sales of corporations and central unions of cooperative associations, and statistics of stores (both quarterly and yearly), statistics of produce exchanges.—Hubert Huppertz.

14707. FREISCHÜTZ, W. Die Grundlagen und Organisation des sowjetrussischen Aussenhandels. [The bases and organization of Soviet-Russian foreign trade.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(9) Sep. 1929: 711-718.—Hubert Huppertz.

14708. GIBLIN, L. F. Reports of the tariff board. *Econ. Rec.* 6(10) May 1930: 102-115.

14709. GREGORY, T. E. Empire Free Trade. *Pol. Quart.* 1(2) Apr. 1930: 231-247.—The trade of the British empire amounted, in 1927, to 27½% more than it did in 1913, as compared with a general growth in world trade of some 20%, and the contribution of the British empire to world trade was nearly 30% of the aggregate. Inter-Imperial trade is declining relatively. Every period of falling prices and of intensified competition since the sixties of last century has given rise to a tariff campaign in Great Britain.—H. M. Sinclair.

14710. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. La rationalisation de l'économie Européenne. [The rationalization of European economy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-2(1) Apr. 1930: 5-34.—The rationalization of European economic problems depends upon three projects: a tariff union, a transportation union, and a production union. The ultimate consolidation of all Europe into a tariff union must be preceded by the formation of smaller groups such as a Franco-German agreement or a union among the states of Central Europe. A tariff truce would provide a starting point for these agreements. Although a tariff understanding is the first requisite for European economic unity it cannot be effective without a regulation of transportation rates which can be manipulated so as to have the same effects as customs duties. The third method employed, the control of production by means of international cartels, is more readily realized than either a tariff or a transports union. However, the scope of the cartel is limited to certain types of industry, and even its highest development cannot be expected to bring about the desired unity.—Morris E. Garnsey.

14711. HELD, WALTER. Union économique des trois états baltiques: la Lettonie, l'Esthonie et la Lithuanie. [Economic union of three Baltic nations: Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (75) Apr. 1930: 179-183.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

14712. HOYER, WITOLD. Die Standardisierung der Ausfuhr von landwirtschaftlichen Produkten aus Polen. [The standardization of the export of agricultural products from Poland.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft*. 1(1) Oct. 1929: 78-88.—The importance of standardization of agricultural products for export is illustrated by an account of the regulation of the export of eggs from Poland. The

speedy ratification of similar regulations for butter and bacon is urged.—*A. M. Hannay.*

14713. KRAWULSKI, L. Der neue polnisch-französische Handelsvertrag und die Landwirtschaft. [The recent Polish-French commercial treaty and agriculture.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtsch.* 1(1) Oct. 1929: 5-15.—The advantages of the Polish-French commercial treaty of April 24, 1929, are discussed. It makes possible a considerable increase in the export of agricultural products from Poland to France, although it is not expected that the French market will ever be a very important one for Polish agricultural products. The importation into Poland of certain French products of superior quality, such as cheese, flowers, and fruit, will also undoubtedly increase, as the new treaty secures definite advantages for France in this connection.—*A. M. Hannay.*

14714. LEVRAULT, R. Libre-échange et rationalisation internationale. [Free trade and international rationalization.] *Emancipation.* 44(3) Mar. 1930: 45-48.

14715. PIERRE, R.-J. Le commerce extérieur des principaux pays en 1929. [Foreign trade of the principal countries in 1929.] *J. d. Econ.* 96 Apr. 15, 1930: 12-23.—The total values of exports and of imports of each of 35 countries in 1929 are shown in terms of 1929 French francs. Per capita values of exports and of imports of 18 countries are given for 1913 and 1929. In the case of these 18 countries, an attempt is also made to measure the comparative volume of exports and imports in 1913 and 1929, by applying the index numbers of wholesale prices in the several countries.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

14716. PROIX, JEAN. La Conférence de Genève en vue d'une action économique concertée. [The Geneva Conference for Concerted Economic Action.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(426) May 10, 1930: 206-215.—In asking for the rapid adoption of uniform customs nomenclature, suggesting that specific duties be converted to ad valorem duties to facilitate comparison, bringing up the question of administrative restrictions to international trade, and discouraging the retention of any except emergency reservations by the parties, the French delegation to the Geneva Conference made a significant contribution without compromising French interests. (Proix is director of the *Comité d'Action Économique et Douanière* which favors the customs trace.)—*Robert B. Schwenger.*

14717. ROHRER, HARVEY V. Merchandising American products in the Philippines. *Commerce Reports.* (20) May 19, 1930: 403-405.

14718. ROŚCISZEWSKI, S. Richtlinien der polnischen Getreidepolitik. [Outlines of the Polish grain policy.] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtsch.* 1(2) Jan. 1930: 53-69.—The author discusses the post-war tendency in agricultural countries towards increasing protectionism, accompanied by a process of concentration of trade in agricultural products, which, he believes, will probably lead in the future to a thorough revision of the principles of tariff policy. Poland was one of the last countries to adopt protectionism. It was not until November, 1918, that an import duty on wheat and rye was adopted. During the summer of 1929 all grain export limitations were removed, and, since that time, the grain policy of Poland has been based on unrestricted export and protection for domestic production, by means of a very moderate tariff. The first step towards the organization of the grain trade was marked by the introduction of drawback duties on grain and flour in 1929, and the establishment of an export organization, composed of representatives of private institutions, to regulate the export of grain from Poland. It is the only organization which can grant to its members vouchers for the

refund of duties paid on grain. The author believes that this is the logical consequence of the stabilization of the Polish grain policy. It is particularly important, inasmuch as the solution of the grain problem depends very largely on the regulation of international relations.—*A. M. Hannay.*

14719. SMALLWOOD, H. ST. CLAIR. The effect China might have in helping to solve the unemployment problem in Britain. *Asiatic Rev.* 26(86) Apr. 1930: 337-344.—An important future Chinese trade in manufactured goods can be accomplished by manufacturing to fit the peculiar needs of that market, by bearing at first losses on overstocked supplies and repairs for British manufactured goods, and by distributing directly to the consumers in the interior markets, as the large tobacco companies have done. An account of the internal political troubles in China as a deterrent of trade is given.—*M. McCollum.*

14720. THANNHÄUSER, EBERHARD. Die Finanzierung des deutschen Einfuhrhandels. [The financing of German imports.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31(1) Jan. 1930: 151-218.—There is no immediate connection between the financing of German exports and imports. The object of the article is to analyze the sources of German import credits. Great changes in this field have been brought about by the war. The sources of credit have been shifted. While in pre-war days London was the main source of credit for these imports, today New York and Amsterdam play equally important roles. Germany itself on account of scarcity of capital and high rates of interest, plays only a minor part in financing its own imports. German imports from the United States and South America are financed largely with American funds, whereas the imports from the European countries are financed from Amsterdam and London. The tendency is for American banks to furnish more and more of the ultimate credit by carrying a larger amount than formerly of the acceptances of foreign banks.—*W. F. Hanbart.*

14721. UNSIGNED. L'influence américaine en Océanie Française. [American influence in French Oceania.] *Océanie Française.* 26(113) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 46.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14722. UNSIGNED. The Polish-German commercial treaty. *Polish Econ.* 5(4) Apr. 1930: 94-97.

14723. UNSIGNED. Die Rauchwarenausfuhr der UdSSR. [Fur exports of the USSR.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U.d.S.S.R.* 9(10) May 1930: 16-21.

14724. VARGA, STEPHAN. Wirtschaftlicher Nationalismus und Internationalismus. [Economic nationalism and internationalism.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54(1) Feb. 1930: 111-124.—In the controversy between free trade and protection both parties have for a long time confined themselves to repetitions of the same theoretical arguments. This lack of agreement among economists has its basis in the nature of the problem. It is a question of deciding on the realization of aims which extend beyond purely economic purposes. In particular, behind the controversy over free trade and protection there is the conflict between internationalism and nationalism. From the point of view of an increase in production and world economics as a whole without reference to the fate of particular countries free trade is incontrovertibly preferable. On the other hand, the protective system seeks to further the interests of individual countries at the expense of other countries.—*Horst Jecht.*

14725. WILSON, P. W. The reappearance of Germany in Roumania. *Roumania.* 6(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 27-33.—The recent change of Rumanian government from liberal to peasant control means active re-entry into foreign trade and welcoming of international economic cooperation. After having grossly disillusioned Rumania by revealing the ambitious political motives

behind her pre-war economic dominance of Rumanian foreign trade, Germany is again helping to finance Rumanian enterprises and taking an increasing proportion of Rumanian trade. Under present world organization and with the government change which has taken place in Germany, there can be no question of any ulterior political motive.—*Robert Schwenger.*

14726. WISE, E. F. The state and grain imports. *Labour Mag.* 8 (12) Apr. 1930: 546-548.—The Labour party proposes a public corporation to be known as the Imports Board with monopoly powers for the importation of wheat. This is intended to offset the cooperative pools in Canada and Australia and the Grain Stabilization Corporation of the United States by entering into bulk contracts a year or more in advance and setting a price to British millers for similar periods. It should stabilize the price for British farmers to a degree that cannot be accomplished through either subsidies or protection. It should also improve the bargaining position of Great Britain in promoting its export trade.—*W. B. Catlin.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 14538, 14553, 14594, 14793, 14822, 14984, 15460)

14727. ASBECK, C. Der Warenhauskonzern Rudolph Karstadt A. G., ein Beitrag zu der Frage der Bedeutung der Warenhäuser im Rahmen des Einzelhandels. [The Rudolph Karstadt department-store company, a study of the importance of department stores in retail trade.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6 (8) Aug. 1929: 598-621.—The sales by department stores in Germany were estimated in millions of marks as follows: 1907, 50; 1906, 300; 1910, 550-600; 1913, 700-750; 1927, 1,500-1,800; i.e., 3% in 1913 and 5-6% in 1927 of the entire German retail business. The corresponding percentages are for the United States 6, England 2.5, France 5.3. But the real importance of department stores is better illustrated by consideration of their location and their special fields and goods. German statistics for 1926 show the share of department stores in retail trade as 13-15% in textiles, 33½% in woman's ready made dresses, etc., and 27% in underwear and linen. American statistics show figures of 14.81% in Baltimore, 16.81% in Denver, and 9.44% in Syracuse. Rudolph Karstadt started in 1881 with a store for manufactured goods; between 1890 and 1900 he opened stores at several cities of North-Germany, and in 1912 he started the first department store at Hamburg. There were 29 branches in 1918. Since 1920 the whole business has been owned by the Rudolph Karstadt corporation. More than any other department store in Germany the Karstadt concern has bought and developed its own factories. It is estimated that Karstadt produces 20-25% of all goods, and 80% of textiles, sold as compared with 2% and 20% respectively for German department stores as a whole. As to the location of business Karstadt has always favored many branches to meet the needs of customers. The chain store business has been developed since 1926 on a large scale by a special corporation "Epa A.G." For 1927 the profit of this corporation amounted to 1% of the year's sales, as compared with 10% by American chain stores. The promotion of a "savings bank for purchases" (*Kaufsparkasse*) in 1928 has provoked many discussions, and its success is doubtful; the rate of interest is 12%, but the money can be used only for purchases with Karstadt stores. The efficiency of German department stores and especially those of Karstadt may be illustrated by the following figures: 1913 turnover 4½, expenses 25% of sales, sales per employee 10,000 Marks, profit in proportion to sales

6-7% for department stores with a good management; for 1928 the corresponding figures are 3-4, 26-28%, 16-18,000 RM; Karstadt turnover for 1926 3.75; profits 1924, 2.8; 1925, 2.6; 1926, 2.8; 1927, 4.5%; paid as dividends 1.8, 1.7, 1.8, 2.6%. Since March 1929 the capital amounts to 80 millions RM.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

14728. BACON, C. A. Advertising in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (3) Sep. 1929: 754-766.

14729. BACON, C. A. Pharmacy in Shanghai. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (2) Aug. 1929: 650-661.

14730. CONVERSE, PAUL D. Trends in industrial marketing. *Enterpriser.* Apr. 1930: 18-19.—Research is the keynote of marketing today. One of the present trends is to apply cost accounting to marketing. This movement is in the experimental stage and much pioneer work needs to be done. The present method is to take up expense item by item and distribute each on a logical basis to customers, products, orders, and territories. When this is done it is often found that losses occur in the sale of certain products, on certain customers, on certain orders, or in certain territories. Some companies refuse to accept the unprofitable business and others stop soliciting it. Many of the small buyers can be handled more profitably by the jobber than the manufacturer. Many sellers set up sales budgets or quotas in advance. A very large number of industrial sellers report that their 1929 sales were within 6% of their budget estimates. The industrial salesman often has trouble in locating the man who controls the purchase. Recent mergers are said to have increased the salesman's difficulty.—*P. D. Converse.*

14731. FORT, WILLIAM LAPHAM, Jr. Why not advertise nationally? Four years' experience in a city of 100,000. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 14 (8) May 1930: 28-30.—Discussion of the results of national advertising by the Citizens' Trust Co. of Utica, N. Y.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

14732. GREINER, RENÉ. Les progrès actuels des méthodes de vente. [Present progress in sales methods.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-2 (1) Apr. 1930: 36-58.—The technique of marketing has been most highly developed in the United States. Their methods include the creation of bureaus for the study of markets, the liberal use of financing and credit plans, the establishment of sales quotas, the extension of after-sales service inducements, and the utilization of business forecasting. European cartels have begun to concern themselves with the development of sales technique.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

14733. KASANOF, DAVID R. Statistical analysis in relation to stock turnover. *J. Retailing.* 6 (1) Apr. 1930: 3-7.

14734. METZGER, HUTZEL. Cooperative marketing of fluid-milk. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* #179. 1930: pp. 92.—Fluid-milk marketing associations marketed approximately two-fifths of the milk sold in the United States during 1928. This milk had a value of more than \$325,000,000. The rapid growth of cooperative milk marketing associations began during the World War. Much of the time since 1920 has been spent in strengthening and perfecting the organizations. Economic forces exert themselves quickly in the fluid-milk market. The cooperative that neglects economic laws finds itself in difficulties. This fact has been important in placing these associations among the most efficient cooperative organizations. This bulletin traces the development of milk marketing associations and discusses types of organizations, pooling practices, methods of financing, seasonal variation and production control plans, price policy, and plans, and describe some representative associations.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

14735. MITCHELL, CLARK G. Pro and con of the chain stores. Pertinent reflections on the recent

Chicago Conference. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 14 (7) Apr. 1930: 18-19, 59-60.

14736. PALMER, JAMES L. Economic and social aspects of chain stores. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 2 (3) Jul. 1929: 272-290.—The author briefly traces the history of the chain store in the United States and discusses comprehensively its social and economic status. Arguments advanced against the chains include: (1) they pay low wages; (2) they do not bear their full share of local tax loads; (3) they practice unfair competition; (4) they tend towards monopoly; (5) they exert undue influence in buying; (6) through the use of "loss leaders" they create the impression that their prices are lower than those of small merchants, whereas actually they are not. The state of our facts about chains is such that we cannot at present determine their soundness; the fifth charge, that of monopoly, has no foundation in fact, but the possibility of monopoly exists. In support of the chain store it may be stated that: (1) chains have probably supplied better values to the consumer than have most of their competitors; (2) they have compelled the adoption of more efficient methods throughout our marketing system; (3) they have probably lowered the mortality rate among independent retailers; and (4) they have better adapted the machinery of retailing to the increasing mobility of our population. The author concludes with the statement that mass operation in the field of retailing is economically and socially sound, though susceptible to certain abuses against which the public should be protected. He expresses the belief that the growth of chains in the future will depend mainly upon the nature of the defense measures employed by independent merchants.—*James L. Palmer*.

14737. PLUMMER, W. C., and RITTER, PAUL O. Credit extension and business failure. A study of credit conditions and causes of failure among grocery retailers in Philadelphia, Pa. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #700. 1930: pp. 12.

14738. SCHÄFER, ERICH. Marktanalyse und Marktbeobachtung. [Market analysis and market trends.] *Markt d. Fertigware*. 1 (4-5) Oct. 1929: 204-215.—This is a terminological discussion. The writer argues that the scientific treatment of problems and methods of market research would be facilitated by distinguishing sharply between *Marktbeobachtung*, the study of time series and their relations, and *Marktanalyse*, the study of data classified according to kind, degree, or spatial relations.—*Garfield V. Cox*.

14739. SCHALMER, ELMER O. Retail trade in 1929. *J. Retailing*. 6 (1) Apr. 1930: 16-19.—Tables for sales, profits and earnings of common stock for large individual stores and chains for which reports have been published.

14740. UNSIGNED. National retail credit survey. (Pt. 1) *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #33. 1930: pp. 52.—Part I of the survey includes data on 892 department stores, 523 women's, children's and infants' stores, 843 men's and boys' clothing stores, 2,000 shoe stores, 124 fur stores, 108 dry goods stores and 726 furniture stores. The total net sales of these 6,832 establishments exceeded \$2,500,000,000. The purpose of this is to detail the experience of a large number of establishments on such subjects as credit losses, credit terms, the use of credit bureaus, collections, etc., which will serve as a chart or guide for the individual business man in carrying on his business. One of the significant facts disclosed by the survey is the very high percentage of returned merchandise in the various lines of retail trade. The returning of merchandise is an expensive practice. The high percentage of returns and allowances indicate great possibilities for the elimination of waste and increasing efficiency in distribution. Shoe stores lead all

other stores with a general average for returns and allowances on regular change account sales of 21.3% of gross sales. Women's Wear and department stores followed with 14.3 and 14.2% respectively. Numerous stores were found with 25% and over. On cash sales, fur goods stores led the list with the high proportion of 16%. On installment sales, furniture stores had the highest figure, which was 13.7%, and department stores had the second highest, 13.1%.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

14741. UNSIGNED. National retail credit survey. (Pt. 2) *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #34. 1930: pp. 48.—One of the outstanding problems confronting the retail business man of today, and one on which there is a lack of information, is that of credit extension. Part II includes data on 569 automobile dealers, 678 automobile accessory stores, 92 radio stores, 627 electrical appliance stores, 353 bakery products stores, 2,164 independent grocery stores, 330 jewelry stores, and 86 optical goods stores. The total net sales of these 4,899 establishments in 1927 exceeded \$670,000,000. This report sets forth information regarding experience on credit losses, credit terms, the use of credit bureaus, collection percentages, etc., which will serve as a chart or guide for the individual business man in carrying on his business. The survey shows wide variation in certain credit practices and methods existing within the same class of stores. For example, out of a total of 1,675 grocery stores reporting on the subject of credit loss there were 315 with the very low loss of less than 0.2%, and at the other extreme were 168 stores with the very high loss of 5% or more. Out of the 68 electrical appliance stores reporting on the subject of returned merchandise, 29 had returns and allowances less than 5% of gross sales and some had as low as 1%; on the other hand, 5 stores reported 25% or more. In the matter of collections, some jewelry stores collected over 50% of their regular charge accounts each month, while others collected as low as 20%. The high credit losses, high percentages of returns and allowances, and monthly collection percentages of some stores are an indication of possibilities for the elimination of waste and an increase of efficiency in distribution.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

14742. UNSIGNED. National retail credit survey. (Pt. 3) *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #36. 1930: pp. 66.—Part III of this survey presents facts bearing on credit extension from data submitted by 706 hardware stores; 680 coal and wood dealers; 640 lumber and building material dealers; 207 coal, wood, lumber and building material dealers; 203 paint, oil and varnish stores; 731 plumbing and heating fixtures and supply stores; 22 stove and range stores; 49 house furnishing stores; 132 musical instrument stores; 112 grain and feed stores; 430 drug stores; and 8,136 miscellaneous retail establishments. The subjects covered include credit losses, credit terms, the use of credit bureaus, collections, etc.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 14777, 14836, 14845)

14743. AXE, EMERSON W. A "through the looking-glass" stock market; popular illusions rule. *Annalist (N. Y. Times)*. 35 (900) Apr. 18, 1930: 840, 842.

14744. BERMANN, ROBERT. Die Besonderheiten des Börsenhandels mit Versicherungsaktien. [Special stock market aspects of insurance shares.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 30 (2) Apr.

1930: 168-176.—Discusses the procedure for entering insurance stocks on the Berlin Exchange. The provisions of law (*Reichsgesetzblatt*, July 4, 1910, p. 1917), the pertinent sections of the Commercial and Civil Codes, applying to the amounts of subscribed and paid-in capital are set forth.—*E. W. Kopf*.

14745. NOBLE, MARK A. Surveying a year of spectacular performances in the bank stock market. A period of great mergers, organization of security subsidiaries and wide price fluctuations. *Trust Companies*. 50(1) Jan. 1930: 65-69.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 13841, 14744, 15106, 15424)

14746. BERGER, ALFRED. Zur Begründung von Lidstones Z-Methode. [Note on proof of Lidstone's Z-method.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* (8) Apr. 1, 1930: 338-342.

14747. BRAUN, HEINRICH. Geschichtliches und Grundsätzliches zur Gefahrenbeurteilung in der Lebensversicherung. [Risk evaluation, its historical and fundamental principles in life insurance.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 30(2) Apr. 1930: 207-219.—Dr. Braun, the noted actuary of the *Atlas* in Ludwigshafen, discusses on a historical foundation the fundamental principles of life-risk segregation. He deals first with the age differential, then with the intention of early life insurance institutions to insure only sound lives. The methods of medical survey employed by the Gotha Lebensversicherungsbank in the early part of the 19th century are then described. The methods historically in vogue in England and the United States are also described. Emphasis is placed upon the difference between the concept of "health" in a clinical sense and the concept "insurability" from the life insurance medical director's point of view. The investigation of occupation hazards in life insurance was first undertaken by Karup (of the Gotha) prior to 1886. The early American work of McClintock (1886) is reviewed, and the record continues to the work of Hunter, Rogers, and McCrudden. Braun then discusses the "numerical rating" plan of Hunter and Rogers and the works of Knight, Dwight, Brown and Frost.—*E. W. Kopf*.

14748. GERLACH, WILLIBALD. Die Autokaskoversicherung in Deutschland. [Automobile property damage insurance in Germany.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 30(2) Apr. 1930: 138-153.—A brief history of automobile property-damage insurance in Germany is given, followed by critical discussion of the use of the concept "accident" in connection with such insurance, the statutory regulations bearing on automobile insurance, the extent of existing coverage, claim settlement practice and premium rates in relation to the experience basis for such rates.—*E. W. Kopf*.

14749. GRASSBERGER, ROLAND. Brandversicherungsbetrug in Städten und Neuwertversicherung. [Fire insurance frauds in cities and "replacement value" insurance.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 30(2) Apr. 1930: 189-199.—*Neuwertversicherung*, or reinstatement or replacement-value insurance has been known in England for many years; in Germany it has been practiced since December 19, 1928. Kurt Ehrenberg's synoptic table in Manes' *Versicherungs-lexikon* (p. 1097), 1930 edition (Mittler, Berlin) gives a concise picture of the forms and extent of this type of insurance, differentiating "replacement" value from "depreciation" insurance.

Grassberger attacks the problem of moral hazard. He questions whether this newer form of insurance in Germany does not place too great a strain on human nature. In that regard, he agrees with several British commentators. Nelken in *Verbrechen und Versicherung* (Berlin-Dahlem, 1928), and Grassberger in *Die Brandlegungskriminalität* (Vienna, 1928) have shown that a heavy proportion of fires in insured buildings in cities were started by the owners. The present article gives interesting data for 1927 and 1928 on fires in Berlin and Vienna, according to putative cause. The author has strong doubts as to the workability of *Neuwertversicherung* in Austria, especially for dwelling-house risks.—*E. W. Kopf*.

14750. JANNOTT, KURT. Automobil-Unfall und Haftpflichtversicherung. [Automobile accident and liability insurance.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 30(2) Apr. 1930: 153-167.—There are in Germany at the present time about 609,030 motor vehicles. This is about four times the number in use just prior to the War. Jannott discusses in considerable detail the bearing of the automobile liability insurance law on the development of automobile liability insurance. There then follows a discussion of the actuarial, underwriting and administrative details of this branch of the automobile insurance business.—*E. W. Kopf*.

14751. L. Die Entwicklung des österreichischen Versicherungswesens. [The development of insurance in Austria.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 22(33) May 17, 1930: 908-911; & (34) May 24, 1930: 936-938.

14752. LINTON, M. A. Section 97, New York Law, revision of 1929. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30(81) May 1929: 109-129.—Section 97 limits the expenses of life insurance companies. The original law used as a measuring rod for acquisition costs certain mortality gains assumed to accrue from medical selection, plus premium loading over the American Experience 3½% nets. The expenses thus limited consisted of first year commissions and medical fees. Under modern conditions as to mortality and administration this law had become inadequate and inequitable, and served to distort the natural trend of the business by stimulating the issue of term policies. It served also as a deterrent to the lowering of premium rates. The law was changed in 1929 according to suggestions made by a committee of actuaries. The new law excludes medical fees from the first year expenses limited, but includes advertising and certain other expenses not previously included. The sums allowed to be spent are certain allowances per thousand of insurance plus a percentage of first year premiums, said percentage being a function of the plan distribution. The maximum first year commission is 55%. Provision is made for companies changing from general agency to branch manager systems. The obstacle to premium reduction is largely removed. Group business is excluded from the operation of the law. Special provision is made for Monthly Debit policies. In connection with this revision, Section 84 was changed to recognize the American Men table as a standard of valuation. The allowance for total expenses has also been changed.—*J. A. Christman*.

14753. LUFFT, HERMANN. Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. Das Problem der Ernteversicherung. [The United States of America. The problem of crop insurance.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 11(4) 1930: 775-781.—A brief account of crop insurance in the United States since 1917. According to the author, crop insurance is looked upon less as a protection in case of calamity, than as a means of stabilizing the income of the farmer.—*A. M. Hannay*.

14754. MEIER, ALEXANDER. Die Exportkreditversicherung in Deutschland. [Export credit in-

insurance in Germany.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(11) Nov. 1929: 847-860.—The aims of this insurance promoted in 1926 are: (1) increase of exports on account of better terms of payment; (2) supporting finance by exporters by insuring part of their claims and thereby securing financial help by banks; (3) normal risks only (silent liquidation or bankruptcy of accounts receivable) shall be insured; (4) in addition to the normal risk the so-called "catastrophe-risk" (revolutions, moratoriums, earth-quakes etc.) shall be covered. The total amount of insurance for the year ending June 30, 1928, was about 60 million *R.M.* Since then the amount has increased to 100 millions.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

14755. MÜHLENFELD, JULIUS. Über das objektive Risiko in der Kreditversicherung. [On objective risk in credit insurance.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 30(2) Apr. 1930: 125-138.—Mühlenfeld's paper is a plea for the further study of the external factors which affect the business of corporations using or needing credit insurance. Credit insurance and its newest appendage, export credit insurance, is perhaps the one branch of the insurance business which can profit most from the study of the so-called business cycle. Mühlenfeld emphasizes not only the value of conjunctural studies in general, but of studies relating to specific industries patronizing credit insurance in a large way. He discusses the conjunctural background of credit insurance in relation to "normal" losses in normal times; catastrophic losses on individual credit risks; the unanticipated, hence insurable, credit consequences of crises (1) which develop much sooner than expected; (2) which develop to an extraordinary extent, or (3) which have an uncommonly long duration.—*E. W. Kopf.*

14756. NEUMANN, RUDOLF. Lehren der Völk-zählung vom 16. Juni 1925 und der allgemeinen deutschen Sterbetafeln 1924-26 für die Benutzung von Pensionskassen. [Lessons of the census of June 16, 1925 and the general German mortality tables, 1924-26 for the use of pension funds.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* (8) Apr. 1, 1930: 325-337.—Discusses probability of disablement, probability of dying as active member, mortality of the disabled, probability of being married, age differences between husband and wife, mortality of widowed, probability of remarriage, frequency of children and the probability of receipt of orphanhood pensions.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

14757. PARKER, J. BROOKS B. Air transport insurance. *Engineers & Engineering.* 47(3) Mar. 1930: 61-63.

14758. PENINGTON, ROBERT. Life insurance trusts. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 2(7) Apr. 1930: 39-44.

14759. PHILLIPS, JAMES T. Some practical problems in a disability investigation. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30-1 (82) Oct. 1929: 393-433.—*J. A. Christman.*

14760. ROMANN, FRIEDEL. Historischer Abriss der amerikanischen Sachversicherung. [Historical abstract of American property insurance.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 30(2) Apr. 1930: 219-230.—This paper is a part of a dissertation on *American Property Insurance and its Position in the Economic Life of the United States*. This historical chapter covers the history of property insurances in the United States from John Copson of Philadelphia, 1721, to the compulsory automobile insurance situation in Massachusetts in 1929.—*E. W. Kopf.*

14761. TSIRINTANIS, ALEXANDER N. Das neue griechische Versicherungsvertragsgesetz. [The new Greek insurance contract law.] *Hanseatische Rechts u. Gerichts-Z.* 13(2) Feb. 1930: 65-76.

14762. WENDT. Der Feuerschutz nach dem Kriege. [Fire prevention after the war.] *Z. f. d. gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 30(2) Apr. 1930: 177-188.

—Fire prevention activity lagged decidedly in Germany during the war. Since 1918, however, numerous and important advances in fire prevention have occurred. The first forward step was the ordinance of April 25, 1919 in Prussia regarding new construction. One significant requirement was that new buildings would be permitted only on approved public highways, so that property would be accessible to fire apparatus. There was a further requirement as to the distance to be maintained between structures (in Berlin 5 meters). The decree of the Ministry for Social Welfare, March 12, 1925, established new stipulations as to the use of non-flammable materials in building construction,—walls, roofs, stairways. Specific regulations cover the materials to be used for roofing, stairways, fireplaces, flues, chimneys and skylights. Celluloid, acetylene, petrol and other highly flammable substances were also placed under regulation. The need for these regulations was urgent, as indicated by the advance figures for fire loss in Germany during 1929.—*E. W. Kopf.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 14904, 14960, 15002, 15106, 15556)

14763. CLARK, J. C. Funding railroad pension plans. *Railway Age.* 89(5) Aug. 2, 1930: 236-238.—The only sound method of financing a pension plan is on a full reserve basis, which takes care of pension liability as it accrues and not when it matures. Very few railway companies carry pension reserves, although many of the larger railways have pension plans in effect.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

14764. COHEN, JOSEPH L. The incidence of the cost of social insurance. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(6) Dec. 1929: 816-839.—State contributions to social insurance will be shifted according to the system of taxation used. Workers' contributions cannot be shifted. In the short run the employer will bear the burden of his contributions also, owing to existing commitments and his inability to calculate costs. But in the long run most of the burden of the employers' contribution will be shifted to the worker (arguing from the premise that wages will equal the workers' marginal productivity). The employers' burden can be shifted to the consumers only when demand for the product is inelastic, and this is especially unlikely when foreign competition has to be reckoned with. The burden can be shifted to workers by changes in hours, alteration of grades and selection of workers, as well as by changes in wage rates themselves. The general level of prices, affecting real wages, can, however, only be altered by changes in currency or credit, and there are limits to this under a gold standard. As between trades and occupations which vary as to the risk which is being insured, the less risky in effect subsidize the more risky if contributions are on a flat rate basis. British figures (given) show how great this subsidy may be. The difficulty of defining an industry or occupation is a strong argument for a flat rate system, however, and the argument is particularly strong against altering a system once established. The tendency to adjust wages, prices and production to any taxation long in force invalidates most computations as to the burden of social insurance. It is difficult to prove that social insurance prejudices any country today in international competition.—*N. A. Tolles.*

14765. F., ST. Przegląd polsko-francuskiej konwencji o ubezpieczeniu górniczym. [The conditions of the French-Polish convention on miners' insurance.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 29-40.—Two problems had to be solved in connection with social insurance (1) to secure the principle of equal treatment of foreigners with the native worker, (2) to grant the insurance benefits in case of old age, invalidity and death to miners who are successively oc-

cupied in different countries. The International Labour Organization has already dealt with these two questions, but real progress is only obtainable through the development of bilateral conventions on social insurance based on the principle of reciprocity.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14766. FRENCH, WILL J. Occupational disease compensation in California. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(4) Dec. 1929: 388-391.

14767. KOTOV, V. Change in old age insurance. *Weekly News Bull., Soc. for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.* 5(33-34) Aug. 26, 1929: 12.—Social insurance in the Soviet Union has in 1927 been completed by the introduction of old age pensions. The institution is first applied to the textile industry where there are more aged workers than elsewhere. Workmen at the age of 60 are pensioned and working women at the age of 55, provided that the men have worked for 25 years and the women for 20 years. The pension is independent of health. It amounts to half the prior wages, with a minimum of 20 rubles per month. It is proposed to encourage pensioners to live in the country and pursue agriculture.—*Rudolf Broda.*

14768. KOVRIG, B. The reform of social insurance in Hungary. *Internat. Labor. Rev.* 20(5) Nov. 1929: 641-665.—In the matter of social insurance, by an act of 1928, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1929, Hungary supplemented her system of sickness and accident insurance by covering the risks of invalidity, old age, and death. The author sketches the present system of sickness and accident insurance, and describes the general principles of the 1928 Act.—*Ioan Adămoiu.*

14769. McGRADY, EDWARD F. Old age pensions. *Amer. Federationist.* 37(5) May 1930: 544-547.

14770. POHL, WOLFGANG. Zum Funktionswandel der Sozialversicherung. [A functional change in the tasks of social insurance.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39(18) May 1, 1930: 422-426.—The industrialist of pre-war times frequently took care of his workers even through times of industrial depression. Workers in the same situation today are taken care of by unemployment insurance. The new institution is particularly helpful to the building industries where unemployment during certain times of the year is particularly great. Industries where particularly intensive work leads to early invalidity have greater advantages from the insurance than others; they receive a kind of subsidy from the general funds of industry. Intensification of work leads to quicker disablement. The employer who exhausts the strength of his workers profits. It may be advisable to differentiate insurance premiums, to avoid undue advantage to particular industries at the expense of others.—*Rudolf Broda.*

14771. PRITCHETT, HENRY S. Social philosophy of pensions, with review of existing pension systems for professional groups. *Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, Bull.* #25. 1930: pp. 72.—The interests of all concerned can be conserved only by a retirement plan based on sound social philosophy and business principles, provided for by the accumulation throughout the term of the employees service. The most satisfactory plan provides for systematic payments on part of both employer and employee. Such funds must be turned exclusively to annuities for the beneficiary or his dependents. Pension funds should allow an individual to change his position without jeopardizing his annuity. The "retired pay" should amount to a reasonable proportion of "active pay." The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association attempts to work out this plan. The status of pension systems for college and public school teachers, ministers of protestant churches and civil service employees are given.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

14772. RAGER, FRITZ. Finanzielle Probleme der österreichischen Arbeitslosenversicherung. [Financial

problems of the Austrian unemployment insurance.] *Arbeiterschutz.* 41(8) Apr. 15, 1930: 141-146.

14773. SMITH, C. ERNEST. The church pension fund. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 26(6) Dec. 1929: 425-440.

14774. SUKIENNICKI, HUBERT. Górnicze ubezpieczeństwo społeczne we Francji. [Miners' social insurance in France.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 25-29.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14775. UNSIGNED. Compensation adjusted for violation of safety orders—1922 to 1929. *Wisconsin Labor Stat. Bull.* #26. May 20, 1930: 1-8.

14776. UNSIGNED. Old-age pension and insurance systems in foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 5-8.—In this article the Bureau of Labor Statistics summarizes the existing old age pension and insurance plans in 41 countries.—*A. Epstein.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entry 14486)

14777. AFTALION, A. Die jüngste Geschichte der Wechselkurses in Frankreich und die psychologische Wechselkurstheorie. [Contemporary history of French exchange and the theory of foreign exchanges.] *Z. f. Nationalökön.* 1(2) Sep. 1929: 266-283.—Describes the movements of the French franc between 1915 and 1925. The history of this period and the experiences gained might very well serve as basis for testing the theory of purchasing power parity as well as the theory of the balance of payments. In the second part the psychological theory of foreign exchanged based upon the value theory of the Austrians is discussed. The factors determining foreign exchange rates are: the utility of money (qualitative factor), the amount of money in circulation (quantitative factor), and all the other factors that have an influence upon these two.—*Z. f. Nationalökön.*

14778. BECKHART, BENJAMIN H. Canada's experiment with the temporary suspension of the gold standard. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 35(901). Apr. 18, 1930: 909, 912.

14779. KANN, E. Paper money in China and elsewhere. *Chinese Econ. J.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 365-394.

14780. TANAKA, T. Restoration of the gold standard in Japan. *Banker (London).* 14(51) Apr. 1930: 62-66.—The history of the embargo on gold exportation in Japan is outlined.—*Helen Slade.*

14781. TSAO LIEN-EN. Currency system in Manchuria. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(4) Apr. 1930: 375-391.

14782. UNSIGNED. Kemmerer currency reform project: a summary. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(4) Apr. 1930: 470-486.

14783. UNSIGNED. A study of the charter of China's state bank and its allied institutions. *Chinese Econ. J.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 411-428.

14784. WAGEL, S. R. Previous attempt at currency reform. *Chinese Econ. J.* 4(4) Apr. 1929: 329-337.

BANKING

(See also Entries 14511, 14661, 14663, 14731, 14745, 14826, 14828, 14833, 14885, 15120)

14785. ADDIS, SIR CHARLES. The Bank for International Settlements. *Bankers, Insurance Managers & Agents Mag.* 129(1034) May 1930: 704-719.

14786. ADDIS, SIR CHARLES. The Bank for International Settlements. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 51(5) May 1930: 235-250.

14787. ALBIG, W. E. Savings show a recession. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22(5) Nov. 1929: 491-492, 533-534.—The lure of profits from security investments is believed to be the chief cause of recession in savings. The New England and Pacific states are the only areas reporting gains.

14788. BAILEY, RALPH E. Bank control with the budget. An outline to supply the demand for intelligent direction of expenses and revenue. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 14(7) Apr. 1930: 7-10, 48-51.

14789. BELL, J. F. Story of the Bank of Finland. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 14(8) May 1930: 23-24, 58-60.

14790. BRATTER, HERBERT M. Savings banking in Japan. *Commerce Reports.* (20) May 19, 1930: 408-411.—Japan ranks fourth in per capita savings. The country has 100 savings banks, one of them being the tenth largest bank in Japan. A description is given of the varieties of savings deposits accepted.

14791. DODGE, HOMER J. The big five banks of Japan. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22(6) Dec. 1929: 571-572, 619.—Japanese banking is ruled by a group of five great institutions created by feudal families whose descendants still control. Concentration and amalgamation has gone further in the Orient than in the United States but without the participation of the public.

14792. DOMANIEWSKI, W. Die staatliche Agrarbank (1919-1929). [*The State Agricultural Bank, 1919-1929.*] *Vierteljahrsh. d. Polnischen Landwirtschaft.* 1(1) Oct. 1929: 132-144.—The history, organization, and activities of the Polish Agricultural Bank, established in 1919, are outlined. Its main functions are to provide long-term, redeemable, mortgage credit for small and medium-sized farms, to give short-term credit to co-operatives and to all organizations interested in the establishment or development of small or medium-sized farms or in supplying them with means of production, and to establish small holdings by the purchase and division of estates.—*A. M. Hannay.*

14793. DOMMISSE, J. South African banking and the hire purchase system. *J. Inst. Bankers, South Africa.* 26(10) Jan. 1930: 417-436.—As in the United States the habit of buying automobiles on the installment plan has caused anxiety in banking circles. Pressure from manufacturers and distributors causes dealers to expand their sales beyond the normal rate of consumption. Commercial banks are hindered in preventing the practice by the increasing number of finance and insurance companies who handle this type of paper (without recourse to dealer) for an extra commission. The suggested remedy is a better accounting—and more regular—by the dealer to the banks, and a limitation in the number of bills a bank will discount for a dealer.—*Walter Hausdorfer.*

14794. HECHT, RUDOLF S. Where is our banking system headed? *Bankers Mag.* 99(2) Aug. 1929: 197-207.—A comprehensive study of the bank concentration and chain banking movements and their possible effects on the unit banking system.

14795. HIRD, NORMAN L. Banking in the United States. *Accountant.* 82(2893) May 17, 1930: 637-644.—The general manager of the Union Bank of Scotland reviews the history of banking in the United States and criticizes the policies of the Federal Reserve Board from the end of the war to the stock market crash of 1929. One of the most important reasons for the distress in the fall of 1929, in the writer's opinion, was the scramble by non-banking lenders on the call market to regain control of their funds.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14796. KANN, E. The Central Bank of Canton. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5(5) Nov. 1929: 1017-1036.—The Central Bank of Canton was established by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1924 with a capital from foreign sources of \$10,000,000. The original charter stipulated that government loans, unless against first class security,

should be avoided. The notes were at first accepted at a discount owing to the civil war in Canton and district, but gradually they achieved parity. In order to make the distinction between this and the Central Bank of Shanghai more clear, the name was changed in 1929 into Kwangtung Central Bank of China. At the same time the capital was increased to \$13,000,000. The book currency of the bank is still the silver small coin dollar, represented by subsidiary silver coins. A translation of the two charters, 1924 and 1929, and the regulations governing the organization of the bank, August 1924 and March 1929 are given.—*M. McCollum.*

14797. KISCH, C. B. Recent developments in central banking. *Banker (London).* 14(52) May 1930: 149-156.—The stress arising from dear money and the development of international banking cooperation were the most striking features of 1929. France was able to strengthen her monetary position to a remarkable degree. Individual central banking systems are discussed.—*Helen Slade.*

14798. KISCH, C. H. The part played by central banks in international affairs. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(3) May 1930: 366-375.—Central banks attempt to achieve monetary stability in their own countries, and in doing so must take into account the influence of conditions in other countries and the effects which their own actions will have in other countries. By cooperating to mitigate fluctuations and to induce the maximum degree of stability in the general price level, they can take some of the jars and jolts out of the international economic machine.—*Luther H. Evans.*

14799. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH STAGG. The outlook for bank earnings. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22(9) Mar. 1930: 834-835, 890-891.—High interest rates do not mean greater banking profits. The most prosperous times for bankers have been the years when moderate rate levels were in vogue. Drooping rates may mean stagnation and high rates merely tight credit.

14800. LEE, FREDERIC EDWARD. Five banks with 8,000 branches. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22(10) Apr. 1930: 957-958, 1012.—The "big five" of British banking control almost \$10,000,000,000 in assets. Combined resources decreased about a half billion in 1929 but cash position and net earnings increased. The public is not wholly friendly to more expansion.

14801. PASVOLSKY, LEO. The Bank for International Settlements as a reparations agency. *Annalist (N. Y. Times).* 35(899) Apr. 11, 1930: 787-788, 791.

14802. POLE, J. W. Branch banking within "trade areas." *Trust Companies.* 50(3) Mar. 1930: 355-358.—*William E. Dunkman.*

14803. PONNIAH, J. S. Organised banking among the masses. *Indian J. Econ.* 10-4(39) Apr. 1930: 846-863.—Economic development in India is largely contingent upon the promotion of habits of thrift through an efficient system for saving and investment. Because of the illiteracy of the masses postal savings banks and cooperative societies are quite inadequate. A more hopeful agency lies in the Chit System. This ancient method of banking, resembling the money clubs among poor classes of English workers, enables the smallest investor to accumulate his savings in a systematic way. The principle is that a group of persons joins together and each subscribes a fixed amount every month. On the last day of the month lots are cast to determine to whom the pool of the month's contributions shall be assigned. The same process is repeated each month until every member is paid. Though the element of chance as to when the amount shall be received tempts many to join the fund, the chief advantage is that the member receives his savings in a lump sum and that he has definite incentive to thrift. There is pressure upon each member to save systematically. Cooperative banks and

Investments Trusts in which winners may deposit funds at interest should be further encouraged.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

14804. RAU, B. RAMCHANDRA. The Bombay Military Savings Bank. *Indian J. Econ.* 10-4 (39) Apr. 1930: 806-818. The Bombay Savings bank was established in 1830, to provide a safe place for deposits of native sepoys. Attempts to include European troops and hospital assistants in its benefits were unsuccessful. Though 4% interest was paid on deposits, the earnings of native troops were too low to permit savings, and inadequate deposits led to the closing of the bank in 1839. Savings facilities for European troops in India were established in 1854 in a system of regimental savings banks. These are branches of the Government Savings Bank with accounts limited to soldiers. Deposits are treated as trust funds, the commanding officer having power to prevent their withdrawal where he considers the intended use improper. Post Office Savings Banks and Cooperative Credit Societies supplement the savings facilities available in India. No great increase in savings deposits is probable, however, until such deposits are exempted from attachment by creditors of the depositor.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

14805. REISCH, R. Die Depositen-legende in der Banktheorie. [The "deposit" myth in the theory of banking.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 1 (4) Feb. 1930: 489-533.—The author first gives a detailed criticism of recent and leading views on the theory of banking by examining some peculiarities of British accounting methods, which have given rise to serious misunderstandings on the Continent. He then discusses critically the theories of Withers, Phillips, Lawrence, Crick, Hayek, etc., and reviews those of their opponents, Leaf, Cannan, etc., and concludes that what he calls the "parthenogenesis" theory of banking does not rest on a solid foundation. While not denying the possibility of credit expansion, he finds that the explanations mentioned above lack realism, and finally sketches a theory which is in closer agreement with the facts.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

14806. ROBERTS, ERNEST B. Growth of Canadian deposits. *Banker (London)*. 14 (51) Apr. 1930: 58-63.—A tight money market exists in Canada owing to the October "slump" and the self imposed task of carrying the Canadian Wheat Pool. Two hundred million bushels of Canadian wheat are being withheld from world consumption and locked in elevator space in every part of Canada. The general rate of interest on Canadian deposits is 3%. The proportion of small accounts is largely due to a branch bank existing for every 2,400 people. Tables show a steady increase in deposits.—*Helen Slade.*

14807. ROSENSTIEL, FRITZ. Neue Entwicklungstendenzen des internationalen Akzeptgeschäfts [Recent developments in the international acceptance market.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 8 (3) 1929: 276-284.—The international acceptance market underwent great changes after the war. The pre-war leadership of Great Britain is now shared with the U. S. At the same time the Dutch and French acceptance markets have been growing, but the German banks have not been in a position to regain their pre-war position. The rapid growth of the American acceptance market is apparently due to the lower interest rates prevailing in the U. S. and to the instability of the other currencies. An interesting feature of the American market is that almost half the turnover consists of purchases made by the Federal Reserve Banks in line with their "open market" policy. The bulk of such purchases is for account of others, viz. for foreign central banks. During the post-war era many countries have adopted the gold exchange standard and hence many European central banks maintain large balances with the Federal

Reserve Bank in New York. These balances are usually invested in the acceptance market. While the American acceptance market had the benefit of lower competitive rates, the London money market was heavily overburdened with Treasury Bills, thus retarding a revival in the acceptance market. On account of the high interest rates and lack of capital the German acceptance market shows only a slight recovery. The German banks find it cheaper to finance their customers' needs through credits obtained in foreign markets. The yield of German acceptances is much higher than that of London or New York bills. For foreign investors there are apparently better investment possibilities in Germany than acceptances. In fact German banks offered in 1929 for monthly loans 8½% as compared with 7-7½% buying rate of acceptances. The comparative cost of acceptance credit during 1929 at the various money centers is given in a table.—*Henry J. Malkary.*

14808. SMEREK, MIECZYSLAW. Banki komunalne w Polsce w latach 1926-1928. [Municipal banks in Poland, 1926-1928.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 7 (1) 1930: 391-490.—Having described the nature of the municipal banks the main task of which is to furnish communal undertakings with capital, the author summarizes their financial activity. (Numerous tables.)—*O. Eisenberg.*

14809. SNITOW, CHARLES. Banks and banking: Joint bank deposits: Title of survivor. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15 (1) Dec. 1929: 96-103.—"What legal relationships are created by the establishment of a joint bank deposit? This question has perplexed the banks, the depositors, and the courts. The problem of the bank has been, to whom is the money to be paid?; that of the depositors, how much of the deposit does each own during the life, or upon the death of the other joint depositor?; and that of the courts, has title passed from the one making the deposit to the co-depositor?; and if so, whether through the medium of a gift, a trust, a bequest, a contract, or a technical or quasi joint tenancy." A number of states have by statutes provided that, if the account was made payable to either of the depositors or to the survivor, payment to one would discharge the bank of all liability, unless it had been given notice not to make such payment. The New York Bankers Law goes further and provides that the deposit when made in statutory form in savings banks shall become the property of such persons as joint tenants, and may be paid to either of them or the survivor. Common law principles apply in New York in form "A or B, payable to either," in all cases in Pennsylvania, and all cases in states like New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Illinois, except with respect to the bank's liability. These common law principles are illustrated by a number of typical fact situations and cases cited. There are no federal statutes governing joint deposits. In such a case it would seem that national banks are subject to state legislation, although this has not been specifically passed upon by the courts.—*Lawrence Smith.*

14810. SOLMSEN, GEORG. The situation of German banking. *Banker (London)*. 14 (52) May 1930: 205-211.—*Helen Slade.*

14811. THORP, WILLARD L. The consequences of bank mergers. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22 (2) Aug. 1929: 109, 168-170.—The merger movement is seen as a menace to the power of the Federal Reserve. Enhanced freedom from central control results from greater resources of combined institutions. This trend is assuming amazing proportions; its effect on general banking structure is outlined.

14812. UNSIGNED. Annual report and balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 1929. *Banco de la Nación Argentina (Buenos Aires)*. 1930: pp. 57.

14813. UNSIGNED. Banking in the Soviet Union. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22 (10) Apr. 1930: 951-952.—

Though true communism does not admit the necessity of banks, Russia, after trying, found that the country could not get along without them, and is now estimated to have 20,630 units. The central bank has 546 branches and the agricultural bank 174.

14814. UNSIGNED. Het bankwezen in Suriname. [The banking system in Surinam.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 15 (744) Apr. 1930: 302-304.—The Director of the Bank of Surinam, Paramaribo, points out difficulties in consequence of the repealed prohibition of silver export. The position of the Bank of Surinam is different from that of other banks of issue because it performs all banking and credit functions.—*Cecile Rothe.*

14815. UNSIGNED. Credit reform in the Soviet Union. *Econ. Survey, State Bank USSR.* 5 (4) Mar. 1, 1930: 1-6.—The reconstructive processes taking place in the economics of the USSR are illustrated in finance. Circulation of commodities was facilitated by means of bills of exchange, and discounting of bills became the principal form of short term credit. The Credit Reform Act of Jan. 30, 1930, covers the selling of goods on credit, the manner in which state industry and the cooperatives are to be financed, the reorganization of the cooperative banks, and the reorganization of the agricultural credit system. The act makes the transition from private economic credit to the financing of national economy. The Soviet Bank is now able to establish relations with its clients through the medium of current accounts. The reorganized bank will be placed under the control of the Federal Agricultural Council and will have at its disposal all the assets and liabilities of the hitherto existing agricultural institutions. The State Bank is converted into the Central Clearing House of the country.—*Henry Sanders.*

14816. UNSIGNED. Economic-social changes which call for a new banking policy. *Trust Companies.* 50 (3) Mar. 1930: 490-491.

14817. UNSIGNED. Irish banking returns. Comparative statistics for twenty years. *Irish Trade J.* 5 (3) May 1930: 87-89.

14818. UNSIGNED. Mutual savings banks. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 10 (4) Apr. 1930: 57-61.—Data for the United States, 1911-1929.

14819. UNSIGNED. Seasonal and cyclical movements of the loans and investments of Chicago banks. *Illinois Univ. Bur. Business Research Bull.* #30 27 (35) Apr. 29, 1930: pp. 24.—The analysis is limited to national banks and to the years 1913 to 1928 inclusive. No pronounced seasonal movement in loans was found, except for expansion in the fall followed by contraction by the close of the year. In contrast loans of New York City national banks for the same period revealed considerably more of seasonal variation, with the high point coming in the winter quarter. Loans by national banks in other reserve cities showed only slight seasonality, with some tendency toward expanding loans in winter and spring. Country banks showed considerably less of a seasonal movement than those of Chicago when taken on a whole. Turning to cyclical movements, no definite parallel existed between loans of Chicago banks and business activity although from 1913 to 1919 the movements were more nearly alike than for the rest of the period. Cyclical movements of the loans of Chicago and New York banks were strikingly parallel, and loans by national banks in other reserve cities followed a similar course. There was a tendency for the loan movement of country banks to lag behind that of the city banks by about one year. Investments of Chicago banks reached their peak in winter and by summer were lowest. Investments by New York banks were relatively low in winter and largest close to mid-year. Seasonality in investments of other national banks were negligible. The cyclical movement of investments of Chicago banks was generally inverse to that of loans, an important exception being 1920-21. A

similar tendency is shown in the case of other national banks. (The data on which the conclusions are based are contained in numerous charts and tables.)—*Lawrence Smith.*

14820. UNSIGNED. Work of State Bank of USSR in 1928-29. *Econ. Survey, State Bank USSR.* 5 (2) Jan. 31, 1930: 1-5.—Capital investments in the fixed capital of the national economy as a whole, amounted to 5,055 million rubles compared with 3,988 million rubles in 1927-28, while the fixed capital of industry increased by 18.7% as against 15.4% in the preceding year. The State Bank's credit plan was exceeded because of the enormous increase in productive activities. Additional credits had also to be advanced for foreign trade. The principal sources from which the bank obtained its funds, apart from emissions amounting to 671.4 million rubles, were profits 104,000,000 rubles, and current accounts of the budget and financial institutions amounting to 374.3 million rubles. Apart from the outstanding debts of grain purchasing advances, the main stream of credits flowed in the following channels (in millions of rubles): industry 362.5, cooperation 66.4, credit institution 139.4, state trading institution 56.0, agriculture, grain collection and contracts 151.4, and transport 67.8. In all of these except transport the annual plan was fulfilled. The bank is entrusted with the regulation of money circulation and short term financing of trade and industry, and with its branches represents a single Bank of the Union.—*Henry Sanders.*

14821. ZIMMERN, C. F. Branch banking. *Bankers Mag.* 120 (5) May 1930: 617-623.—*Helen Slade.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 14555, 14613, 14740, 14755, 14815, 14833, 14978, 14986)

14822. FAWCETT, WALDON. A new national barometer of credit. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22 (9) Mar. 1930: 844-845, 915.—Henceforth a governmental agency under the guidance of the Department of Commerce will keep a watchful eye on conditions of credit in the retail merchandising field. The project is national and is expected to touch the banking field at several points.

14823. FREY, ALEXANDER. Les établissements de crédit en Finlande. [Credit establishments in Finland.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (75) Apr. 1930: 140-144.—A descriptive classification of the various sources of credit at present in Finland.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

14824. MIKHALEVSKIĬ, F. МИХАЛЕВСКИЙ, Ф. О кредитных связях в реальном капитализме и в хзяйстве, С.С.С.Р. [Credit systems in the capitalistic economy and in the USSR.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* 35-36 (5-6) 1929: 136-149.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

14825. MISES, LUDWIG. Verstaatlichung des Kredits? [Nationalization of credit?] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 1 (3) Nov. 1929: 430-439.—The author discusses a plan for state management of credit and banking, recently proposed by Mr. Deutmer. There are fundamental objections to the plan. Nationalization of credit would necessarily imply nationalization of production. Also, while business interests put the nation's productive forces in the most profitable employments, state management of credit would be possible only by means of bureaucratic control and would soon lead to immobilization and crises.—*Z. f. Nationalök.*

14826. UNSIGNED. Reform of the credit system of the USSR. *Econ. Survey State Bank of the USSR.* 5 (5) Mar. 15, 1930: 1-3.—A decree on credit reform was passed on Jan. 30, 1930 marking a new era in the development of credit in the USSR. Henceforth the State Bank is to take the industrial or commercial plan of its client as a basis for credit advances. The bank

supervises the general financial condition of its client and observes whether he is keeping to the quantitative and qualitative indices of the plan. All clearing and cash operations of the client are concentrated in a single current account (*conto corrente*). The contract between the bank and its client serves as a basis for a credit limit. The bank's balance sheets in the future will be presented by industries instead of by transactions. A further requirement of the bank is the submission of information on definite dates showing in which manner the plan is being followed. It is to be expected that the State Bank will eventually become the single Clearing House of the Soviet Union.—*Henry Sanders*.

14827. UNSIGNED. Reorganisation of bank credit for industry. *Econ Survey, State Bank of the USSR*. 5(6) Apr. 1, 1930: pp. 8.

14828. UNSIGNED. The Soviet credit reform. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*. 5(9) May 1, 1930: 174-175.—On Jan. 30, 1930, the Credit Reform Act was enacted. This act provides for (1) the abolition of the commercial credit system between different state enterprises and the substitution thereof of bank credit, (2) changes in the methods of financing state industry and cooperatives, (3) the reorganization of the cooperative banks, (4) the reorganization of the agricultural banking system. Under the new law socialized enterprises will not be permitted to sell goods to one another on credit. All credit will be procured through the state bank. All transactions must be by cash or check, the purchaser securing the necessary credits from the bank. The State Bank grants credits only to enterprises in the socialized sector of the national economy and therefore, has the assurance that such enterprises will not go bankrupt, since unsound enterprises unable to carry out the tasks assigned them under the five-year plan are not included in the scheme of things. The bank bases the credits granted to clients on the program of operation laid down under the five-year plan. The bank supervises the operations of its clients to make sure that the plan is being carried out. Every business organization which has a balance at any of the branches of the State Bank opens a current account at the bank. These show the entire income and expenditures of a given client in cash and bank clearings. The State Bank will become the Central Clearing House and every client will become a part of an accounting cycle. In the field of foreign trade the use of bills of exchange continues on the former basis.—*William E. Dunkman*.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 14454, 14467, 14481, 14499, 14608, 14630, 14661, 14678, 14720, 14725, 14743, 14745, 14787, 14819, 14845, 15011)

14829. ALGAY, J. d' Characteristics of French securities. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22(6) Dec. 1929: 583-584, 631-632; (7) Jan. 1930: 679-680, 728-730.—French listed corporate securities have many peculiarities. Most bonds are unsecured. Mortgage loans are seldom issued. Thus are no prior liens, equipment trusts and collateral loans issued by companies. Preferred and common stock alike.

14830. DANINGER, EMIL. Zur Frage der Aufwertung in der Cechoslovakiei. [On the question of valorization in Czechoslovakia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 3(4) Apr. 1929: 544-551.—A contribution to the problem of valorization of German and Austrian securities, as brought before the Czechoslovak courts in various test cases.—*M. W. Graham*.

14831. FLYNN, JOHN T. Investment trusts gone wrong. *New Republic*. 62(800) Apr. 2, 1930: 181-184; (801) Apr. 9, 212-214; Apr. 16, 240-242; (803)

Apr. 23, 267-269; (804) Apr. 30, 294-296.—This series of articles describes certain alleged abuses in the organization and conduct of investment trusts in the United States and proposes regulations designed to protect and benefit the small investor. There are pointed criticisms of specific trusts. The principal charges against investment trusts are: (1) The use of "trick" capital structures by means of which the managers obtain control of large sums with relatively little investment of their own funds; (2) the violation of the investment principle of disinterested selection of securities by the sale to such trusts of securities underwritten by their banking sponsors; (3) excessive direct and indirect fees for management which, in view of the tremendous losses sustained in the stock market collapse of 1929, is said to have been proved, generally, to be neither particularly skilled nor conservative; (4) and the gradual absorption of stock ownership in key companies stimulating the trend away from individual to corporate stock ownership with the attendant social danger of banker managed super-trusts dominating industry. Remedies suggested include: (1) legal restriction of the name "investment trust" to companies conforming to certain conditions of safe investment; (2) elimination of investment bankers, their employees or affiliated interests from direct or indirect management or influence; (3) the sale of investment securities for cash only; (4) simple capital structure with one class of stock with some exceptions; (5) complete publicity of all pertinent facts at time of organization and detailed information of operations at quarterly intervals; (6) prohibition of corporate ownership of investment trust stock; and (7) limitation of voting power regardless of the amount of stock held. The development and conduct of British trusts differs radically from their American counterparts. Sweeping federal and state investigation is urged.—*Q. F. Walker*.

14832. GIDE, CHARLES, and SCHUMACHER, HERMANN. Zur Diskussion über die Kriegsschulden. [The discussion on the war debts.] *Stockholm*. 12 1930: 112-115.

14833. GLOVER, PATRICK W. R. Financial statements for credit purposes. *Monthly Bull. Robert Morris Associates*. 12(12) May 1930: 265-271.

14834. GUTHMANN, HARRY G. Post-war trends in the capital structures of large industrial corporations. *Analyst (N. Y. Times)*. 35(904) May 16, 1930: 1060.

14835. HINDIS, I. ГИНДИС, И. Некоторые итоги в области изучения финансового капитала в России. [The study of financial capital in Russia.] *Вестник К. ммунистическ. А. Академии*. 33(3) 1929: 185-199.—An account and criticism of E. L. Granovskii's *Monopolized capitalism in Russia* (in Russian) published in 1929.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

14836. JOHNSON, MORRIS O. and SHIRER, JOHN T. Certain aspects of the interpretation of price earnings ratios. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 106-109.—Twenty-four stocks were combined into an index for the purpose of studying price earnings ratios, 1922-1929. Variability in these ratios was in part traced to speculative interest, imparting an irregularly rising secular trend. It was also found that inaccurate earnings reports produced variations; book values constituted a sustaining force; changes in earnings known to be variable were discounted; and a rising trend of earnings stimulated prices.—*G. R. Davies*.

14837. LANZILLO, AGOSTINO. Sul libero commercio dei cambi. [The free exchange mar. et.] *Vita Italiana*. 18(205) Apr. 1930: 330-336.—Comments on the decree of March 12, 1930, abolishing the restrictions existing hitherto in Italy with regard to the commerce with foreign exchange.—*O. Eisenberg*.

14838. MEITHNER, KARL. Die besonderen wirtschaftlichen Faktoren der Preisbildung in Effekten.

[The special economic factors of prices of securities.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(9) Sep. 1929: 690-700.—Hubert Huppertz.

14839. MIRIMONDE, A. P. de. Le développement des investment trusts et ses causes. [Causes of the development of investment trusts.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 22-2(1) Apr. 1930: 59-80.—The history of the development of investment trusts aptly illustrates the principle that the methods adopted to fulfil a given economic function, common to several countries, will vary greatly with the circumstances of time and place under which the need for that function arises. The early development of the investment trust in England may be explained by four principal causes; the mentality of the small investor, the absence of competition in the form of other organizations performing the same function, the favorable situation in the financial market, and the ability of their administration. In France the mentality of the small investor acted to retard the growth of the trust. Additional cause for their slower development in France may be seen in the policy of banks to emphasize foreign government issues and, more recently, in the existence of fiscal difficulties. In a similar way the present status of the investment trust in other European countries and in the United States is explained by the existence of characteristically favorable or unfavorable factors.—*Morris E. Garrison.*

14840. PARKER, H. G. Evaluating common stocks as collateral. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22(9) Mar. 1930: 873-874, 903.—The increasing demand on banks for loans against stocks emphasized the need of a dependable yardstick for determining basis value. Loaning officers should be able to take statistical measure of an issue quickly and accurately.

14841. UNSIGNED. Flotation of foreign securities. *Conf. Board Bull.* #41. May 25, 1930: 328-332.

14842. VIOLI, G. I piccoli prestiti. [Small loans.] *Riv. d. Casse di Risparmio.* 18(5) May 1930: 237-245.

14843. WINKLER, MAX. Latin American highway finance. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 42(6) Mar. 31, 1930: 422-425.—The immediate requirements of Latin American countries for roads are estimated at about \$350,000,000. The author compares the terms under which Latin American nations are being financed by United States bankers, and those under which loans were granted during the 19th century by the British money lenders. The terms laid down by America appear decidedly favorable to the borrowing nations. All the Latin American loans which have been sold in the American market since the war are being taken care of promptly and punctually, with one exception where interest is being met irregularly.—*Max Winkler.*

14844. WOODWORTH, A. W. Common vs. preferred stock as investment over a long period of years. *Analyst (N. Y. Times).* 35(905) May 23, 1930: 1107-1108.

PRICES

(See also Entries 13837, 14443, 14505, 14943)

14845. COVER, JOHN H.; REVZAN, DAVID A.; HELMS, WILFRID M.; COHENOUR, VINCENT J. A barometer of Chicago stock prices. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 3(2) Apr. 1930: 171-191.—The composite of Chicago common stock prices presented in this analysis covered the period from 1915 through 1929. During this time, there were four major cycles; the upward movements requiring, on the average, 20 months and the downward movements, 16 months. The composite consists of 12 stock price series chosen from a large number. The criteria of selection were as follows: (1) the employment by the company of a minimum of 1,000 persons, (2) a significant percentage

of the employees in Chicago plants, (3) the location of the central office preferably in Chicago, (4) the existence of available common stock quotations for 15 years, (5) representativeness of Chicago industries. A method of analysis was developed to avoid certain errors common to most indices. Trend was measured for each stock price series and eliminated, seasonal indices representing normal month-to-month relationships were calculated and removed, and the remaining cyclical movements were averaged synchronously to form the composite. By this method the tendency of the long-term movements to distort the cyclical variations was minimized. The prices generally ran low in the summer and high in the fall and winter. These annually recurrent movements were eliminated by means of the indices of seasonal variation. Corrections were made for spurious variations due to stock dividends, changes in par value, stock splits, contraction of outstanding shares, stock-rights offers, extra cash dividends, and mergers and consolidations.—*Wilbert C. Fritz.*

14846. DUGÉ de BERNONVILLE, L. Les variations des prix en France depuis la stabilisation des changes. [Price fluctuations in France since the stabilization of foreign exchange.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France.* 18(4) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 405-443. First the prices of certain agricultural products (wheat, other cereals, meat, dairy products, eggs, wine, sugar, and coffee) and then the prices of the principal industrial products (coal, iron and steel, other metals, cotton, wool, silk, and leather) are examined singly with the aid of tables and curves, particularly during the 30 months beginning Jan. 1927 and ending Jun. 1929. Finally, the general wholesale and retail price indices are studied and compared. From the *de facto* stabilization of the franc at the close of 1926 to the autumn of 1927 the general movement of prices (except for leather and textiles) was downward. This was followed by an upward movement which, by the beginning of 1929, brought prices back to their early 1927 level. When the future of the franc was still in doubt and fluctuations in foreign exchange were still relatively sharp, economic activity declined, the demand for industrial goods shrank, wages fell, and the consumption of agricultural products diminished resulting in a drop in farm prices. Beginning with the month of Apr. 1927 the situation changed very quickly; industrial activity revived as export restrictions were removed and tariff and transport rates were revised. When in Jun. 1928 the franc was stabilized legally, prices had already gone a long way toward adjustment to the new value of the franc. It is, however, too early to consider this facile adjustment as definitive, for the movement of the retail price index numbers shows an increasingly marked tendency to depart from the movement of the wholesale price index numbers.—*William Jaffé.*

14847. SCHMIDT, FRITZ. Preispolitik. [Price-policy.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 6(9) Sep. 1929: 641-666; (10) Oct. 1929: 731-754.—Reducing costs is the first step for all price policy. This can be done by standardization of parts of the product, by limiting the number of types of product, by mechanization, by use of the Taylor-system, by the conveyor-system, and last but not least by production at full capacity. Means of price policy include fixing both prices and quantities of products and resources of production for a business unit or trade association. Limits are set by the estimates of needs by consumers, and by costs of products and their elements. The highest price does not guarantee the maximum profit. The quantity of goods must always be fixed in such a way that the marginal business unit (*Grenzbetrieb*) of the industry gets the normal rate of interest for that trade. The price policy therefore must be adaptive. Selling prices should fluctuate in the same proportion as the amount of the total purchasing power

in the selling market, if the quantity of goods is supposed to be unchanged. Stabilized production makes possible more favorable costs. The price being the best regulator of quantities of products, stabilization of prices deprives the market of its regulating power and is therefore rejectable.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 13822, 13835, 14621, 14755, 14819, 14845)

14848. ANDREW. S. L. and FLINN H. M. Appraisal of economic forecasts. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 25(169-A) Mar. 1930: 36-41.—The eleven forecasters chosen for appraisal by the authors were given grades of "good," "fair," "questionable," "poor," or "bad,"—these grades being assigned the values +1, +½, 0, -½, and -1, respectively. Under this system of rating, the value that would be attained if all forecasts received a "good" rating would be +1, whereas -1 would represent uniformly "bad" grades. Though the eleven forecasters were graded separately, the figures actually presented are the averages of the grades obtained by all the services taken together. The major results of the study may be summarized as follows:

(1) A grade of +.39 was obtained for the entire group of forecasters, for all years, in their forecasts of "general" business. (2) Specific forecasts of money rates, commodity prices, and automobile production during this period have been somewhat more successful, if anything, than those of general business; forecasts of building construction, while appreciably less successful, are still on the favorable side; only in the case of stock prices have forecasts during these years been wrong more frequently than not. (3) Measurement of accuracy of prediction concerning the course of general business at five dates at which there was general agreement as to the imminence of a turning-point or of a pronounced movement shows results which are characterized by the authors as "fair," with the notable exception of the 1924 decline. (4) A separate investigation, testing the accuracy of forecasts made by four commercial services with respect to certain specific commodities and including over fifteen hundred separate forecasts, resulted in a composite rating of +.26.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

14849. BAUDHUIN, FERNAND. L'évolution économique de la Belgique avant la guerre, d'après les études sur la conjoncture. [The economic development of Belgium before the war, according to studies of business conditions.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Sci. Econ.* 1(1) Dec. 1929: 53-65.—This article first summarizes the findings of others who have contributed to the analysis of the course of economic activity in Belgium from 1880 to 1897, and then carries the discussion forward through 1913 by the interpretation, in terms of trend, seasonal variation, crises, and depressions, of nine monthly series of economic statistics. During this 17-year period occurred two major crises, those of 1900 and 1907. That of 1900 was much the more severe. It was precipitated by a crisis in Russia, where the Belgians had for several years been making heavy investments, and was accentuated by overdevelopment of Belgian interests in the Congo. The almost world wide crisis and depression of 1907-08 found the position of Belgian industry only moderately extended. As a result wholesale commodity prices and interest rates were the only Belgian series acutely affected. The recession of 1913, although primarily of cyclical origin, was in part due to the political tension in Europe which preceded the war.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

14850. COX, GARFIELD V. Another year of business forecasts. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago).* 3(2)

Apr. 1930: 151-170.—This article appraises the forecasts of six well known American business forecasting services for the twelve months, Nov. 1928, to Oct. 1929. The methods of evaluation employed have already been described in an earlier study (See Entry No. 2: 8742.). By neither of the two types of test employed was the year in question a very successful one for the forecasters. With +1 the maximum reward for success and -1 the maximum penalty for failure, the monthly average scores of the services by tests 1 and 2, respectively, were +.22 and +.09 for the year, as against +.34 and +.14 for eleven years. Forecast quotations from each service for each month are presented for the year, and certain reasons are given for the low scores achieved. At the end of 1928 some services overemphasized the power of the credit stringency to prevent business expansion. Then, after production had risen far above normal in the first quarter of 1929, some argued that it had so far outrun consumption as to make recession the logical expectation for the second quarter. But production, instead of declining, showed such vitality all summer in the face of tightening money, that a majority of services seem not to have sensed how serious were the maladjustments that now appear to have been developing.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

14851. DENT, A. G. H. Economic research work. *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31(2) Apr. 1930: 547-590.—"Economic research has developed since the war with a view to the understanding, control, and forecasting of the movements of general business conditions." This article tabulates and briefly discusses the leading economic services dealing with general business conditions throughout the world, and also describes the application of research to particular industries, notable in Great Britain and in the United States. Analyses of available business statistics have been made by both public and private organizations in Great Britain, France, Germany, other European countries, Canada, Australia, and Japan. Further, for these countries, the construction of indexes has been attempted as measures of speculation, business, and money, similar to those of the Harvard Committee for the United States. These show in general that, from the national and international aspect, business research and forecasting are merely in their beginnings, and that the results for European countries especially have not been as consistent in the unstable post-war period as for the United States. Within certain individual industries, for example electrical engineering and allied industries, considerable profitable application of research has been made both in the United States and in Great Britain. Methods of attacking problems and their practical development are here reviewed for outstanding organizations of both countries, and their respective situations are contrasted.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

14852. DUPRIEZ, LÉON H. Les méthodes d'étude de la conjoncture économique et les cycles généraux des affaires en Belgique de 1897 à 1913. [The method of studying economic cycles and the general cycles of business in Belgium from 1897 to 1913.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 1(1) Dec. 1929: 9-33.—The Institute of Economic Sciences has undertaken the statistical analysis and interpretation of business cycles in Belgium. In common with a number of other European institutes it has adopted the statistical methods developed by the Harvard Committee on Economic Research. Pre-war indexes of cyclical fluctuations for the period 1897 to 1913, have been computed for stock prices, commodity prices, steel and iron production, railway revenues, tonnage of ships entering Belgian ports, imports and exports, two series on employment, and three representing interest rates and bank credit. There were major crises in 1900 and 1907. There was a very mild response to the prosperity of France and

Germany in 1903, but almost none to the rather general European and American prosperity of 1910. The only Belgian series that responded notably to the latter cycle were those for the rediscount rate and for bills held by the National Bank. The time relations between the movements of curves representing speculation, business, and the money market, are similar to those found by Harvard for the United States, except that, at the peak in 1899-1900, money rates turned downward four months ahead of commodity prices.—*Garfield V. Coz.*

14853. GRANOVSKIĬ, E. ГРАНОВСКИЙ, Е. К теории конъюнктуры "советских" буржуазных экономистов. [The theory of economic cycles according to the "Soviet" bourgeois economists.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 30 (6) 1928: 85-126.—*Emma Vezralczyk.*

14854. MARTIN, P. W. The technique of balance, its place in American prosperity. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20 (4) Oct. 1929: 494-511.

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 13836, 13861, 13992, 14518, 14690, 15034, 15095, 15266-15267, 15275, 15358, 15402, 15482, 15507, 15556, 15561, 15587, 15593, 15632)

14855. DELAGE, EMILE. Le premier Congrès National de la C. F. P. (Confédération française des professions.) [The first national Congress of the French Confederation of professional men.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 203 (8) Apr. 20, 1930: 204-213.

14856. ETTINGER, S. The Palestine labor problem. *New Palestine.* 18 (11) Mar. 21, 1930: 176-178.

14857. FEHLINGER, H. Ergebnisse der jüngsten internationalen Arbeitskonferenzen. [Results of the recent international labor conferences.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 62 (1-3) 1929: 295-299.—The article deals with the work of the sessions of the International Labour Conference from 1926 to 1929. The main provisions of the conventions and recommendations adopted at these sessions are dealt with and the results obtained in the form of ratifications by the states members are noted.—*H. Fehlinger.*

14858. FEICK, IRMGARD. Ergebnisse aus dem Jahresberichten der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten für das Jahr 1928. [Conclusions from the annual report of factory inspectors for 1928.] (Germany.) *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132 (3) Mar. 1930: 412-418.

14859. HANCOCK, GORDON B. Our coming captivity. *Southern Workman.* 59 (4) Apr. 1930: 152-160.—The Negro is being largely displaced both by machinery and by a new class of urban white workers in various jobs formerly considered peculiarly the Negro's, such as cooking, household service, furnace-tending, laundry work, street cleaning, and window cleaning. There are not enough jobs on the upper economic level, like teaching, to make good this deficit in employment, and the Negro lacks both training and white men's acquiescence to turn the overflow into such jobs on the middle economic level as automobile work.—*Bertram Benedict.*

14860. HILL, ROLAND. The Juvenile Affairs Board system in South Africa. *Soc. & Indus. Rev.* 9 (52) Apr. 5, 1930: 171-175.—A conference in Bloemfontein in 1928 asked for establishment of local committees in all villages of the provinces. It is hoped to cover the whole union with a net of boards and bureaus for juvenile vocational guidance and employment. Placement for the worker should be connected with vocational guidance.—*Rudolf Broda.*

14861. KING, WILLFORD I.; FRANK, GLENN; GREEN, WILLIAM; MORGAN, ARTHUR E. Guiding the developments of the future. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 (238) May 1930: 168-197.—The new industrial revolution was ushered in during 1922. The large increase in average income of the population in the brief seven years was "a truly remarkable phenomenon." No such general increase occurred in the incomes in the majority of nations. This increase includes both wages and salaries. Frank discusses the interrelation of business and politics in the development of the American future. Green treats of the trend in the organized labor movement. The development of agencies to deal with problems of production has supplemented the machinery for collective bargaining, adjustment of grievances, and other crises in industrial relations. These developments have come to be known as union-management cooperation. Morgan discusses the future training of industrial executives.—*F. J. Warne.*

14862. LABOURET, HENRI. La main-d'oeuvre dans l'Ouest Africain. [The labor problem in French West Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40 (5) May 1930: 240-250.—French West Africa is, potentially, one of the richest portions of the empire. It is a storehouse of sub-tropical and tropical produce. There is an acute labor shortage arising both out of the relatively small population and the natives' disinclination to perform steady work. The Sudanese are glad to hire themselves out under contract and there has been a growing tendency for them to move in considerable bodies to perform seasonal plantation tasks and then to return home until their services are needed again. However, they are now showing a preference for entering the employment of British plantation owners in Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria, which is causing French proprietors and colonial officials grave concern. Of the more than 300,000 migratory Sudanese laborers of the past season, over half found employment in British territory and the percentage will undoubtedly increase this year. The reasons are several, the British offer higher wages, they pay in cash and hold nothing back, they impose no onerous taxes on arrival or departure, they make proper provision for their hands' comfort and they treat the latter with consideration at all times. The result is that fully three-fourths of the workers on the British properties are French blacks. While the latter take some 30,000,000 francs a year back with them, this does not compensate France for the loss of their labor. Obviously a careful study of the matter is necessary and means of making employment in French West Africa more attractive must be devised.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14863. TA CHEN. Labor conditions in South China. *Stat. Monthly (Chinese Bur. Stat.).* 1 (10) Dec. 1929: 1-42.—The article discusses the tendency of the labor movement in South China, the organizations of labor unions, the relation between the unions and the guilds, the labor movement and labor legislation, and the good and bad points of the movement. The movement developed rather slowly at the beginning, around 1908, then it inclined toward communism in 1924 when Borodin came to Canton, but the trade unions so inclined, numbering some 470, were dissolved in 1927, and under the guidance of the National Government, the labor movement has developed along less radical lines. A brief summary of the recent activities of unions in Canton and Hongkong is given, with a discussion of the relation between unions and guilds in Foochow, and information about the workings of the Temporary Labor Regulations of Canton and the British labor ordinances as applied to Hongkong. According to the author, the unions did accomplish something in collective bargaining and improving the treatment of the workers, but at the same time their demands are often unreasonable, production is often curtailed for lack of

discipline, and the unions pay too much attention to propaganda and not enough to the real welfare of their members. (Much statistical data concerning wages and working hours).—*D. K. Lieu.*

14864. UNSIGNED. Age distribution of industrial workers in the United States, 1923 and 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 56-67.

14865. UNSIGNED. Labor legislation in Argentina. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 1-8.

14866. UNSIGNED. Laws relating to industrial home work. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 104-115.—By industrial home work is meant the sending out from a factory or workshop into a home or place of abode, articles to be made, altered, repaired, or finished. Fourteen states have enacted home work legislation. The largest home-work employing industry in these states is men's clothing, and other industries employing large numbers are manufacture of artificial flowers, purses, feathers, tobacco products and women's wearing apparel. The detailed provisions of the laws of the 14 states are arranged comparatively in a table covering 10 pages.—*G. G. Groat.*

14867. UNSIGNED. Occupations of the population. *Conf. Board Bull.* #41. May 15, 1930: 325-328.

14868. UNSIGNED. Teollisuuden työmarkkinat vuosina 1925-29. [The industrial labor market in 1925-1929.] *Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja.* (12) 1929: 641-647; (1) 1930: 1-6.—A survey by the Department of Social Statistics of the Ministry for Social Affairs, Finland.—*John H. Wuorinen.*

14869. UNSIGNED. The twelfth session of the International Labour Conference.—2. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1929: 473-493.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entry 15298)

14870. BAIKOV, P. Le 5-ième congrès de la fédération pan-chinoise du travail. [The Fifth Conference of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions.] *Internat. Syndicale Rouge.* Apr. 1930: 225-228.—A short account of the conference held from November 7 to 22, 1929.—*G. Méquet.*

14871. SAUNDERS, E. PAUL. Human element of the fourth estate. *Amer. Federationist.* 37(4) Apr. 1930: 429-36.—The International Labor Office has made a study entitled "Conditions of Work and Life of Journalists." The strongest professional organization of journalists in the world was found in Great Britain. It exemplifies one of the rare instances where intellectual and manual workers are organized together. American journalism is almost devoid of professional organizations devoted to the promotion of the economic interests of their members. In Russia, 25,000 out of a total of 26,000 newspapermen are organized. The exigencies of the business or political circumstances of the owners of a newspaper frequently place writers in a position where they must express opinions contrary to those they really hold. To protect themselves against this and other contingencies journalists have attempted to include in their employment contracts conditions governing termination of services. In Russia, England, Germany, and a few other countries dismissal is regulated by law. In England dismissal must be preceded by a twelve month notice.—*Harry Delson.*

14872. UNSIGNED. Freedom of association. *Internat. Labour Office (Geneva) Studies & Reports.* (Ser. A.) (*Indus. Relations.*) 5 #32, 1930: pp. 461.—This volume comprises monographs on freedom of association in the United States of America, Canada, Latin America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, India, China, and Japan. These monographs, so far as the differences in the legal systems in force permitted,

have been based on a uniform scheme: the first part comprises the history of the trade union movement and trade union law; the second part is devoted to the present legal status of associations; the third part deals with the possible forms of action by trade unions in the various departments of social and economic life and the limits of such action. The conclusion deals with the position of trade unions in law and in fact. In each case an effort has been made to study not only the national legislation relating to trade unions but also the relevant legal decisions and administrative practice. This publication is available in French and German as well as in English.—*P. W. Martin.*

14873. ZIESSE, FRANCIS E. America's highest paid labor body. *Amer. Federationist.* 37(5) May 1930: 570-576.—Three previous organizations of cameramen had been formed, all of which had been disrupted. Lack of cooperation and professional competition caused this disorganization. On November 8, 1926, a new local was organized in New York City. The employment situation at the time of organization was very bad. The unemployment was largely due to the shifting of production from the east coast to the west coast. The local was soon admitted to the Combined Amusement Crafts. In the early part of 1928, three business agents, representing the Motion Picture Machine Operators Local, Studio Mechanics and Cameramen's Local of New York, formed a Board of Trade of the Motion Picture Industry for the purpose of bringing production back east. This organization started propaganda to which can be credited in a large measure the re-establishment of the industry in the east. In January, 1928, the business representative reported over 78% unemployment. In January, 1929, an agreement was entered into between the local union and the motion picture operators. This agreement expired the 31st of January, 1930, and negotiations are under way to renew the contract with some modifications. Locals have also been established in Hollywood, Toronto, and Chicago.—*E. E. Cummins.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 15017, 15071, 15075, 15080, 15092, 15166)

14874. CHEMINAIS, M. Les grèves des mines de la Loire, du Gard et le l'Aveyron. [Strikes in the mines of the Loire, Gard and Aveyron.] *Musée Soc.* 36(6) Jun. 1929: 241-267.—Coal mining in the center of France has been depressed since the war. The miners, however, being dissatisfied with their wages, demanded an advance in November, 1928, which was granted in amounts from 10 c. to 1.50 fr. The communist party, claiming that the mines were prosperous, called a strike for higher advances. The strike began in the Loire December 27, 1928; spread to the Gard, January 2, to the Aveyron, January 11, and had failed by January 22. When the strike failed several of the leaders were dismissed from their positions and membership in the party on account of reputed lack of fidelity and persistence. The communist organs attacked the "reformers" as partisans of the capitalists. The Minister of the Interior sent troops to aid the local authorities to preserve order. As a result of the strike coal production dropped one-seventh in December and one-fourth in January; other industries of the region dependent on coal and gas were also badly disorganized. Wages to the amount of 11,000,000 fr. were lost and relief of 1,000,000 fr. was given.—*L. L. Bernard.*

14875. DEVINAT, PAUL. Working conditions in a rationalized undertaking. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 43-69; (2) Feb. 1930: 163-186.—This description of the expansion of a shoe factory employing 3,000 workers in 1924 to an organization of 12,000

workers and 3,000 salesmen in 1928 in a rural community having 4,000 inhabitants in the former year, pictures one of the most unusual industrial enterprises in the world. With a widespread sales organization, circumventing the middlemen, invading every world market demanding low priced products in large numbers, the emphasis in the workshops on efficient production is the dominant note of the Bata System operated at Zlin, Czechoslovakia. The cooperative spirit among employees is stimulated not only by the inspiration of their leader, Thomas Bata, but also by a system of wage payment which features production incentives. This latter includes fixed weekly wages, individual piece wages, collective piece wages, and wages with a share in the profits. The eight-hour day prevails. Individual bargaining prevails. Community activities, housing, education, entertainment, are dominated by the system. Workers are recruited largely from nearby agricultural districts with a distinct preference for youths. Industrial hygiene is highly developed in the workshops.—*G. A. Bowers.*

14876. FOSTER, W. Z. L'expérience gréviste des syndicats révolutionnaires américains. [The experiments of American revolutionary trade unions in the field of strikes.] *Internat. Syndicale Rouge*. 21 (2) Feb. 1930: 82-87.—The total membership of revolutionary trade unions is 40,500. The textile union (5,000 members) organized the strike in Gastonia, which is said to have been badly run. The Miners Union (20,000) organized the Illinois strike. Another strike was organized by the clothing workers union. All these strikes have shown the necessity for the unions to find and to adopt a strike strategy.—*G. Méquet.*

14877. JOHNSTON, G. A. Rationalisation and industrial relations. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20 (5) Nov. 1929: 619-640.—By rationalization is meant the scientific organization of industry to minimize waste. This includes the development of a more satisfactory relation between management and workers, which was the subject of discussion at the meeting of the International Industrial Relations Association in Upper Bavaria in June, 1929. Rationalization has often involved the complete reorganization of management and a readjustment of the position and functions of the foreman. It has also made increased demands upon the workers, necessitating greater attention to vocational selection, training, and apprenticeship. It has encouraged the movement for consultation between employers and workers, has resulted in readjustments of hours of labor, and in a completely changed conception of the nature of welfare work. Nowhere is industry completely rationalized, but this movement has now reached the stage where details rather than general principles require discussion and where there is widespread recognition of the value of research and experimentation.—*Edwin E. Witte.*

14878. LANDMANN, HEINZ. Betriebspolitik. [Industrial policy.] *Arbeitgeber*. 20 (3) Feb. 1, 1930: 61-67; (4) Feb. 15, 1930: 90-95.—The author reports on the industrial social policy of a large establishment of the Berlin Metal Industry with about 6,000 workers which is conducted by himself. He understands by industrial social policy the measures which shall make the workers employed in the factory an organized and consciously cooperating group and which are designed to further, directly and indirectly, their welfare. An important part of this policy is the personnel policy which is designed to obtain a corps of competent workers and salaried officials and to diminish to a minimum friction between management and employees. Supplementary pensions which are paid to aged employees deserve special mention. Other important welfare work undertaken by the company is described in detail.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

14879. NÖRPEL, CLEMENS. Dix ans de conseils d'entreprises en Allemagne. [Ten years of the German Works Councils.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 22 (4) Apr. 1930: 115-120.—A survey of conditions at the end of a decade of operation of the Factory Workers' Councils Law of 1920 shows that the trade union movement monopolizes the councils and that the employers continue to acquiesce in their use.—*Allan F. Saunders.*

14880. O'CONNELL, JOHN P. A case of employer-employee cooperation. *Amer. Federationist*. 37 (3) Mar. 1930: 287-291.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

14881. PLAUT, PAUL. Psychologie und Arbeitswissenschaft. [Psychology and industrial relations.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 36 (1-2) 1930: 87-103.—The author discusses the problems of leadership and human relations in an age of large scale mechanized industry. Many of the examples are drawn from American "big business," which the author contrasts with large scale industry in Germany.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

14882. SMITH, J. FOSTER. Union-management cooperation at Naumkeag. *Amer. Federationist*. 37 (3) Mar. 1930: 281-286.—The mill, making sheetings, has attempted to maintain the best possible employment conditions and worker relations. In 1919 a strike broke out, lasted some time, and was finally amicably settled. A later agreement provided for recognition of the union, conferences on grievances between representatives of both sides, and conferences of the two sides for greater plant efficiency. Later the management decided to carry through a sweeping modification of production technique, involving the elimination of a number of workers, and changes in the work of many others, though no wage reductions. The union responded by hiring a consulting engineer who made a survey and recommended cooperative action by a committee of management and union to carry on tests, eliminating as much waste as possible. Though there has been a great improvement, the problem still remains of securing the full cooperation of workers in this program.—*W. Ellison Chalmers.*

14883. TESSMAR, BERGRAT. Praktische Erfahrungen der Anstalt für Arbeitskunde in Saarbrücken. [Practical experience of the Institute for Labor Research in Saarbrücken.] *Arbeitgeber*. 20 (1) Jan. 1, 1930: 9-12.—The Institute for Labor Research in Saarbrücken is an establishment of the Employers' Association of the Saar Industries and the labor section of the German Industrial Engineers. Its aim is to eliminate aversion and antipathy on the part of the workingman to his work, primarily by further occupational training of adult workers but also by psychological approach to the personality of the worker. The Institute operates as a central office to which separate sections in the factories of members are attached. The results to date show considerable increase in labor productivity.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 14584)

14884. BECKMAN, R. O., and LEVINE, MICHAEL. Selecting executives. An evaluation of three tests. *Personnel J.* 8 (6) Apr. 1930: 415-420.—The authors describe three tests which were made by the Cincinnati Civil Service Commission in an effort to measure executive ability: (1) The Allport Ascendancy-Submission Study which presents actual situations to the subject, which he is asked to check as to his behavior reactions. (2) The Laird introversion-extroversion test, consisting of 8 selected questions from a total of 48 used for college students, which the subject is asked to answer describing himself as to average behavior and thoughts. (3) A test classified as "follow-

ing written directions" was used to determine what facts might be discovered. In applying these tests two groups were used as experimental subjects, one consisting of executives, the other of employees engaged in reading water meters. Comparison of the information collected through the first two methods shows that the Allport method is of more value, provided that the subject should be classed as an ascendent, but that additional tests to determine practical knowledge and experience were needed in the selection of executives. The results of the "following written directions" test showed that the executive group was better qualified along this line than the group of water meter readers.—*M. Richter.*

14885. BRÜERE, HENRY. The bank employees and the bank. *Personnel*. 7 (1) May 1930: 17-25.

14886. CARRARD, A. Erfahrungen in systematischer Anlernung in einer Maschinenfabrik. [Experience in systematic training in a machine factory.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7 (5) May 1930: 143-153.

14887. CHAMBERS, E. G. Personal qualities in accident causation. *J. Indus. Hygiene*. 12 (6) Jun. 1930: 223-232.—Tests measuring psychological functions may be used as a practical basis for selection of workers, with the effect of lowering accident rates. Further research may show other functions which are involved.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

14888. DELLPLAIN, MORSE. Employee training in the Northern Indiana Public Service Company. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #102. 1929: pp. 16.

14889. HEYDT, C. Eignungsuntersuchung und Personalwirtschaft bei der Deutschen Reichsbahn. [Aptitude tests and personnel administration on the German Imperial Railway.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7 (5) May 1930: 136-142.—The article recounts ten years of experience in aptitude tests and personnel administration on the German Imperial Railroad with its 500,000 employees. The author's conclusion is that aptitude tests, while not 100% dependable, "with proper technique can be a valuable aid in personnel administration."—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

14890. KERR, LYDIA. Internationale Konferenz für Psychotechnik. [International Conference on Psychotechnics.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7 (5) May 1930: 157-159.

14891. LOVEKIN, OSGOOD S. The qualitative measurement of human efficiency under factory conditions. *J. Indus. Hygiene*. 12 (4) Apr. 1930: 153-167.—Conclusion of a paper on the measurement of human efficiency by observing the pulse pressure multiplied by the pulse rate (the "pulse product"). The pulse product increases directly with the amount of energy used in muscular work, in emotion, and in efforts of attention. The method is practicable under working conditions in office and factory. The efficient worker maintains organic equilibrium as exertion increases. Fluctuations in production are natural and in some cases are necessary to maintain efficiency. The best worker is not necessarily the one with the smoothest production curve.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

14892. MÜLLER-KATTENTIDT, ILSE. Personalpflege im Dienste der Rationalisierung. [Personal advice as a means for rationalization of economic activities.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (14) Apr. 3, 1930: 331-333.—Professor Meyenberg estimates that friction between superiors and employees consumes 30% of labor in public administration and puts the percentage even higher in industrial establishments. Elimination of this friction is an important part of the rationalization of labor. There is a place for competent secretaries to eliminate friction and give advice to workers for overcoming personal difficulties. Such advice to employees has been organized in department stores and other trading establishments of Germany. Organized

advice is particularly useful in the treatment of families of employees, and in eliminating many reasons for irregularity of work.—*Rudolf Broda.*

14893. OBLATH, OSCAR. Colour vision tests. *Internat. Labour Office (Geneva), Studies & Reports, Ser. F (Indus. Hygiene.)* #12. 1929: pp. 48.—At the instance of the Sixth Scandinavian Ophthalmological Congress, held in Copenhagen in 1925, the International Labor Office took up the question of the international standardization of color vision tests. An inquiry was undertaken into the conditions of color vision testing in the air services as well as the rail and sea services of the following countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America. The present report gives the results of an analysis of the data thus collected.—*P. W. Martin.*

14894. PENCE, OWEN E. Personnel research in the Y. M. C. A. *Personnel J.* 8 (6) Apr. 1930: 375-383.—The author describes a three year survey of the personnel situation in the various branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and presents some of the plans which have been developed as an outcome of the research. The survey included the personnel division, the three colleges which offer professional training for secretaryship, and to some extent the local associations, in all about 5,000 secretaries. Studies were made of the functions of the executive secretary and the physical director; promotion patterns; activities; statistical guides, and the development of salary scales. Another study included a survey of the property, operation, personnel, field relations and educational procedures of nine summer schools for secretaries which annually enroll 1,000 secretaries. Special studies are under way which include preparation of interest scales, tests of mental ability, and measurement of achievement for the selection of secretaries. Additional studies still in progress include surveys of records, interviewing, guidance and vocational problems. Four of the outstanding problems of cooperative research which have been met in the course of the Association's experience are briefly discussed.—*M. Richter.*

14895. STONE, R. W. Personnel aspects of mergers. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 3 (2) Apr. 1930: 192-204.—Consolidation of business enterprises requires changes in personnel. Managers of merged companies face the problem of developing a new organization and of conserving the good will of both workers and the public. A cooperative team spirit that will effectively promote the interests of the company must be developed. Difficulties arise from the necessity for retraining workers for new duties, and from maladjustments in the new organization. These difficulties indicate why complaints and resignations follow upon mergers and why managers find it impossible to realize quickly the gains expected from the consolidation. A comparison of the advantages of employment in consolidations versus employment in smaller business units reveals that, despite numerous exceptions, large consolidations have attempted to solve the problems involved by the use of enlightened personnel methods and liberal employment policies.—*L. McCarthy.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 14586, 14668, 14766, 15557, 15611, 15617)

14896. ADAMS, W. W. The national safety competition of 1929. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Reports of Investigations* #3019. May 1930: pp. 19.

14897. HARRINGTON, D. Some phases of the relative responsibility of management and workers for accidents in mines. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Reports of Investigations* #2993. Apr. 1930: pp. 17.—Harrington

concludes that management and workers must share the responsibility for the 3,000 fatal accidents which occur each year in coal mines of the United States. In addition to the usual remedies for accidents occurring from falling materials, the investigators propose elimination of all possible machine noises, so that preliminary cracks of falling materials may be heard. To prevent haulage accidents, more information on safety devices is needed, as well as enforcement of use of existent ones. All accidents due to fires from explosions may be prevented if all mines are regarded as potentially dangerous, while accidents from use of explosives may be diminished by supervision, instruction, and licensing of operators. The last fruitful cause of accidents mentioned, is the use of electrical equipment.—*Helen Herrmann.*

14898. ILSLEY, L. C., and MEANS, CHARLES M. Suggested safety rules for installing and using electrical equipment in coal mines. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Infor. Circ.* #6269. May 1930: pp. 22.

14899. SAXON, C. E., and OWINGS, C. W. Activity of the Holmes Safety Association in reducing accidents in Alabama. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Infor. Circ.* #6227. Jan. 1930: pp. 7.

14900. STEVENS, ALBERT F., Jr. Accidents of older workers: relation of age to extent of disability. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 4 (4) Apr. 1930: 91-98.—The older an injured person the longer, in general, will be the period of the resultant disability.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

14901. THOMPSON, L. R., and BRITTEN, ROLLO H. The silica dust hazard in the granite cutting industry. *J. Indus. Hygiene.* 12 (4) Apr. 1930: 123-147.—This is a special summary of *Public Health Bull.* #187, U. S. Pub. Health Service, with tables and graphs. It is concluded that the full force of the granite dust hazard—the disease of the lungs called silicosis—is only just beginning to be felt and that there is something ominous about the persistently rising mortality rate, which is chiefly due to tuberculosis. Proper ventilation can reduce the amount of dust to a maximum of 10 to 20 million particles per cubic foot, a desired limit in controlling the hazard.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

14902. UNSIGNED. Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (5) May 1930: 86-88.

14903. UNSIGNED. Angemeldete Unfälle im Ruhrbezirk. [Reported accidents in the Ruhr district.] *Glückauf.* 66 (17) Apr. 26, 1930: 587-588.—In the past year there were 72,641 accidents (of these 63,137 underground) in the Ruhr mining district. Per 10,000 shifts 6.98 (7.96) accidents occurred; 8.57 (9.98) accidents per 100,000 hours and 5.88 (5.11) per 10,000 tons produced.—*E. Friederichs.*

14904. UNSIGNED. Proceedings of the sixteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions held at Buffalo, N. Y., October 8-11, 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat. Bull.* #511. Apr. 1930: pp. 337.—The topics covered at the various sessions include: workmen's compensation, occupational diseases, accident prevention, lump-sum settlements, problems of exclusive state fund jurisdictions, problems of competitive state fund jurisdictions, and problems of private insurance states.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

14905. UNSIGNED. Statistics of industrial accidents in Italian industry and agriculture in 1924. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20 (5) Nov. 1929: 690-708.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 14510, 14962, 14980)

14906. KAISER-HARNISCH, MARGARETE. Die berufstätige Frau in Deutschland. [The professional

woman in Germany.] *Nord. u. Süd.* 52 (6) Jun. 1929: 521-527.

14907. LUDWIG, A. ЛЮДВИГ, А. Капиталистическая рационализация и женский труд. [Capitalist rationalization and woman labor.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 33 (3) 1929: 253-258.—The subject is discussed with especial reference to German conditions. Rationalization separates the productive process into its elements and makes easier the employment of women, the number of whom is increasing in all branches of industry. But rationalization sharpens competition on the world market. This situation drives entrepreneurs to seek for women's cheap labor. Hence, on the one hand augmentation of the army of the unemployed and social unrest, and on the other increased participation of woman in industry and her entry into the ranks of the fighting labor class.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

14908. UNSIGNED. Effect of legislative restrictions on employment of women in England. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (5) May 1930: 71-72.

14909. UNSIGNED. Women in industry. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 38 (3) Mar. 1930: 85.—In a study of the factors in the distribution of women in industry (Cmd. 3508) information is presented showing (1) numbers of men and women employed in industry at various dates; (2) actual processes in which women have been engaged at various stages in the development of industry; and (3) causes which have determined the employment or non-employment of women in particular industries or processes. The return to the pre-war position indicates that the division of work between men and women in industry tends to settle itself naturally on the lines of pre-war tradition and experience. In a few instances, such as the printing industry, women have lost ground. The general legislative restrictions on the employment of women have had very little influence on their distribution in industry. Except in a few isolated cases, there is little evidence that they have handicapped women. On the contrary, the employment of women during the period under review has been steadily progressing. The distribution of men and women in industry, formerly determined by tradition, aptitude and physical strength, has been modified by changes in work that have come with new types of machinery and new processes. The increase of light repetitive work has greatly enlarged the field for the employment of women. The marked tendency for women to be found in unskilled work is primarily due to their attitude toward gainful employment, as most girls who enter industry do not expect to be permanent wage-earners, and are unwilling to spend time in training for skilled work.—*Emilie J. Hutchinson.*

14910. UNSIGNED. Women workers and their protection in Russian industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20 (4) Oct. 1929: 512-538.

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entries 9342, 14860, 15597)

14911. HOLTZMANN, DR. Schule und Arbeit. [School and labor.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43 (12) Jun. 15, 1930: 313-321.—In 1839 Prussia passed the first child labor law; since then it and other German states have passed various acts and in 1926 in all of Germany only 4,426 children under 14 years of age were excused from school to work in factories. In the past decade legislation has also taken account of the employment of children in home industries. Child labor in home industries working with tobacco has been entirely eliminated. The entire situation of child labor in the home has been improved considerably since the war. In November 1929 it was

found that one child out of 137 in the Volksschule in Karlsruhe was employed outside of school; in 1913 one in 25 had been employed. This work consists chiefly in the delivery of papers and goods. The school physicians report that in the last few years they had almost no occasion to file a complaint that the outside work was hurting the health of the child. The more active and more intelligent children are more likely to be employed. Present laws take too little cognizance of the fact that puberty sets in at different ages in boys and girls. Home industries often fail to take account of the general demands of hygiene in the work room, especially with regard to artificial illumination. Only recently has Baden made detailed regulations concerning the employment of children as shepherds, and even separate schools have been provided for these children.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 14507, 14957, 14968)

14912. COUZENS, JAMES. Long wages. *Survey*. 64(1) Apr. 1, 1930: 5-8.—Senator Couzens contends that the unemployment crisis of this winter resulted from employers failing to assume their responsibilities. If business does not solve the unemployment problem, the government will be forced to interfere. Indiscriminate firing of workers results in: (1) heavy taxation to support the unemployed, (2) government interference with business, (3) criticism of the capitalist system, (4) increased depression through the reduction of purchasing power. Judging from reports to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor of successful long-time planning, it is concluded that the stabilization of workers' incomes is just as possible as the common policy of stabilizing dividends.—*N. A. Tolles.*

14913. DOBB, M. H. A sceptical view of the theory of wages. *Econ. J.* 39(156) Dec. 1929: 506-519.—The terms on which the propertyless laborer can dispose of his services are themselves the principal determinant of the marginal utility of money to him. Hence the supply curve for labor as a whole is dependent on the demand curve. The demand for labor is similarly dependent where the employer purchases all his labor by a collective bargain. Since these two equations are not independent, the prevailing theory of the general level of wages cannot describe a definite equilibrium. The conditions are like those of barter. The demand differs from the supply however, in that the capitalist's willingness to save (governing this demand) is decreased and not increased by a rise in wages which increases the marginal utility of money to him. Hence labor is prevented from increasing its aggregate earnings by pushing up wage rates, and at least the functional relations expressed by the orthodox demand curve for labor hold good. This last is true, however, only if the standard of living of the privileged classes is independent of their income. In fact it seems possible to increase the demand for labor (savings) without increasing *rentier* income, either by collective savings or by diminishing the *rentier* share as the whole national income increases. To this extent even the commonly accepted functional relations involved in wage theory are beyond our knowledge. Only wages within a section of a given industry and the price of commodities which form an unimportant part of the whole are determinable by the orthodox method. As yet our solutions are limited to the "microscopic" problems of society.—*N. A. Tolles.*

14914. FREEMAN, I. H. Wage incentives in the factory. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* Apr. 15, 1930: 1053-1064.—*J. C. Gibson.*

14915. HANSON, ALICE C., and DOUGLAS, PAUL H. Wages of domestic labor in Chicago, 1890-1929. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169) Mar. 1930: 47-

59.—The trend of wages of white experienced females engaged in domestic housework in Chicago, 1890-1929, was studied by means of newspaper "help wanted" advertisements. The money rates thus determined were deflated by a general index of the cost of living, and also in the later period by a local index. From the nineties to the war a rise in real earnings of about 25% was discovered, which was considerably above the rise in other employments. There was a considerable loss in real earnings during the war, but by 1928 a gain of 12 to 16% over 1914 had been made, as well as a further gain in the lessening of the severity of the work.—*G. R. Davies.*

14916. JORDAN, J. P. Executive and key men incentives. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* May 1, 1930: 1125-1175.—This is a comprehensive treatise in ten sections setting forth not only the dangers and advantages of incentive plans but methodology as well.—*J. C. Gibson.*

14917. LEUT. Wirtschaftliche Lohnpolitik. [Economic wage policy.] *Nationalwirtschaft*. 3(2) 1930: 184-203.—The author points out that wages should be fixed not only from the social point of view but also from the national point of view so as to enable German industry to rise to its former importance.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

14918. LUNDY, ROBERT R. The weekly group piece work system. *Personnel*. 5(4) Feb. 1929: 268-274.

14919. RECTANUS, S. R. Executive bonuses in the American Rolling Mill Company. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #101. 1929: pp. 8

14920. RICHARDSON, J. H. The doctrine of high wages. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(6) Dec. 1929: 797-815.—Real wages in the United States have been high in comparison with other countries and with previous years. The principal causes of high wages are: relative scarcity of labor and increased per capita output. The worker's efficiency has been increased, not so much by the physical as by the psychological results of high wages. High wages have been advocated to provide necessary purchasing power to absorb the increased products of industry. In the United States this has been accomplished by the concerted raising of wage rates over nearly the whole market area, while prices were kept fairly stable. Europe differs in having a relative abundance of labor and an intense international competition for markets. Here the policy, advocated by Mr. Rowe, of deliberately maintaining high wage rates must be applied with caution lest it provoke the resistance of employers and the public in cases where there is not an evident possibility for economies by management. Moreover the policy has a limited application where applied to a single industry or to a country depending on foreign markets. In such cases, a surer way of disposing of increased output would be through lowering prices. This itself will produce higher real wages without any adjustment of wage rates.—*N. A. Tolles.*

14921. RODGERS, A. S. Additional compensation based upon performance in the White Sewing Machine Company. *Amer. Management Assn., Genl. Management Ser.* #100. 1929: pp. 16.

14922. STEGEMERTEN, G. J. The basis for wage incentive plans. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* Apr. 1, 1930: 989-1003.—*J. C. Gibson.*

14923. TAKATA, Y. A power theory of wages. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 4(2) Dec. 1929: 14-51.—The minimum possible wage, although it may be little better than zero temporarily, must enable the laborer and his family to maintain a biological existence. The maximum possible wage is the price (aggregate value?) of the goods produced minus compensation for the consumed portion of capital. Between these two

extremes wages are actually set at a point determined by the relative social power of laborers and industrialists. This is true of the relative wages of different groups as well as the general level of wages and it explains the pyramidal formation of wages. It follows that wages may be raised by increasing the laborers' social power. The cost of production, wages fund, marginal and general productivity theories all have specific weaknesses (discussed) either in their logic or in their lack of reality.—*N. A. Tolles.*

14924. UNSIGNED. Allowances in kind given to farm laborers in the United States. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1929: 562-567.

14925. UNSIGNED. Changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in 1929. *Ministry of Labour Gaz. Great Britain.* 38(4) Apr. 1930: 122-124.

14926. UNSIGNED. Comparison of real wages in various countries. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1929: 580-588; (6) Dec. 1929: 867-870.—The International Labour Office has published comparative real wage statistics for a number of large cities in different countries since 1924. These have now been extended to include additional categories of workers, a wider commodity budget, and a larger number of cities, and are hereafter to be issued only twice a year, instead of monthly. The first comparative real wage statistics and index numbers computed on the new basis are presented, for June-July, 1929, covering 44 large cities in 12 countries. These show real wages in the United States to be a third higher than in Australia, twice as great as in Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, and the Netherlands, and three or four times those of other European countries.—*Edwin E. Witte.*

14927. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings in bituminous coal mining, 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat. Bull.* #516. May 1930: pp. 63.

14928. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 142-155.

14929. UNSIGNED. Pennsylvania Railroad wage data, from report of joint fact finding committee in wage negotiations, 1927. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat. Bull.* #514. May 1930: pp. 209.

14930. UNSIGNED. Wage rates established by collective agreements in Italy. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 173-175.

14931. UNSIGNED. Wages in Greece in 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 173.—A report from Leslie A. Davis, American consul at Patras, Greece, contains some data as to the average daily wages of workmen in different occupations in that city in 1929. The wages for males ranged from \$0.84 per day for firemen to \$1.94 per day for longshoremen. Wages for skilled female laborers were \$0.32 to \$0.52 per day.—*E. E. Cummins.*

14932. UNSIGNED. Wages in Porto Rico, 1928-29. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 160-165.—Wage statistics for the important industries of the island are furnished by the annual report of the commissioner of agriculture and labor.—*E. E. Cummins.*

14933. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labour in Canada, 1920 to 1929. *Labour Gaz. (Ottawa, Canada.) Suppl. (Report #13.)* Jan. 1930: pp. 103.

14934. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry, 1929. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #513. Apr. 1930: pp. 201.

14935. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the motor vehicle industry: 1928. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #502. Dec. 1929: pp. 73.

14936. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of work in the coal mining industry in 1927. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1929: 539-562; (6) Dec. 840-854.

14937. UNSIGNED. The work of the South African Wage Board from 1926-1929. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(6) Dec. 1929: 861-863.

14938. WÓYCICKI, AL. Dodatki rodzinne. [Family allowances.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 15-20.—Discussing the nature and the social importance of family allowances the author sketches particularly their development in France.—*O. Eisenberg.*

14939. WRÓBLEWSKI, ZBIGNIEW. Zarobki realne robotników w Polsce w roku 1929 [Real wages of workers in Poland in 1929.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 10(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 9-15.—*O. Eisenberg.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 14772, 14908)

14940. CROXTON, FRED C., and CROXTON, FREDERICK E. Fluctuation of employment in Franklin County, Ohio, 1923 to 1928. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 19-30.—The fluctuation of employment of wage earners, clerical employees, and sales people (not traveling) in Franklin County, Ohio, during each of the six years, 1923 to 1928, is shown in the present article. About 85 per cent of the population of the county is found in the city of Columbus. Numbers and percentages of variation from maximum employment in each year are shown for a number of individual industries and for males and females separately. A discussion of unemployment of males in Franklin County, as measured by fluctuation of employment, is presented in one section of the study. The possibilities of securing work outside the industry groups covered by this report, during the period of low employment in those industry groups, are analyzed and certain undetermined factors concerning unemployment of males are discussed. Omitting all these undetermined factors, according to reports submitted by 2,555 establishments, 6,321, or 13.3%, fewer males were employed in January, 1928, than in September, 1928.—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

14941. DEWHURST, J. FREDERIC. Employment fluctuations in Pennsylvania, 1921 to 1927. *Pennsylvania State Dept. Labor & Indus., Spec. Bull.* #24. 1928: pp. 192.—Monthly index numbers of employment and payrolls for the period from 1921 to 1927 were constructed for 52 manufacturing industries, anthracite mining, construction, retail and wholesale trade, and transportation, in Pennsylvania. Index numbers for manufacturing industries were adjusted to the Census trend and in the case of 25 of the factory industries and construction and retail trade, indexes were corrected for seasonal variations. Sample was based on reports from 1,200 establishments employing more than half a million wage earners, representative of all geographic sections and all occupations except bituminous coal mining and professional and service occupations. Index numbers were constructed by a modification of the fixed base method to allow adding and dropping of reporting firms; calculation of seasonal relatives were made by the median-ratio-to-moving-average method. Current index numbers are reported in *The Business Review*, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, and in *Labor and Industry*, published by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. The composite index of factory employment in Pennsylvania furnishes a good measure of fluctuations in general business in the state and corresponds closely to the index of employment for the United States as a whole. Seasonal fluctuations in employment were noticeable in half of the manufacturing industries, being most pronounced in those producing consumers' goods and in construction and retail trade. Cyclical fluctuations were most pronounced in producers' goods industries. Employment in larger plants was slightly more stable than that in small establishments during the period under review. The employment index showed a close correspondence with

other business and labor market indicators.—*J. Frederic Dewhurst.*

14942. EBERLING, ERNEST J. The downward trend of employment. *Current Hist.* 32 (1) Apr. 1930: 47-52.—Probably never before in the history of the world has there been such a per capita increase in the output of industry as has occurred in the United States during the last decade. Labor's productivity has been increased about 50% since 1921 or an average annual increase of 7%. A survey of the many studies now available reveals clearly the downward secular trend of employment.—*Ernest J. Eberling.*

14943. FEHLINGER, H. Der Einfluss von Preisbewegungen auf den Arbeitsmarkt. [The influence of price movements on the labor market.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 132 (3) Apr. 1930: 539-542.—In a report of the International Labor Office for 1929, entitled *The problem of unemployment in its international aspects* a comparison was made for 11 to 17 countries between wholesale prices and statistics of unemployment for June of each year from 1920 to 1928. Out of 125 comparisons 41 represented falling prices compared with the preceding year. Twenty-five of these 41 cases were accompanied by an increase of unemployment, 7 by a decrease, and in 9 cases there was little or no change in the figures for unemployment. Thirty-three cases of rising prices were noted, accompanied in 21 cases by decreased unemployment, 6 by increased unemployment, and in the remaining 6 by no change in unemployment. In 51 cases prices remained the same, accompanied by 26 cases of decreasing unemployment, 10 of increasing unemployment, and 15 cases of little change in unemployment. Although these comparisons indicate that rising prices and decreasing unemployment, and falling prices and increasing unemployment are the rule, there are too many exceptions to permit the development of stabilization policies without further investigation. Economic conditions were abnormal after the war, mechanization of industry has proceeded at unequal rates in different countries, markets have gone through profound changes, and opportunities for employment have varied greatly as a consequence in different countries. Such factors as these must also be considered before far reaching conclusions are drawn from statistical comparisons.—*C. W. Hasek.*

14944. HERING, FRANZ. Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit durch Arbeitszeitverkürzung? [Combating unemployment by shortening working time?] *Arbeit.* 7 (4) Apr. 1930: 247-252.—The author warns against the shortening of working time using it as the only measure against unemployment; it cannot always be used, it cannot solve every kind of unemployment, and it cannot do away completely with any kind of unemployment.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

14945. JENTZSCH, WALTER H. Der deutsche Arbeitsmarkt im Rahmen des europäischen Arbeitsmarkts. [The German labor market as part of the European labor market.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 10 (15) 1930: II 219-222.—An investigation of the interrelations of the German labor market and that of other European countries. The article contains a table giving unemployment figures for 16 European countries from 1924 to 1929, the countries being divided into three groups with labor markets under industrial, under agricultural, and under mixed influence; the table also gives a general unemployment index for Europe.—*Jürgen Kuczynski.*

14946. JOME, HIRAM L. Unemployment is costly leisure. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22 (10) Apr. 1930: 924-925; 991-992.—The causes of unemployment are classified as: (1) the inaccurate measuring of demand, (2) the merger movement, (3) the seasonal flow of business, (4) technological improvements. Several automatic forces are at work which will help to relieve the situation. The rise of real wages enables

those who are employed to hire more services rendered for them, thus causing the development of new occupations. The rapid rise in savings signifying an abundance of capital will bring about a fall in the long time interest rate and will provide additional outlets for the displaced labor supply by facilitating the financing of inventions and new industries.—*H. L. Jome.*

14947. KAHRA, E. Työttömyyden lieventämistä tarkoittava valtion toiminta Ruotsissa ja meillä. [State unemployment policy in Sweden and Finland.] *Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja.* (2) 1930: 69-83.—At present, the Swedish government assists only unemployed who are out of work because of fluctuations in business. Seasonal unemployment on the other hand has not yet been tackled. In Finland, the results obtained are far from perfect, but a real attempt is being made to provide relief. Instead of outright money relief, the state has sought a remedy in public works at which somewhat lower wages than those that ordinarily prevail are paid. In both countries, the primary responsibility for aiding the unemployed is borne by the local authorities rather than the national government.—*John H. Wuorinen.*

14948. KELLOGG, PAUL U. Dayton plans for work. *Survey.* 6 (2) Apr. 15, 1930: 71-72

14949. MINZ, L. E. Le chômage dans l'URSS. [Unemployment in the USSR.] *Internat. Syndicale Rouge.* 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 218-222.—During recent years there has been a large movement of labor from the country to the city. In 5 years the increase of urban population amounted to 19% (5 million). The total number of wage earners is now 13.3 millions, 19% increase since 1913. In the last six months, Apr.-Sep. 1929, the unemployed decreased 500,000. The maximum of unemployment was 1.6 million in Feb. 1929 of whom 711,000 were unskilled workers and 146,000 professional workers. The decrease in unemployment is felt chiefly among industrial workers. At the same time there is a lack of skilled and technical workers. The labor exchanges classify the unemployed in these categories, according to qualification and income of the family of the workers. The flight from the country is decreasing with the development of rural collectivization. Figures are given for women unemployed (55% of the total) and for young persons, as well as data in regard to the means for teaching the unemployed.—*G. Méquet.*

14950. MOSLEY, OSWALD. The Government's employment schemes. *Labour Mag.* 8 (9) Jan. 1930: 387-391.—The importance of suggested schemes of work from local authorities is urged because they alone have real knowledge of local needs. There are now three government bodies to which application may be made for financial assistance: (1) the Unemployment Grants Committee covering water-works, sewerage, municipal wash-houses, waste-disposal works etc.; (2) the Ministry of Transport making grants for road work; and (3) the Ministry of Agriculture giving aid to land drainage projects. Requirements respecting the proportion of "transferred labor" have been so relaxed in the new act that only those localities having an unemployment rate for adult men less than 10% are required to make place for transferred labor from more distressed areas. An increased grant is now made for revenue-earning works and localities are also encouraged to finance undertakings out of revenue.—*W. B. Catlin.*

14951. MUND, VERNON ARTHUR. Prosperity reserves of public works. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 Part II May 1930: pp. 44.—The results of the application of the idea of timed public work to the phenomena of the business cycle is summarized under two main heads: (1) The efficacy of timed public work in controlling prosperity and depression; (2) the administrative provisions necessary to assure an effective functioning of the applied principle. To accom-

plish an intelligent timing of public work the creation of State Boards of Control is suggested. "The State Board would determine the deferral of work by controlling the issue of bonds for new public construction work and would officially announce when such work should be expanded. The guide for its action would be state indexes for payroll and employment. The only new feature introduced is that a purposeful plan has been substituted for a haphazard plan of public construction." (Three appendices, eleven statistical tables, and a brief bibliography.)—*F. J. Warne.*

14952. PERKINS, FRANCES. Stabilization of unemployment. *Monitor.* 16(11) Apr. 1930: 217-218.

14953. POND, MILLICENT. Maximum hiring age limit in industry. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 19(4) Dec. 1929: 351-354.

14954. STEAD, WILLIAM H. Measuring a city's employment. *Survey.* 63(12) Mar. 1930: 704-705.—A statistical study of employment (1925-1928) in St. Paul, Minnesota was conducted by the writer for the local social agencies. Peak employment in December is a combination of holiday trade and snow removal; the trough is January to March. Of the 126 firms studied, 120 were found to have fluctuations of less than 5% and to have peak employment in late summer; six firms largely control the whole fluctuations with an average rate from 34% to 40%. Employment is most irregular in the unskilled trades; but skilled building workers also suffer heavily and the number of skilled workers has been steadily decreasing—apparently because of changed processes during the temporary depressions of each plant. Seasonal fluctuations in applications for charity relief correspond closely to employment fluctuations.—*N. A. Tolles.*

14955. UNSIGNED. Le chômage mondial. [World unemployment.] *Internat. Syndicale Rouge.* 21(3) Mar. 1930: 127-168.—This copy of the I.S.R. includes a series of articles on world unemployment; women and unemployment; unemployment in South America, in Germany, in England, in the United States, Italy, and Poland. Rubinstein in an article on *Economic crisis and unemployment*, estimates that there are 17 million unemployed in the world, 70 million persons being affected by this fact.—*G. Méquet.*

14956. UNSIGNED. Development of public employment offices in foreign countries. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 42-55.—Great Britain is the only country which had established a well-organized national employment service before the World War. The national systems in other countries were started either during the war or after it. The first International Labor Conference at Washington in 1919 suggested standards of public employment service. The essential feature of the recommendations was that each country should establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of a central authority. To date twenty-three countries have followed the policy suggested by the conference.—*E. E. Cummins.*

14957. UNSIGNED. The dismissal wage. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(4) Apr. 1930: 1-5.—The dismissal wage is a wage paid to employees dismissed because of lack of work. It is a plan to mollify the effects of such unemployment as results from curtail production and the technical changes due to substitution of machines and power for men. The practice of providing dismissal wage is slowly increasing among employers who recognize a degree of responsibility for the workers discharged for this cause. There is no uniformity either in plan or practice for this development. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad was among the first to adopt the idea, making it a part of its general insurance and protection policy in 1922. The amounts paid vary within rather wide limits. The length of time over which the payments are made differs both with the particular company plans and in some cases with the length of service with

the company. To a limited extent the plan has been adopted in several foreign countries.—*G. G. Groat.*

14958. UNSIGNED. Methods used in unemployment surveys of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Buffalo. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 8-13.

14959. UNSIGNED. Survey of unemployment in Baltimore, February, 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* (4) Apr. 1930: 24-30.—For three successive years an unemployment survey of Baltimore has been made by a house-to-house canvass. The total unemployed for each of the three years was 15,473, 13,177 and 13,784, the largest number being for 1930. Over the three year period there appears a relative loss in the number of unemployed men with a corresponding increase in the number of unemployed women. The individual industry to which the greatest amount of unemployment is charged is building, while as a group, manufacturing shows the largest percentage. More than half the unemployment is in the four manufacturing industries: textiles and their products; food and kindred products; iron and steel and their products; and transportation equipment. The largest single group was unskilled labor. Less than 18% of all persons involved had been entirely out of work for less than one month. (Elaborate tables.)—*G. G. Groat.*

14960. UNSIGNED. Unemployment and unemployment insurance in the USSR. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 5(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 22-25.

14961. UNSIGNED. Unemployment relief in Sweden from 1914 to 1924. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(5) Nov.-1929: 713-715.—Brief summary of 1929 report of the Swedish State Unemployment Commission. The policy has been characterized by decentralization of responsibility for unemployment and an emphasis on relief works rather than cash benefit. Central responsibility and extensive cash benefits have been necessary in times of strain, however. (Statistics of expenditure.)—*N. A. Tolles.*

14962. UNSIGNED. Variations in employment trends of women and men. *U. S. Women's Bur., Bull.* #73. 1930: pp. 141.—This report, based upon figures obtained in Ohio for the past 11 years, shows differences or correlations in the employment trends for men and women under different economic conditions. Several types of differences are noticeable: Duration of employment is increasing for women. Figures for seasonal occupations show little difference for the two sexes. No difference is noticeable in the trend due to business depression in 1920-21, except in a few particular lines (tobacco manufacturing and glass-making) where a small reduction in the number of men employed is accompanied by an increase in the number of women. In clerical classifications the increased number of women employed is striking. The greater number of women employed, as men were withdrawn for service during the war, is noted, but is balanced by a greater proportion of men employed in the years following the war. These figures are not of great significance as they are too local, and are lacking in the exactness required for satisfactory comparison. Tables showing minor differences in various businesses are given.—*Helen P. Edwards.*

14963. WINSLET, V. G. The unemployment problem—its causes and some suggested solutions. *Accountants' J.* 47(564) Apr. 1930: 925-928.—Unemployment in Great Britain is directly traceable to the economic unsettlements caused by the war. A number of solutions are proposed: extension of schooling period, reversion to the apprenticeship custom; more attention to overseas trade; provision of relief work schemes; cultivation of the home market, and raising of tariff walls.—*H. F. Taggart.*

14964. WOLMAN, LEO, et al. Public works and unemployment. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.).* 20(1) Mar. 1930: 15-29.—J. M. Clark observed that the long-

advocated policy of preventing business depression by planning public works is receiving suggestive additions from the present attempt of the Hoover administration to put this theory into practice. Informal leadership—especially to influence private construction—is being tried out in place of sole concern with the formal ordering of government works. The speeding up of future construction is being relied upon in place of a previously planned reserve. The stock market crash was an unusually clear indication of the time for action. Mollie Ray Carroll outlined the German experience with productive relief works, where this policy has been pushed close to its limits since the war. Emphasis is now being shifted to cooperative planning of the normal public construction. F. G. Dickinson doubted the efficacy of mere voluntary cooperation by business in expanding construction quickly, because of the savings in cost that came to those who waited. Public works must remain the central method. The timing of this expenditure, even by local bodies, could be controlled in large part by adjustment of the system of federal aid. The extent of road construction alone indicates that the gap in commercial payrolls can be filled. There must be no attempt to employ the unemployed directly, and even then some sacrifice in construction costs must be stood. The temporary admission of non-building workers to the construction trades presents a serious problem of trade union cooperation. A. D. Gayer, judging from a study of public expenditure in New York State, doubted whether much of it could be deliberately timed—especially since public works are notoriously behind the needs for them. Since such construction shows a long-time upward trend, the plan of speeding up of future work seems best.—*N. A. Tolles.*

14965. ZIMMERMANN, WALDEMAR. Zum Zusammenhang von Arbeitsweise und Ermüdung. [The connection between the mode of work and fatigue.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54(1) Feb. 1930: 95-110.—In the process of the transformation of social policy for workers from an ethically oriented historical descriptive science into an exact psycho-physiological and technically organized science of labor the compilation, *Körper und Arbeit*, on the subject of labor physiology marks a milestone in progress. The relation between labor and fatigue is the vital question in this field. The error in earlier investigations lay in the ineffective isolation of the labor process itself from the conditions of labor. This error is avoided in the more recent studies. The primary elements obtained by analysis of labor processes by Atzler form the basis for rules which go far beyond Taylor and Gilbreth for a physiological rationalization of labor. The aim is a postponement of fatigue in a purely natural way. Durig criticizes the schematic regulations as provided in labor legislation up to the present time, and in particular the determination of a "hygienic normal work day." The regulation of the length of the work day is, according to Durig, not so important to the health of the workers as the intensity of labor and the labor tempo. In view of the difficulty of exact measurement of the fatigue processes as well as that of the intensity of labor it is doubtful whether any international regulation of this question is possible.—*Horst Jecht.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

14966. KANTOROVICH, V. КАНТОРОВИЧ, В. Некоторые законы мерности сезонных колебаний раб- чег бюджета. [Some laws of seasonal fluctuations in workers' budgets.] *Светская торговля.* (3) 1930: 7-8.—The soviet system has brought changes into the laws of seasonal fluctuation of workers' budgets. The most striking change concerns housing. Figures are given for Moscow, 1924.—*G. Méquet.*

14967. MATHEWS, SUSAN J. Food habits of

Georgia rural people. *Georgia Exper. Station, Bull.* #159. May 1929: pp. 27.—A study of 100 records of food habits, conducted from September, 1925 over a period of two years, revealed the following major facts: 44.7% of individual diets were low in calories, 37.8% low in protein, 30.5% short in calcium, 50.6% short in phosphorus and 77.4% deficient in iron. The diets were overloaded with fats, cereals and sweets, and under-supplied with lean meats, eggs, dairy products and fruits and vegetables. The average production of foods on the farm was not of sufficient variety to provide an adequate diet. The families which produced the greatest percentage of their food stuffs were found to have the most adequate diets.—*Grace S. M. Zorbaugh.*

14968. PEIXOTTO, JESSICA B. How workers spend a living wage. *Univ. California Publ. Econ. (Cost of Living Studies #2).* 5(3) 1929: 161-245.—Eighty-two typographers' families included in the survey had mean incomes from typographical work of \$2,486, with a total family income of \$2,818. The percentage distribution of the total budget was as follows: food 32.4, clothing 11.4, shelter 14.7, house operation 7.3, recreation 4.8, automobiles 7.1, education 1.0, tobacco 1.8, church and charity 1.0, medical care 3.3, union dues 5.7, investment 3.0, incidentals 2.5. The author is of the opinion that the details of spending refute the long standing belief that increased pay rolls among the working classes result in empty extravagances rather than a rational and conservative rise in the standard of living.—*F. L. Thomsen.*

14969. UNSIGNED. Workers' family budget enquiries in Soviet Russia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(4) Oct. 1929: 568-576.

WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 14630, 14799, 14809, 15003)

14970. KELLOGG, C. W. An American yardstick on communism. *Stone & Webster J.* 46(4) Apr. 1930: 427-430.—Average yearly income of the 99% of Americans receiving the smallest incomes is \$1,700. If the total income of the country were equally divided, each would get \$1,910. The difference is \$210, or 11% of the average income. Soviet Russia, Japan, Rumania and other countries "have incomes per capita less than one-tenth of what they are in the United States." The \$210 is "in effect given by the 99% to the 1% for the use of their leadership and capital" which "appears to be cheaply bought at that price."—*Solon De Leon.*

14971. MOYER, MARTIN HARTWELL. The property of married women in Florida. *Univ. Florida, Genl. Extension Division, Rec.* 10(17) May 1929: pp. 20.

14972. NESMELOV, F. ИА. НЕСМЕЛОВ, Ф. ИА. Пятилетний план нардно-хозяйственного строительства СССР и народная трезвость. [The five-year economic plan and temperance.] *Господарство Украины.* (1) 1930: 74-89.—The five year plan considers a decrease of 65% in the consumption of vodka, comparatively to 1913. This result is to be obtained by increasing the tax on alcohol, developing the consumption of tea and sugar, increasing the system of cinema and radio, workers' and peasant clubs, ameliorating housing conditions and generally advancing workers' welfare. (Figures and tables.)—*G. Méquet.*

14973. PULLEN, P. P. Trust development—international. The diversity of regulatory laws when administration transcends state lines. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 14(8) May 1930: 14-15, 50-52.

14974. UNSIGNED. Estimates of national income. *Conf. Board Bull.* (40) Apr. 25, 1930: 317-322.—The

National Industrial Conference Board estimates of national income are compared with those of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Federal Trade Commission, and W. R. Ingalls.—*Lillian Epstein*.

14975. UNSIGNED. Net income in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and the United States: Individuals and corporations. *Univ. Denver Business Rev.* 6(4) Apr. 1930: pp. 7.

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 14734, 14989, 15107, 15274)

14976. CAMPBELL, W. K. H. The co-operative movement in Ceylon. *Ceylon Econ. J.* 1(1) Jun. 1929: 12-32.—At date of 1926-27 Ceylon had 303 cooperative credit societies with 35,112 members and the following resources: paid-up capital, 430,311 rupees, reserve fund 91,421 rupees, deposits 67,689 rupees, working capital, 906,498 rupees or 25.8 per member. Loans granted to members amounted to 593,099 rupees. Loans at low rates of interest granted by the government directly to primary societies, outstanding at date of December 4, 1927, came to 158,208 rupees. So far the societies have only been able to extend short-time loans to members and in such inadequate amounts that members have resorted to loan sharks for supplementary loans. Government purposes gradual cessation of its direct lending to primary societies and the promotion of a system of cooperative central banks and cooperative mortgage banks through the mediation of which it is hoped that the primary societies may develop a larger aggregate of fixed deposits and both larger and longer-term loans to members.—*Grace S. M. Zorbaugh*.

14977. "CENTROSOYUS." The structure and organization of the co-operative movement—12. USSR. *Rev. Internat. Co-operation.* 23(3) Mar. 1930: 97-104.

14978. DAS GUPTA, B. B. The organization of co-operation in India. *Ceylon Econ. J.* 1(1) Jun. 1929: 33-43.—For three reasons cooperation has been conspicuously successful in India: (1) it has filled a much-needed want, (2) the principle is inherently sound, (3) it has been well organized on the basis of India's social stratification. According to the latest figures (no date specified) there are about 62,000 societies all over India, with an aggregate membership of approximately 22,000,000. Introduced originally for the supply of agricultural credit, it has branched off into cooperative stores, dairies, implement societies, irrigation societies, joint marketing societies, joint sale societies, housing societies, and more recently into cooperative labor societies and cooperative land settlement societies with all their complex activities. Finally, land mortgage banks have been set up to extend long term credit to agriculture. The question of growth is now secondary to that of regulating the pace and direction of the co-operative movement. Particularly interesting are the formalities surrounding a loan made by a credit society to a villager. Its utilization is watched from beginning to end, if misused it is liable to be called back. Repayment is arranged to synchronize with harvest times. Non-payment on maturity is followed by legal proceedings. The success of the cooperative movement has been largely due to ordered supervision carried on partly by the central organization of the societies and partly by the office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies which exercises real and effective control. Not the least important feature of Indian cooperation is its attention to education and propaganda, money-lender, etc.—*Grace S. M. Zorbaugh*.

14979. KASCH, AUGUST. The structure and organization of the co-operative movement—9. Germany. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23(1) Jan. 1930: 8-11.

14980. KLEPZIG, VOLLRATH. International co-operative women's movement. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23(3) Mar. 1930: 105-107.—A sketch of the collaboration of women in consumers' societies.

14981. NATANSON, G. НАТАНСОН, Г. Реконструкция быта и потребительская кооперация. [The new mode of life and consumer's cooperation.] Союз потребителей. (2) 1929: 59-66.—*G. Méquet*.

14982. SABARSKY, A. Structure and organization of the co-operative movement—10. Palestine. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23(1) Jan. 1930: 23-30.

14983. UNSIGNED. The consumers cooperative movement of the USSR in 1918-1929. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23(4) Apr. 1930: 143-145.

14984. UNSIGNED. Report on cooperative marketing during 1927-1928. *Union of South Africa, Dept. Agric., Div. Econ. & Markets, Econ. Ser. #10, Bull. #74.* 1930: pp. 53.

14985. UNSIGNED. The structure and organization of the cooperative movement—13. Georgia, 14. Switzerland. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 23(4) Apr. 1930: 132-141.

14986. VEDACHALA AIYAR, BAHADUR A. RAO. Village credit cooperation—its present position and future working. *Madras J. Co-operation.* 23(4) Apr. 1930: 134-141.

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entries 12989, 14602)

14987. LININGER, F. F., and METZGER, H. The consumption of dairy products by 1,370 families in Philadelphia. *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #245.* 1930: pp. 16.—This bulletin, prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is based on data obtained in June, 1929, from 76 wealthy, 131 well-to-do, 634 middle class, and 529 poor families on 24 milk routes of 7 distributors in Philadelphia. Tables are included showing the relations of income, size of family, and nationality to milk consumption per family; the changes in consumption since 1924; consumption of other dairy products; results of different kinds of advertising; and the reason for using condensed or evaporated milk. The daily per capita consumption for the different income groups averaged 0.82, 0.93, 0.83, and 0.67 pints, respectively. The average total consumption was 0.77 pints per capita, an increase of 11.6% over 1924.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

TAXATION

(See also Entries 14080, 14683, 15044, 15064, 15289, 15308)

14988. ALBUS, FRANK J. Effect of sections 611 and 612 where collection of an outlawed tax was made after February 26, 1926. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(5) May 1930: 170-173; 195-197.—One of the most important of present income tax questions is the application of Sections 611 and 612 of the Revenue Act of 1928 to that type of case where it would be admitted that the tax was collected after the statutory period for collection had expired if Section 611 had not been enacted. From the examination of many cases the conclusion is reached that when the statute of limitations has run to prevent the taxpayer from recovering a refund the liability of the Government to pay the refund is extinguished. Section 1106(a) of the Revenue Act of 1926 cannot be construed to mean that a taxpayer cannot recover a tax collected after the statutory period for

collection had expired since such a construction is contrary to that part of the Act which provides for a period of limitation on collecting and is contrary to the intent and purpose of Congress in passing that section of the law.—*M. H. Hunter.*

14989. BARNES, ALFRED. Cooperators and the income tax. *Labour Mag.* 8(12) Apr. 1930: 534-536.—Private traders' associations have been constantly agitating to get the Chancellor of the Exchequer to tax the dividends of cooperators. Members of cooperative societies now enjoy no special preference under the income tax law since they are taxed just as other individuals are when their incomes warrant. It is not justifiable to try to tax the surplus of the societies because "no man can make a profit by trading with himself." Probably 90% of cooperators are too poor to be subject to the income tax and to attempt taxation at the source would only multiply subsequent claims for exemption without corresponding returns. The societies already pay heavily on their premises both under the income tax and under local rates.—*W. B. Catlin.*

14990. CARROLL, MITCHELL B. Proposed bill to reduce international double taxation. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(4) Apr. 1930: 132-134.—A bill to permit the American Government to enter into reciprocal arrangements for the prevention of the double taxation of income flowing from the United States to foreign countries, and vice versa, has been recently introduced in Congress. This follows recommendations of the Treasury department and offers to exempt all income, except income from a business, trade or profession allocable to permanent establishment situated in the United States, personal services performed, and real estate, situated therein, when derived by an individual resident or a corporation organized in a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to individuals resident and corporations organized in the United States. The present situation is very disturbing, since one of the first questions asked by foreigners wanting to invest money here is concerning the amount of taxes faced. The result has been such a disturbing picture that the banks lose many millions in investments that would be attracted here.—*M. H. Hunter.*

14991. FRAGOLA, GIUSEPPE. L'imposta sui consumi. [The tax on consumption.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Admin. in Italia.* 22(3) 1930: 194-206.—*Mario Comba.*

14992. HALL, R. C. Methods of research in forest taxation. *U. S. Forest Service, Progress Report, Forest Taxation Inquiry* #8. Mar. 20, 1930: pp. 8.—State and local taxation is the principal subject of investigation by the Forest Taxation Inquiry. The study embraces the following: (1) The general economic and legal situation underlying the tax system within each state investigated; (2) public finances, including analysis of revenues and expenditures; (3) practical operation of the existing tax system, particularly in relation to forest properties, including intensive studies of selected localities; (4) assessment ratios, to determine whether and how far forest properties are discriminated against or favored in comparison with other classes of property; (5) relation of taxation to forest industries; (6) analysis of existing state forest tax legislation; (7) study of European experience. It is expected that these different lines of study will point toward fundamental principles which should control in all forest tax legislation, together with more specific application to the conditions which have been studied.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

14993. HANNEMANN, WILHELM. Die Unterbilanz und ihre Anrechnung bei Ermittlung des steuerbaren Einkommens der Körperschaften. [Deficits and their treatment in return of taxable income of corporations.] *Vierteljahresschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 3(3) 1929: 505-563.

14994. JENSEN, J. P. The decline and fall of the classified property tax in Kansas. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 15(8) May 1930: 231-233.—The recent special session of the Kansas legislature repealed the low-rate taxes on intangibles. There were several causes for the repeal of the low rates on intangibles but the immediate cause was the mixup that had developed in connection with the taxation of the shares of banks. There is a danger spot in the fact that domestic real estate mortgages are left subject to the recording tax. Since the act repealing the intangible tax law was not passed until after the first of March, litigation may be necessary to determine whether for the first year the general property tax can be made retroactive.—*M. H. Hunter.*

14995. LELAND, S. E. Tax reforms and a tax program for real estate. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 15(8) May 1930: 234-242.—This is a continuation of an article of the same title in the April issue. Of recent years there has been a growing tendency to evaluate the property tax on an income basis. An analysis of the statistical data of government functions is suggestive of defects in the practice of measuring comparative tax burdens for cities and states by means of property tax rates. The variation in fiscal systems make property tax rates a poor index of tax burdens.—*M. H. Hunter.*

14996. LELAND, S. E. Tax problems and a tax program for real estate. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 15(7) Apr. 1930: 200-203.—For the past several decades property taxes have been increasing and when sale values and income from property began their post-war decline, they became more burdensome than ever. For state governments alone the general property tax has become of decreasing relative importance; the reliance of municipalities upon this form of revenue has been increasing. Greater reliance must be placed upon such taxes as the income tax if individual taxable capacity is to be reached.—*M. H. Hunter.*

14997. McWHIRTER, FELIX M. The nation's tax muddle. *Nation's Business.* (Extra ed.) 18(6) May 20, 1930: 34-36.—During the past five years the expenditures of the U. S. federal, state, and local governments have been increasing at the rate of half a billion dollars annually, and at the present time the total annual expenditures approximate 13 billions. Governments, federal, state, and local, should call a halt on reckless assumption of new fields of activity.—*Wm. H. Stauffer.*

14998. MAGELL, ROSWELL. Finality of determinations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* (4) Apr. 1930: 135-140, 157-160.—In order to give some flexibility to the excess profits tax Congress provided that where the Commissioner is unable to determine the invested capital or finds that the tax would be grossly disproportionate to that assessed against similar corporations, the Commissioner should compute the tax at the same rate as that imposed upon such similar corporations. The Revenue Acts give to the Board of Tax Appeals jurisdiction to redetermine deficiencies in income and estate taxes determined by the Commissioner. The court decisions uniformly agree that the Commissioner's determinations, both that the taxpayer's method does not, and that his substituted method does reflect income, are *prima facie* correct. The courts have shown the same unwillingness as the Board to interfere in cases requiring the "approval of the Commissioner." The keystone of proper administration of the present revenue system is impartial, as well as speedy action by the Commissioner. If a tradition of impartiality can be built up, many expensive appeals can be avoided; and courts can be relied upon to keep exercise of the judicial function within its proper limits.—*M. H. Hunter.*

14999. MARTIN, JAMES W. Some general principles of motor vehicle taxation. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 15(7) Apr. 1930: 197-200.—*M. H. Hunter.*

15000. MONTROSE. Land and death duties. *Nineteenth Century & After.* 107 (638) Apr. 1930: 496-502.—Since the landed gentry frequently have no liquid assets, and have to sell parts of their estates in order to pay death duties, they should be allowed to transfer to the Government land to the required value. This plan found a place in the Lloyd George budget in 1909, but was at the option of the Government. It should be at the option of the heir. The land might be managed by designated estate agents, perhaps rented back to the original owner, and would save the sacrifice sales to speculators.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15001. ROTHKEGEL, W. Anforderungen, die vom steuerlichen Standpunkt an eine Bodenkartierung zu stellen sind. [The prerequisites of a land map from the point of view of taxation.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 11 (4) 1930: 749-756.—The German land assessment law provides for the valuation of a large number of agricultural enterprises (*Vergleichsbetriebe*) in different parts of the country, to serve as a basis for the valuation, for purposes of taxation, of the millions of individual enterprises. The difficulty of the task of land valuation on this basis is pointed out, as well as its inadequacy under present-day conditions. The author outlines a scheme of land valuation, based, to a certain extent, on the old classification of landed property according to the quality of the soil, but taking into consideration the most recent discoveries of soil science. The differences between the various districts, which existed under the old system, must be eliminated, and a common nomenclature employed for identical soil types, so that assessment may be made on as nearly as possible the same basis throughout the whole country.—*A. M. Hannay.*

15002. TYSZKA, von. Steuern und Soziallasten der Wirtschaft in Deutschland und im Ausland. [Taxes and social insurance burdens in Germany and abroad.] *Arbeitgeber.* 20 (5) Mar. 1, 1930: 116-119.—The author shows that the burden of taxes and duties in absolute figures is highest in Great Britain with 403.81 RM, next the United States with 249.09, Germany with 211.30, France with 144.93. This calculation must be corrected to take into account the varying amounts of national income and national wealth. Taking these into account the tax burden in Germany is at least as high as in competing countries and in all probability is higher. So far as the structure of the tax system is concerned, taxation of consumption and expenditure is least developed in Germany of all the countries studied. The social burdens, including expenditures for public welfare work, are highest in Germany; they amount to 9,100 million RM as compared with 5,700 million RM in Great Britain.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

15003. WAKEFIELD, E. E. Notes on taxable income received via fiduciaries. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (5) May 1930: 167-169, 198.—Stock dividends may properly be considered income in the hands of the life tenant. The life tenant who receives a stock dividend gets something very different from a mere change in the fractional representation of his interest in the property. He has no direct property in the stock on which the dividend was paid. He has merely his equitable interest in the trust as a result of which whatever is properly classified as income is his while he lives.—*M. H. Hunter.*

15004. WELCH, ARNON W. Analysis of trusts as to federal income tax liability. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (4) Apr. 1930: 127-131, 155-156.—Trusts may be classified as gifts in trust, employees' trusts, "Massachusetts trusts," and receivership and bankruptcy trusts. None of the federal revenue acts has attempted to define the term trust. The 1918 Act and all subsequent acts have provided specifically for the taxation of income from trusts, and have defined fiduciary as a guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver,

conservator, or any person acting in any fiduciary capacity for any person. Much of the difficulty, especially in the Massachusetts trusts, has come in a determination of what is carrying on business and many court decisions have been given. At present under Treasury regulations it seems clear that if operating types of Massachusetts trusts are functioning for the purpose for which created, they are carrying on a business and are subject to the corporation income tax. The strict holding or fixed type of such trust is not carrying on a business and its income is taxable under the statutory provisions applicable to gifts in trust.—*M. H. Hunter.*

15005. YEATMAN, JAMES H. Liability of transferees. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (5) May 1930: 174-175.—Transferees of corporate and individual assets, other than bona fide creditors and purchasers for value, take the assets charged with a trust in favor of creditors. This appears to be based on the maxim that "one must be just before he can be generous." The government can follow these assets into the hands of the transferees and require them to respond to the extent of the value of assets received. Experience demonstrated a more expeditious and certain method of collecting taxes justly due from transferees than existed before the passage of Section 280. The practical results of its operation have proved the wisdom of its passage. To a large extent it effectively closes the door to tax evasion.—*M. H. Hunter.*

PUBLIC DEBTS

15006. UNSIGNED. The reduction in the floating debt. Its effect on business conditions. *Midland Bank Ltd., Monthly Rev.* Mar.-Apr. 1930: 1-4.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 14452, 14464, 14489, 14832, 15304, 15310)

15007. LACHAPPELLE, GEORGES. Règlement complet et définitif du problème des réparations. [Full and final settlement of the reparations problem.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (424) Mar. 10, 1930: 337.—A favorable summary of the provisions of the Young Plan is given. The guarantees which it provides for France in case of a default on the part of Germany are presented in detail and estimated as sufficient. The necessity is stressed for applying French receipts under the plan to the payment of French debts rather than to other purposes of the ordinary budget.—*Robert Schwenger.*

15008. LIU, S. Y. China's debts and their readjustment. *Chinese Econ. J.* 5 (3) Sep. 1929: 735-749.—China's total unsecured indebtedness, principal and interest, as of December 31, 1925 amounted to over a billion dollars, Chinese currency. This includes over \$789,000,000 for foreign debts and \$347,000,000 for domestic debts. Estimated accumulated interest would bring the total for 1929 up to about \$1,300,000,000. That China should honor this debt is certain; that she should be allowed to pay on the basis of her capacity is both to the interest of the government and its creditors. Customs revenue is undoubtedly the best and most reliable revenue China now possesses. Allowing an income from customs at least as large as that received in 1929, and deducting the amount payable on secured loans, which ranges from \$152,000,000 in 1930 down to \$16,500,000 in 1960, when payments cease, a minimum balance free to be applied on payments on the now unsecured loans would run from \$5,000,000 in 1929 to \$131,000,000 in 1948.—*M. McCollum.*

15009. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. Le douzième d'avril.—La ratification du plan Young. [The April vote on account.—The ratification of the Young plan.] *J. d. Econ.* 96 Apr. 15, 1930: 3-11.—*Isabelle M. Cooper.*

15010. SISSON, FRANCIS H. The Young Plan's effect on our prosperity. *Amer. Banker's Assn. J.* 22 (11) May 1930: 1020-1021.—*Helen Slade.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 14251, 14291, 14459, 14504, 14767, 14835, 14874, 14876, 14972, 15022, 15035-15037, 15177, 15457, 15470)

15011. BUKHARIN, N. Financial capital in Papal robes. *Communist Rev.* 2 (1) Apr. 1930: 160-173.

15012. GEIGER, THEODOR. Zur Theorie des Klassenbegriffs und der proletarischen Klasse. [The theory of class and the proletariat.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54 (2) 1930: 185-236.—The concept of class and class society, if it is not to be deprived of meaning, should be limited to the capitalistic period in which the formation of class has penetrated the entire public life. For a class society the question is decisive, who has the disposal and use of production goods? A class society, therefore, falls into two classes according to its structural principle, though not in its real form. The French Revolution did not mean the coming to power of a new class, the third estate, but the replacement of the division into estates by class society. The process of integration of these forms into more and more closed units corresponds to the differentiation into economically motivated classes. Between the capitalistic and the proletarian classes there is a fundamental antagonism, but this does not need to effect the relations between individuals because of their other social ties. The middle class in modern society represents not a unitary group, but a combination of proletarian and bourgeois elements. The proletariat has developed since the end of the 18th century from a class characterized by a definite, objective standard of living, to a class with a definite will, that is, to a "group." In the last stage of the development, which belongs to the post-war period, a general social and cultural purpose has taken the place of the economic purpose as a ferment of the proletariat. Different degrees of class consciousness correspond to these different stages and types of proletariat.—*Horst Jecht.*

15013. GURVITCH, G. Socialisme et propriété. [Socialism and property.] *Rev. de Métaphysique et de Morale.* (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 113-147.—Socialism may be defined as a rational system of economic organization bringing about the suppression of the illegitimate power of man over man and of the abuse of such power as flows from the misuse of the right of property. But socialist theorists have been wrong in leaving the doctrine of the socialization of means of production indefinite. Jaurès and Vandervelde both demanded a revision of the Marxist formulae which sought state ownership of all property. The theories of the English socialist guilds and of the C. G. T. in France are anti-state. One goes back to Proudhon who demanded as a guarantee against abuse of power by the state that property should belong to economic federations in a mutual regime. The most recent idea of normal property requires an attribution of goods to collective units, "functional possession." The concept of the "actionariat of labor" is allied to it. It is applied to all enterprises, to all relations between producers and consumers, to the total of the social life of each country subject to a regime of economic and political federalism. The state cannot be exclusively the "subject" of the law of federalist property. The two notions of state prop-

erty necessarily unconditioned by public law and the federalist property are mutually exclusive. Bernstein, Vandervelde and Poisson are opposed on this point to Lassalle and Marx. The decentralized collectivism of Jaurès—corporate property of precarious tenure (*propriété corporatives précaires*)—falls into a vicious circle. The extremist syndicalism of Pelloutier (referred to labor exchanges) misconceives the role of the state and favors an authority without supervision and without checks, more formidable than the present state. The guild system which, according to Cole, reconciles the rights of consumers and those of producers and divides between two parties the conditional right of property, would end in practice in the inevitable rupture of the equilibrium, to the advantage of the state representing the more general interests—those of the consumers. In the French C. G. T., Jouhaux admits the supreme control of the state. B. Lavergne, thanks to his concept of governmental cooperation which allows the public services to be incorporated in systematized cooperation, brings a new solution. In all ways the state should be called to participate in the permanent possession of part of the means of production in order that it should play its role of guardian of all values, spiritual and material, and of legal power capable of restraining all interests in the name of complete solidarity.—*G. L. Duprat.*

15014. JUGOW, A. Die "Liquidierung" des Bauerntums in der Sowjetunion. [The liquidation of the kulaks in the USSR.] *Kampf.* 23 (5) May 1930: 216-223.

15015. NEURATH, OTTO. Bürgerlicher Marxismus. [Bourgeois Marxism.] *Kampf.* 23 (5) May 1930: 227-232.

15016. SCHRÖDER, GEORG. Der Sozialismus der nationalen Jugend. [The socialism of the national youth movement.] *Arbeitgeber.* 20 (8) Apr. 15, 1930: 218-221.—In the German youth movement a strong trend to socialism is recently to be noted. This shows itself particularly in the National Socialistic German Workers Party in which radical nationalism is combined with marked socialism. In many youth leagues these movements have developed into a definite national bolshevism.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

15017. UNSIGNED. "Social activities" of the employers—tools for the exploitation and oppression of the workers. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 5 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 17-21.

15018. VANDERVELDE, EMILE. La doctrine socialiste. [Socialist doctrine.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 21-40.—Marx was only a "condensator" of preexisting ideas, and socialism is not simply Marxism. However, certain ideas of Marx have enjoyed up to the present surprising vitality, notably those of historical materialism, class struggle, concentration of capital, socialization of the means of production. Socialism tends to pass beyond Marxism in adapting itself to the new conditions of social life; one must not underestimate the idealistic reaction of De Man, Roland Holst, Norman Thomas, etc. Class struggle should be understood by others besides bolsheviks. Contemporary socialism does not see things in the catastrophic aspect which made Marx reject all the palliatives of progressive social reforms. Moreover, capitalism more and more, with its abnormal concentrations, becomes the enemy of property based on labor, without exploitation of the laboring classes. Neocapitalism, that of the trusts, of rationalization, of financial and industrial concentration, tends to play the role of "enlightened despotism." Contemporary socialism opposes to this a new organization of the working class in order to preserve the syndicalism of a "formidable dictatorship of class." Present-day socialism tends to the abolition of capital inheritance, extension of

state control, development of cooperation, and the substitution of industrial democracy for the autocracy of the employer. It is freeing itself more and more from

the exclusively economic approach and from historic materialism; it does not acknowledge the increasing misery of the proletariat.—*G. L. Duprat.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 15367-15368)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 12735, 13397, 15050, 15054, 15284)

15019. BEONIO-BROCCHIERI. Studi sulla filosofia politica di Julius Langbehn. [The political philosophy of Julius Langbehn.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 1(2) Dec. 1928: 180-213.

15020. BEONIO-BROCCHIERI, V. L'individuo, il diritto e lo stato nella filosofia politica di Giusto Lipsio. [The individual, law, and the state in the political philosophy of Justus Lipsius.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 2(1) Mar. 1929: 48-75; (2) Jun. 1929: 123-171.—Justus Lipsius (Joeste Lips) was a Flemish philosopher of the Reformation period. He taught at many of the European universities and settled finally at Louvain after a trip to Italy and study in the Vatican library. He spent his entire life as a student and teacher and never took active part in politics. As a part of his general philosophic speculation his mind turned to political questions. On the problems in this field he brought to bear considerable learning in classical philosophy, both Greek and Latin. His study concerned itself with the problem of personal liberty and subjugation of the individual to political authority. On the solution of this problem he brought to bear his basic stoic philosophy. In the course of his political writings, Lipsius laid down canons for the administration of justice, selection of ministers, the organization of public finance, the organization of military forces, and the eradication of internal sedition.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

15021. CHIALVO, G. Lo stato secondo Adamo Ferguson. [The state according to Adam Ferguson.] *Studi Senesi.* 42(1) 1928: 39-53.

15022. CURCIO, CARLO. La fine del marxismo. [The end of Marxism.] *Vita Italiana.* 18(204) Mar. 1930: 296-305.—A survey of Marxian literature and anti-Marxian problems tending to show the decline of the pseudo-scientific structure of Marxism.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15023. REISNER, M. A. РЕЙСНЕР, М. А. Идеология и политика. [Ideology and politics.] *Вестник Коммунистического Академии.* 33(3) 1929: 3-26.—The introduction to the author's *History of political sciences* (in Russian).—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

15024. RUDASH, L. РУДАШ, Л. К вопросу о происхождении греческой философии. [The origin of Greek philosophy.] *Вестник Коммунистического Академии.* 30(6) 1928: 127-158.—Introduction to the author's book to be published under the title *The history of Greek philosophy* (in Russian).—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 15038, 15048, 15052, 15078, 15209, 15282, 15286, 15360)

15025. DABIN, JEAN. La notion du droit naturel et la pensée juridique contemporaine. [The idea of natural law and contemporary juridical thought.] *Rev. Néo-Scholastique de Philos.* 30(20) Nov. 1928: 418-461.

15026. DICKINSON, JOHN. Democratic realities and democratic dogma. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 283-309.—The rise of dictatorships and the instability of parliamentary government have given rise to criticisms of democracy, but democracy was not rooted in any country now having a dictatorship. A system of "democratic theology" is the greatest obstacle to a just assessment of popular government. The task of democratic government is not to express a popular will, but to effect adjustments between special wills. In a democratic government the conflicting interests should be made to bear some part of the responsibility for political action. Expert and intelligent government cannot be promoted finally by the elimination of the democratic principle, for the central problem is what a government ought to do. Experts are not able to take the lead in clarifying diverse currents of opinion. The permanent absolutism of experts is compatible only with social stagnation.—*Francis G. Wilson.*

15027. FRITZE. Einheitsstaat und Justiz. [The centralized state and justice.] *Justiz.* 3(5-6) Jul. 1928: 469-482.

15028. HORVATH, BARNA. Gerechtigkeits und Wahrheit. [Justice and truth.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit.* 4(1) 1929-1930: 1-55.—The history of thought reveals a great variety in conceptions of justice. The author's classificatory scheme is intended to cover not only all actual theories but all possible theories as well. His aim is to show that the differences between these various conceptions are ultimately resolvable into an ineradicable opposition between our feeling of right and the dictates of our rational thinking processes. These two factors are most satisfactorily conceived as mutually influencing each other in the course of a continuous process of development which determines the area within which logical methods can be employed in settling conflicts of interests. The whole theory serves as the basis for justifying a political theory calling for the peaceable reconciliation of conflicting interests.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

15029. RUSSELL, BERTRAND. Politics and theology. *Pol. Quart.* 1(2) Apr. 1930: 179-185.

15030. SPAHR, MARGARET. Natural law, due process, and economic pressure. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 332-354.—The article continues the discussion by Dean Pound in 1909 (18 *Yale Law Journal*, 454). The general application of natural rights involving the freedom of contract as in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments makes it still heretical (as in 1909) to suggest that constitutional contractual liberty amounts to a guarantee that economic pressure may be exerted by the rich upon the poor, by the employer on the employee. But freedom to exert economic pressure may be said to exist under the natural law declared in Anglo-American judicial decisions. It rests on the philosophical doctrines found in Locke (by misinterpretation), Bentham, J. S. Mill, and Herbert Spencer. While there have been exceptions, recent decisions of the Supreme Court are supported by reasoning which sustains the doctrine of economic pressure.—*Francis G. Wilson.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 14297, 15022, 15026, 15058, 15166, 15176-15178, 15208, 15274, 15302, 15349)

15031. CHIARELLI, GIUSEPPE. I principi fondamentali dello stato corporativo. [The fundamental principles of the corporative state in Italy.] *Vita Italiana*. 18(203) Feb. 1930: 182-188.—The author examines three general principles on which are based the Fascist corporative laws: the identification of the nation with the Fascist state; the social duty of labor; the unity of production from the national point of view.—O. Eisenberg.

15032. DUGARD, M. Fascisme et Catholicisme. [Fascism and Catholicism.] *Grande Rev.* 131(11) Nov. 1929: 109-120.—While the Fascists are tolerant of all religions, Jewish and Protestant as well as Catholic, they believe in the sovereignty of the state. Within its proper sphere of authority the church should be allowed to control its own activities, but citizens owe allegiance first to the state. In the dispute between the civil and ecclesiastical representatives as to whether the state or church should control education, particularly religious instruction, Mussolini is quoted in favor of the state. The efforts to conciliate the Fascist and Catholic factions are reviewed.—John E. Briggs.

15033. MANJARREZ, FROYLÁN C. Fundamentos para la creación de un ministerio de economía nacional. [Fundamental ideas for the creation of a department of national economy.] *Crisol; Rev. de Crítica*. 2(7) Jul. 1929: 32-42.—The present run-down condition of Mexico is the result of anarchy in the exploitation of its economic wealth and of the lack of a rational doctrine of the economic functions which a state should perform. The economic doctrine applied in both Russia and the United States, is that of the state as a regulator and director of national economy. Hoover personifies the North American doctrine, in which the economic function of the state is that of furnishing technical, expert assistance, coupled with permanent cooperation between government and business. Mexico needs to develop such a doctrine and might well create a governmental department of national economy for the economic zoning of Mexico, incorporation of the Bureau of National Statistics as a subdivision of the new department, creation of industrial cartels, technical organization of agricultural production and distribution, control of public credit and of tariff policy. In summary, the economic philosophy of Mexico should be based on the concept that private economic interest must be subordinate to the general interests of society.—R. W. Pinto.

15034. RUSSO, GIACOMO. Sul carattere normativo della carta del lavoro. [On the normative character of the labor charter.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 22(4) 1930: 207-215.—The principles of the labor charter pronounced by the Grand Council of Fascism on April 21, 1927 as source of law are not to be derived from the general principles of law or the norms of equity. The Grand Council, while participating in a way in legislation, has no legislative power. Furthermore, the charter of labor was proclaimed when the Grand Council had not yet been incorporated as one of the organs of the state. The presuppositions of the effectiveness of the charter of labor are the following: the possibility of harmonizing the present system of law with the new principles; the principle of necessity inherent in the charter; the deliberative authority of the Grand Council; the

adoption of the historic evolutionary method of interpretation of laws.—Mario Comba.

15035. TINGSTEN, HERBERT. Sorel och fascismen. [Sorel and Fascism.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 20(4) 1930: 251-257.—Sorel was one of the spiritual fathers of Bolshevism in Russia as well as of modern French nationalism and royalism. And not only Lenin and Maurras found support in him; directly and through Pareto he has had a most pronounced influence upon Fascism. This is evident both in Mussolini's earlier socialistic writings and in his later activities. Just as Sorel's central thought was that of the general strike, a great class conflict which was to destroy the bourgeois state, a conception in which he did not really believe except as an illusion for the masses that would make suffering tolerable and heroic action possible, so Mussolini conceives the myth of a national struggle. "We have created a myth" he said to a party congress. "It is fact, because it brings inspiration, hope, faith and courage. Our myth is the nation, our faith the nation's greatness." But the professional thinkers of the present Fascism have to some extent replaced Sorel and Pareto with Gentile and Rocco.—Walter Sandelius.

15036. UNSIGNED. La propagande communiste pour la Tunisie. [Communist propaganda for Tunis.] *Afrique Française*. 40(5) May 1930: 275-276.—Communist literature written in Arabic and cartoons, both of which attack the French protectorate, have made their appearance in this state and have been widely spread. Authorities are, however, destroying such material wherever found.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

15037. UNSIGNED. Russian communism as a new religion. *Hibbert J.* 28(3) Apr. 1930: 385-400.—The evolution of Russian communism, quite unlike the evolution of scientific or political knowledge, is identical with that of a religion. A whimsical refraction of the ideas of Western culture, it originated as a moral doctrine of the oppressed. A belief, absolutely correct and true, unconditional, permitting no doubt, requiring no proof, fanatically intolerant, proselyting with youthful ardour, communism was driven forward, as were Christianity and Mohammedanism, by the vision of an imminent paradise. There began step by step those conflicts and compromises with actual reality which developed a new code and technique, a tradition with authorities and heresies, a legendary deification of chief actors, in fact, a new culture, as every religion produces a new culture. Already its phases correspond to the first 3 or 4 centuries of Christianity's history. Like other religions, having inculcated its culture into masses of youth, it seems likely to live on from sheer inertia if from nothing else, changed though it may be. And, as peoples and individuals with least culture were most open to other religions, so also with communism. At any rate, such an analogy with religion seems to the historian to be an illuminative means of interpretation.—M. T. Price.

15038. WIGMORE, JOHN H. Constitutional autodemocracy, communism, and revolutionary violence. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(8) Apr. 1930: 892-895.—A constitutional autodemocracy or dictatorship has for its purpose that efficiency in rational legislation which has ceased to be adequately found in the parliamentary systems today all over the world. The proposed remedy consists in concentrating the legislative power in a single mind, with advisers, instead of scattering it among five hundred. Such a form of government has nothing to do with economic communism or revolutionary force with which it may in some instances have become accidentally associated.—H. R. Enslow.

JURISPRUDENCE

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 14078, 15025, 15028, 15034, 15087, 15214-15216, 15222, 15292)

15039. AGHION, RAOUL. *Le trust juridique Anglo-Saxon.* [The Anglo-Saxon legal trust.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé.* 16(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 65-70.—The trust is essentially an Anglo-Saxon legal institution, and nothing analogous is found in continental law. While it can be traced to substitutions and fideicommissa of Roman Law and Norman custom, its development in England since the Conquest has been independent of its original sources. It has been expanded beyond succession and donation and its usefulness includes all that concerns the administration of estates in the larger sense of the word. In England and America it has been extended to international public law. The United States has Cuba and the Philippines in trust, and the Dawes Plan is a further extension of the principle. The English trust has many forms, and in the administration of charitable funds it is similar to the foundation found in the French Code, but, unlike the trust, the foundation can be revoked because of inexecution. The writer discusses the different classifications of trust.—*Francis G. Wilson.*

15040. BASSENGE, FRIEDRICH. *Prolegomena zur Philosophie der Strafe.* [Prolegomena to the philosophy of punishment.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit.* 4(2) 1929-1930: 146-158.—Punishment can be justified only in so far as it conduces to a development of cosmic values either positively or by preventing attempts to hinder their realization. It is a development from the system of vengeance which has in its very nature a preventative tendency. Neither system can be justified as aids to morality; both are rather hindrances thereto.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

15041. BRECKINRIDGE, S. P. *Separate domicile for married women.* *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(1) Mar. 1930: 37-52.—A man's act in establishing domicile is free from legal or physical compulsion, and is marked by the intention of making a permanent home. A married woman, however, has a "compelled domicile," and her physical presence is irrelevant, since her domicile follows that of her husband. This general rule, incidental to the husband's domination of the wife under English common law, has been only slightly modified in the civil code. American courts have been liberal in admitting exceptions to the rule in case of discord, but it has been held, in general, that a wife may not acquire separate domicile so long as the unity of the marriage relation continues. The issue has been raised in connection with (1) taxation, (2) inheritance, (3) citizenship, and (4) employment. A statutory formula whereby a married woman would be presumed but not compelled to share the domicile of her husband is suggested.—*F. W. Binkley.*

15042. CLARK, JOHN HOLLEY, Jr. *Abracadabras in the law.* *North Amer. Rev.* 229(5) May 1930: 584-591.—*A. J. Russell.*

15043. DAGGETT, HARRIET S. *A comparison of the German community property system with that of Louisiana.* *Tulane Law Rev.* 4(1) Dec. 1929: 27-57.—The two codes are largely of common origin, though long separate in development. There are two fundamental differences between the systems. The community system in Germany arises out of a marriage contract in the forms provided or allowed by law, for in lack of that contract, all property not of the privileged class goes into the possession of the husband and he may appropriate its income; in Louisiana the community system arises by law as a consequence of mar-

riage unless there is a marriage contract which may stipulate to the contrary. In Germany the contract may be made either before or after the marriage, and modified at any time, with the proper formalities; in Louisiana, the marriage contract may be made only before marriage, except for married couples removing into the state, who are given one year to make a valid contract. The result of this rule is that very few marriage contracts are made in Louisiana, so that the community regime operates in almost every case. The choice of community systems offered by German law permits a greater variation in the property constituting the community; the operation in Louisiana of the married women's property acts has made the contributions to the community a rather one-sided affair preponderating in the wife's favor; Louisiana does not have a close duplicate of the continued community after the death of one spouse which is provided in the German law. A change to allow post-nuptial contracts in Louisiana would be advantageous.—*C. W. Fornoff.*

15044. HELPENSTEIN, FRANZ. *Wirtschaftstheorie und Finanzrecht. Wirtschaftler oder Jurist?* [Economic theory and tax law. Economist or jurist?] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54(1) Feb. 1930: 1-48.—There is no fundamental difference between the law and the science of public finance as it is considered by most authors. Both disciplines set up norms (*de lege ferenda*)—to the science of finance belong the tasks of formulating principles and to tax law the task of developing these fundamentals in the form of legal principles (*Rechtss.tze*) for practical application. On the basis of numerous examples of German tax legislation it is demonstrated that most tax laws lack insight into economic relationships. The jurist is not in position with his education and training to place tax legislation and judicial decisions on tax questions in accord with the need of economic reality.—*Horst Jecht.*

15045. HIPPEL, ERNST v. *Über die Verbindlichkeit der Gesetze.* [The binding power of the law.] *Arch. d. Öffentlichen Rechts.* n. s. 18(1) Feb. 1930: 86-120.—Is every law binding if it has been passed in proper form, or may some laws conflict with "right" in such a way that they lose their binding force? This question is answered in many different ways by various schools of thought, whose points of view are here discussed.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

15046. JONES, WALTER B. *Lights and shadows of the bench.* *Alabama Law J.* 5(1) Nov. 1929: 21-32.—*A. J. Russell.*

15047. LABOURET, HENRI. *La justice indigène en Afrique occidentale.* [Native justice in west Africa.] *Outre-Mer.* 2(1) Jan. 1930: 58-64.—We know from the accounts of those famous medieval travelers, El Bekri and Ibn Batouta, that a well-developed system of justice with the chief playing a leading role was in operation among the natives of the country north of the Gulf of Guinea in the later middle ages. In early modern times, before the coming of the conquering Europeans, this reached a high point of perfection under the influence of the Koran and amply met the needs of the tribesmen under the new conditions of increasing contact with the outer world. Upon establishing control in west Africa, the French government sought to preserve it but this, unhappily enough, proved impossible as the chiefs, now guaranteed their positions under protectorate agreements, inclined to become corrupt and prostituted the dispensing of justice to their private gain. Consequently, in 1903, native tribunals were set up. This proved little more successful because of the ignorance of the sable judges. Consequently, in 1912, a French advisor was attached

to each court and finally, in 1924, a Frenchman was placed on the bench itself. This system is in force today but one great difficulty has already appeared in the whites' ignorance of native custom. Codification of tribal law, long discussed but hitherto apparently unnecessary, seems to offer the solution.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15048. LADYZENSKI, A. *Voluntarismus und Intellektualismus in der Rechtstheorie.* [Voluntarism and intellectualism in legal theory.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit.* 4(2) 1929-1930: 117-146.—The conflict between will and reason appears in our systematic thinking as one between voluntarism and intellectualism. The fundamental problems in legal theory cannot be understood without taking into account those different fundamental approaches. The approaches from these different points of view have in the past helped and still help to determine conceptions of what law and the state are. Modern opponents of juristic voluntarism are found not only among adherents of the extreme rationalists with their purely formal logical methods but among those, such as Duguit, who deduce their conceptions from empirical bases. Both these latter agree in basing law on an objective principle rather than on subjective individual rights, and supplant the conception of a norm as the product of volition with an abstract objective evaluative principle derivable from objective right or social purposes. The same conflict shows itself in numerous other problems of law and the state. Their tendencies are inextricably interwoven in actual legal systems. This is both inevitable and desirable. A complete synthesis of these conflicting elements is impossible. The thesis is developed largely by a survey of the history of juristic thought.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

15049. LUNT, DUDLEY CAMMETT. *Unscrambling the common law.* *World's Work.* 59(5) May 1930: 70-73.—*A. J. Russell.*

15050. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH. *Les bases historico-empiriques de l'unité du droit public.* [The historico-empirical bases of the unity of public law.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit.* 3(4) 1928-1929: 247-260.—Law is not only a normative, but also an historical science. The historical method is an essential one as applied to law. The science of public law is especially an historical one. Among the tendencies revealed in its development is that toward subjecting power to the control of rules. Certain recent tendencies in establishing a relationship between constitutional and international law show a trend toward the conception of the unity of public law. The relation between these has been conceived as that of a parallelism between them, as that of a supremacy of the latter, and as that of a complete subordination of the latter to the former. The author rejects the latter entirely. Hence the issue is between the dualism of the first mentioned theory and the monism of the second. He accepts the latter solution. He does not rest his monism on a logical scheme arranging legal norms in an hierarchical schematization; he bases it on the unity of the jural conscience and the empirical unity of an historical evolution. Provisions in post-war treaties and constitutions are relied on to indicate the historical trend in said direction.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

15051. PÉRITCH, F. *Economie et droit.* [Economics and law.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Jurisprudence.* 49(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 229-236.

15052. SHIENTAG, BERNARD L. *The opinions and writings of Judge Cardozo.* *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 597-650.—Cardozo's opinions are written in a terse, convincing style; they show careful preparation and profound understanding. The influence of William James and John Dewey is markedly

evident, for he is pragmatic, concerned with facts, realities, and consequences, a belief in experimentation, in constant readaptation and revision. To him the judicial function in passing upon the validity of legislation is of paramount importance. The presumption of validity is to him more than a pious formula. The chief worth of the judicial function consists in vocalizing the ideals that might otherwise be silenced. The function of the court is to determine controversies between litigants; to deal with each particular instance as it arises. No power is vested in the courts to revise a statute or to substitute its own judgment, or the changed judgment of the community, for a definite legislative expression. Appeal for a change is to be addressed to the legislature. Cardozo recognizes limitations on free decision. The judge "is to exercise a discretion informed by tradition, methodized by analogy, disciplined by system, and subordinated to the primordial necessity of order in the social life."—*Charles W. Shull.*

15053. SMITH, T. V. *The American and the law.* *Internat. J. Ethics.* 30(3) Apr. 1930: 338-353.—The type of emigrants that settled the American colonies was such that the new nation was sure to see much dissent from any established law, and the method whereby the colonies achieved political independence did not make for a law-abiding citizenry. Lack of a firmly established aristocracy deprived law of the respect with which it would have been held had it been supported by such a normative group. A genuinely democratic government might have from the beginning elicited respect for law in its own right, but in America the common man has always believed that economic power dominates political and legal power. Moreover, what the American knows of those who administer the law does not greatly increase his reverence for it. Yet the American mind persists in believing that all problems should be settled by passing laws, and thus law is likely to be coercive because of dissent rather than declarative because of agreement. The more dissent there is, the more rigorous must be the law. Yet the American violates laws when they get in his way, considering himself to be the best judge of when and where and how. His laws represent his utopianism; his conduct his concession to reality. If he could learn that others learn as he himself learns when there is not too much show of compulsion, his political and economic life would be improved.—*E. H. Kelcham.*

15054. SWANCARA, FRANK. *Medieval theology in modern criminal law.* *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20(4) Feb. 1930: 489-499.—A criticism of the old common law rule that a dying declaration may be stigmatized and discredited on the ground that the maker of the declaration was an "infidel" and did not believe in a "supreme being" and in punishment in a "hereafter."—*H. R. Enslow.*

15055. VALLES, ARNALDO de. *Il fondamento del potere regolamentare.* [The basis of regulatory power.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 22(3) 1930: 145-152.—The juridical basis of regulatory power has been and is the object of many treatises in juridical literature in all countries. According to the dominant theory where discretionary power exists, there is also regulatory power; nevertheless the laws which do not dispose and order are merely declaratory of a pre-existing power. This the author criticizes, and he upholds the opinion that regulatory power always derives from a special attribution of competence made by law, and not from a discretionary power since there always exists a norm which attributes to special organs or juridical persons the competence to declare juridical norms. He sustains this position with many arguments.—*Mario Comba.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 14279, 14384, 15030-15031, 15039, 15041, 15043, 15050, 15101, 15106-15107, 15109, 15114, 15151, 15178, 15181, 15189-15194, 15198, 15200, 15202-15203, 15205, 15210-15211, 15214, 15219-15220, 15226, 15229, 15235-15236, 15239, 15247, 15271, 15274, 15276-15279, 15281)

GENERAL

15056. JASCHKOWITZ, ERNST JOACHIM. *Der Vertrag im Beamtenrecht.* [Contracts under the law of officials.] *Arch. d. Öffentlichen Rechts.* n.s. 17(3) Dec. 1929: 321-378.—There has been much discussion as to the existence or non-existence of a contractual element in the status of a public official. Despite the fact that the administration undertakes to pay salaries and to provide other advantages for the official, its act is administrative in nature and performed for benefit, so that it is not truly contractual.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

15057. KENNEDY, W. P. M. Some aspects of Canadian and Australian federal constitutional law. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(3) Apr. 1930: 345-357.—The article deals with the application, in Canada and in Australia, of the principle that a federal government may not use the taxing power to interfere with the instrumentalities of a state; and vice versa. Canadian questions are carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council but, under the provisions of the Australian constitution, matters dealing with the relations between the central government and the states are within the final jurisdiction of the High Court of the Commonwealth. The Judicial Committee of Canada has refused to recognize the deductions which might be made from *McCulloch v. Maryland* and has upheld a Quebec tax on the branch of a bank incorporated outside that province. A provincial income tax on the salary of a federal official also was upheld. There is, however, a leaning toward the protection of federally created capacities against discriminating provincial legislation. Taxation, by the Dominion government, of whiskey owned by a province under an exclusive liquor control law has been upheld as has also a federal income tax on the salary of a provincial official. Up to 1920 the High Court of Australia followed the American rule, but in an important case in that year the court rejected the doctrine of immunity of instrumentalities based on necessity or implied prohibition. Australian and Canadian views are now in conformity on this point.—*B. A. Arneson.*

15058. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH, B. *Les nouvelles tendances du droit constitutionnel.* [The new tendencies in constitutional law.] *Rev. du Droit Public.* 47(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 35-81.—Many of the new post-war constitutions established both the parliamentary system and some form of popular vote on certain questions. The initiative and referendum have taken on quite different aspects, and possess a different significance. They are frequently used as a means of solving political difficulties; thus, with the adoption or rejection of the measure referred to the people, the president or the cabinet may be forced to resign, or the parliament may be dissolved. The introduction of this type of popular vote destroys all nationality in the new parliamentarism. It is in contradiction with the principal tendency of the new constitutional law, the rationalization of power; and it does not correspond with the modern political reality of democracy.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

AUSTRIA

15059. GRAHAM, MALBONE W., Jr. The constitutional crisis in Austria. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(1) Feb. 1930: 144-158.—The Austrian constitutional crisis (Oct.-Dec., 1929) was brought on by a realization that the federal structure of 1920, devised to "neutralize" socialist Vienna, was a basic obstacle to realization

of an Austro-German union, and by the growth of socialism and private political armies. Schober became chancellor on a program of immediate constitutional revision. The position of the executive was strengthened, the presidency being on a par with that of Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia; the powers of parliament were curtailed; the status of Vienna was changed to bring its finances and police under federal control; and education was added to the administrative functions of the federal government. The new constitutional basis is intermediate between the extreme federalist position of 1920 and the demands for a unitary corporate state.—*Edith P. Stickney.*

15060. KOESSLER, MAXIMILIEN. *Innovations d'après-guerre en droit commercial autrichien.* [Post-war innovations in Austrian commercial law.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé.* 16(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 71-75.—The German Code of Commerce of 1862, while replaced in Germany by the Commercial Code of 1897, has remained in effect in Austria subject to legislative modifications of importance, particularly since the war. One modification of great importance deals with the responsibility of the organs of the *société anonyme* and protects the rights of the minority as well. Limiting the provisions to banking concerns, the law of 1924 creates a new legal institution by which persons with preponderant voting strength on the board of directors or assembly of such companies may be made responsible alone for the mismanagement or negligence sanctioned. "For the first time, not only in Austria, but in the world, an attempt has been made to establish responsibility outside of the official organs of a *société anonyme*."—*Francis G. Wilson.*

15061. LISBAUER, KARL. *Die strafrechtliche Gesetzgebung Österreichs seit dem Jahre 1925.* [Criminal legislation in Austria since 1925.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Strafrechtswissensch.* 50(6) 1930: 716-755.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

15062. SIEGEL, OTTO. *Die Durchführung des oesterreichischen Jugendgerichtsgesetzes.* [The enforcement of the Austrian law on juvenile courts.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21(2) May 1929: 50-52.—The Austrian law on juvenile courts is in force since Jan. 1, 1929. It resembles in many respects the German law of Feb. 16, 1923.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

FRANCE

15063. JÈZE, GASTON. *Théorie générale des contrats de l'administration.* [General theory of contracts made by the administration.] *Rev. du Droit Public.* 47(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 82-152.—Although certain forms and limitations are prescribed for administrative contracts, in general the failure to observe these will merely be a fault within the service and will not invalidate the contract. A contract made by a minister without a grant, or beyond the grant allotted by parliament, or in using a grant made for another purpose or for another period of time, is valid in law. If this were not so, no responsible person would be willing to make contracts with the administration. The private party to the contract cannot possibly know whether every condition has been fulfilled, or whether the administration has certain sums at its disposal at a given time. This does not mean that the forms, rules, and limitations, and the necessity of grants by Parliament, have no actual sanction. It merely means that their sanction does not consist in the non-existence or the legal invalidity of the contract.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

15064. PATOUILLET, JOSEPH. L'unification du contentieux fiscal. [The unification of fiscal litigation.] *État Moderne*. 3(3) Mar. 1930: 224-241.—Very opportunely, a committee has been set up by the French Ministry of Finance to study the complex problem of litigation growing out of fiscal matters. The tax-payer, depending on which of the multifarious taxes he is compelled to pay, may become subject to various jurisdictions, in some cases with and in some cases without the possibility of appeal. Sometimes the court is an ordinary tribunal—justice of the peace, civil court of first instance, criminal court, court of appeal, or court of cassation. At other times, the administration and the administrative courts, prefectural council or council of state, are involved. Legal theorists enter objections to unification. Their reasoning is based on old usage and outworn conceptions. Again, there is similar complexity and similar inconsistency in the sanctions applied by the various jurisdictions. Penalties should be fundamentally altered, and appeal to the active administration, before recourse is had to litigation, should be extended. Difficulties will be raised by the financial administrations; but German practice offers a striking example of what can be accomplished.—*R. K. Gooch*.

GREAT BRITAIN

15065. ALLEN, CARLETON KEMP. Bureau-cracy on trial. *Quart. Rev.* 254(504) Apr. 1930: 321-341.—The reckless delegation of legislative powers by parliament and the decisions of the courts have given the ministers practically unlimited power. Even the check of judicial review is excluded. Judicial powers are exercised by executives under many statutes nullify all the safeguards of public hearing, uniformity, and continuity. This delegation of powers results from emergencies, lack of time, the technical character of details, and a desire to permit easy experimentation. The civil servants take the attitude that being given these powers without their own seeking, they only use them as efficiently as possible, and in practice they get results. A real supervision by parliament should be maintained, but the government has refused this. A proper balance between the claims of citizens and state can only be maintained by a system of administrative law. In spite of English prejudice this could be made practical, with cheap litigation, with no overburdening of detail, and without any necessity for special tribunals.—*Chester Kirby*.

15066. UNSIGNED. The prerogative of dissolution. *Round Table*. (77) Dec. 1929: 32-49.—Under recognized constitutional convention in Britain the prerogative of dissolution may be exercised only on the advice of ministers, but the latter shall not request it save when the majority of parliament and the electorate are at variance. Heretofore (as was evidenced by the Canadian episode of 1926) the governor-general has enjoyed greater discretion in granting or refusing a dissolution of parliament than has the king, but the writer claims that the assimilation of the governor-general's functions to those of the king by the imperial conference resolution of 1926 should merge the practice in the Dominions and Britain. The essential purpose of dissolution is the maintenance or restoration of harmony between executive and nation. Hence the situation is complicated by the three-party system; either the king should have greater discretion in refusing dissolution when no party has a clear majority in parliament or else the leaders should agree not to advise dissolution so freely as heretofore.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

ITALY

15067. BENEDICENTI, LUIGI. Die neuen Reformen der öffentlichen Verwaltung in Italien. [The new reforms of public administration in Italy.] *Arch.*

d. Öffentlichen Rechts. n.s. 18(2) Apr. 1930: 188-224.—Since 1926 many reforms have been made in municipal administration in Italy. They were based upon: (1) the classification of communes into categories according to the number of their inhabitants; (2) the amalgamation of those communes which had difficulty in carrying on their administration. Reforms were also made in respect to the administration of the provinces.—*Frederick F. Blachly*.

15068. D'AMELIO, MARIANO, and GASPERINI, GINO. I contatti giurisdizionali della corte di cassazione e della corte dei conti. [The contacts in jurisdiction of the court of cassation and the court of accounts.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 22(4) 1930: 207-215.—*Mario Comba*.

15069. D'AMELIO, MARIANO. La corte di cassazione come giudice di prima istanza. [The court of cassation as a tribunal of the first instance.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 22(1) 1930: 6-13.—*Mario Comba*.

15070. FERRACIU, ANTONIO. Le leggi di carattere costituzionale. [Laws of constitutional character.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 22(2) 1930: 69-81.—The law of Dec. 9, 1928, No. 2693, concerning the establishment and the authority of the Grand Council of Fascism has introduced into Italian public law (article 12) a new category of laws, namely the laws of constitutional character for the purpose of circumventing certain legislative rules. For laws of this kind the approval of the Grand Council of Fascism must be secured before they are presented to parliament. Thus the parliamentary initiative is eliminated in matters of this kind. None the less, the Italian constitution preserves its "flexible" character as heretofore and it assures at the same time stability of the order inaugurated by Fascism.—*Mario Comba*.

15071. RANELLETTI, ORESTE. Le associazioni professionali nel diritto pubblico italiano. [Professional associations in Italian public law.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 22(1) 1930: 14-36.—A thorough-going reform was introduced in the social and administrative order of Italy by the law of Apr. 3, 1926, No. 563 (*sulla disciplina dei contratti collettivi di lavoro*). This law proposes to solve in a new way the problem of the relations between capital and labor, abandoning all idea of class struggle and collective organization of producers, and basing instead on the interests of peaceful cooperation and collaboration between social groups and an ever greater intensification and improvement of national production. For this reason it regulates the life and the action of professional associations, defines their juridical position within the state, and governs the collective relations of labor. The article examines the various points of the law: a judicial recognition of the professional associations; their organization; their function with regard to the collective contracts of labor; their control by the state; their juridical nature; the corporations and their functions; labor magistrates; the forbidding of strikes and lock-outs. It concludes that the reform of 1926 belongs to the social and administrative order and not to politics.—*Mario Comba*.

LITHUANIA

15072. BÜCHLER, OSKAR v. Das positive interterritoriale Privatrecht Litauens. [Positive interterritorial private law of Lithuania.] *Bl. f. Internat. Privatrecht*. 4(4) Apr. 1929: 97-111.

15073. GIANNINI, AMADEO. La revisione della costituzione lituana. [The revision of the Lithuanian constitution.] *Europa Orientale*. 9(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 399-412.—On May 15, 1928, a new Lithuanian constitution replaced that of Aug. 1, 1922. The present constitution will be considered reactionary by the dem-

ocrat. After 6 years of experience, the democratic excesses in Lithuania have been eliminated, as well as the dangers of a powerful parliamentarism pursuing selfish interests.—*O. Eisenberg.*

MEXICO

15074. BLANDFORD, JOHN B., Jr. Administrative reorganization in the federal district of Mexico. *Pub. Management.* 12(2) Feb. 1930: 41-45.—The new organic law for the reorganization of the federal district, including within its area 1,500,000 persons, went into effect Jan. 1, 1929. The change sacrifices some degree of democracy for efficiency. Local councils have been abolished. Fourteen local advisory councils, made up of representatives of special social and economic groups, have been substituted. All administrative authority is concentrated in the federal district. Great powers are given to an appointive administrator and his subordinates. However, the act gives little attention to the internal organization of departments.—*M. V. Smith.*

15075. MÉTALL, RUDOLF ALADÁR. Die soziale Verfassungsgesetzgebung Mexikos. [The social constitutional legislation of Mexico.] *Z. f. Vergleichende Rechtswissensch.* 45(1) Sep. 1929: 161-177.—By the constitution of 1917 a number of social-political, particularly labor-law, provisions of a most modern type were established in Mexico. Moreover, these provisions cannot be easily repealed or amended. In the first place, slavery or servile labor is prohibited. An 8-hour day and a 48-hour week are fixed, while children under 12 and women during the last three months of pregnancy may not work at all. Minimum wages are established; the large employer must provide suitable living quarters for his employees and take hygienic precautions; workmen's insurance is quite comprehensive and large amounts have been paid out (over one million dollars a year for injuries and deaths). Only civil remedies exist against non-fulfillment by the laborer of his contract, and a laborer's fines in criminal suits are limited. Special tribunals exist for labor cases and a law on strikes and lock-outs is known. Strikes are universally permitted provided they do not interfere with the government. All in all, though the social political devices have not as yet reached full fruition, the constitutional provisions will in time lead to an immensely improved status of labor.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

UNITED STATES

15076. ALBERTSWORTH, E. F. Conflict of federal Webb-Pomerene Act with state law and policy. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(1) May 1930: 83-88.—The Webb-Pomerene Act of 1918 provided that the Sherman Act should not apply to an association engaged chiefly in export trade, provided, however, that it was not in restraint of trade within the United States or in restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor. The supreme court of the state of Washington recently declared an export association illegal on the ground that it restrained production within the state. The decision seems to be in harmony with the qualifying provisions of the Webb-Pomerene Act, but the extension of this interpretation may lead to the emasculation of the fundamental provisions. If this seems likely to happen the act will have to be redrawn by the legislature.—*C. B. Swisher.*

15077. ALLEN, ETHAN P. *Gelpcke v. the city of Dubuque.* *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 28(2) Apr. 1930: 177-193.—Bonds to the extent of \$250,000 authorized by the Iowa legislature in 1856 were issued in 1857 by the city of Dubuque and "given for and in consideration of" stock in the Dubuque Western Railroad. Prior to 1862 the Iowa supreme court had rendered seven

decisions confirming the validity of bonds issued under similar circumstances. In that year the legislative act had been declared void by this court. In 1863 the federal supreme court upheld the validity of the bonds. The federal court applied the rule to judicial opinions which is usually applicable only to legislative acts. A decision of the highest tribunal of a sovereign state was put in the same class as an ordinary statute in conflict with the federal constitution. The federal court viewed the adjudications in 16 states as authoritative and reasonable. Justice Miller, dissenting, regarded the decision as establishing two courts, sitting in the same jurisdiction, deciding upon the same rights but with no arbiter of their differences. The federal court had usurped the right properly belonging to states, to decide in finality upon the construction of state constitutions and statutes.—*Louis Pelzer.*

15078. BECK, JAMES M. The changed conception of the constitution. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 69(3) 1930: 99-115.—The constitution is something more than a written and definitive contract. It is a living organism, susceptible of adaptation and, therefore, of increasing growth. Its vitality depends upon its correspondence with the necessities and spiritual tendencies of the American people. Many of the changes constitute a revolutionary change in the conception of liberty, which was supposed to have been unalterably written into the constitution. The constitution, as a living organism is in process of deterioration. Each generation, to gain some immediate and practical advantage, will sacrifice some remaining principle, until that noble edifice will one day become as the Parthenon, beautiful in its ruins, but nevertheless a useless and deserted temple of liberty.—*E. A. Helms.*

15079. BLACK, FORREST R. The expansion of criminal equity under prohibition. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 5(7) Apr. 1930: 412-425.—State legislatures have created a new kind of nuisance—the "ambulatory nuisance"—for the purpose of restraining and punishing the bootlegger. As such a nuisance injunctions may be issued against him, even though he may have no permanent place of business or may have already stopped the offense. Such an expansion of criminal equity affords a "handy detour" around many constitutional provisions. In view of the existence of national, state, and municipal jurisdictions it would seem that criminal law could be made adequate, without the extension of equity and its attendant evils. The real danger of expansion has and will come from the legislature. Hence, the remedy is political rather than in a reliance on the judicial enforcement of constitutional limitations.—*C. B. Swisher.*

15080. BRISSENDEN, P. F., and SWAYZEE, C. O. The use of the labor injunction in the New York needle trades: II. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45(1) Mar. 1930: 87-111.—The judge in equity faces a dilemma of rights whenever he is asked to grant an injunction in a labor case: the employer has a right to do business without interference, and a right to profits; the employee has a right to strike and to picket. Whether the employer is entitled to protection is therefore a nice question, which the court must answer by looking into the purpose of the strike, examining the character of the picketing, exploring the whole labor situation; or by applying the magistrate's personal political philosophy; or by "hunch." In the New York Needle Trades cases there is as much variety as could be expected. It is clear from examining the injunctions, however, that judges have considered it important to protect the business and good will of the employers and their employment contracts, even of the "yellow dog" variety, and that they have enjoined picketing as the most effective method of giving such protection. Much less attention has been paid to enjoining defendants' practice of

inducing plaintiffs' employees to join unions. (See also Entry 2: 8176.)—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

15081. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. The United States supreme court molding the constitution. *Current Hist.* 32(2) May 1930: 235-240.—Senate opposition to nominations for the supreme bench is not new. There was strong opposition to John Marshall, Roger B. Taney, Fuller and Brandeis. Decisions which lead to political objections fall into two types: those involving provisions of the constitution which are relatively so definite in their history and purpose as to confine judicial review within narrow limits, and broad undefined clauses which give rise to very different problems. These broad guarantees in favor of the individual have opened the door to the widest differences of opinion as to what is liberty and what is justice, what principles are immutable, and when they have been violated. The court is putting constitutional authority behind the personal opinion of its members in disputed and difficult questions of social policy. For this reason the most careful attention must be given to an appointee's breadth of vision, his imagination, his capacity for disinterested judgment, and to his power to suppress his prejudices.—*E. A. Helms.*

15082. HAVIGHURST, HAROLD C. Property owners' consent provisions in zoning ordinances. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 36(2) Feb. 1930: 175-183.—Zoning legislation sometimes includes a provision permitting property owners to have a part in determining whether particular restrictions should be effective. There are judicial decisions adverse to such practice, but no court has enunciated the considerations of social policy which must have influenced the judges. There may be considerations opposed to the validity of such practice. For example, the immediate property owners are not the sole beneficiaries of zoning regulations; the community in general is concerned. Again, there may be danger of discriminatory action by property owners. If some assurance can be given that property owners' consents will not be purchased, the ordinances should be upheld with certain qualifications. They should be sufficiently narrow in their application to prevent the possibility of discrimination; they should not commit matters of general community interest to decisions of property owners within a limited area.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

15083. HODEL, FLORENCE. Equity: Public nuisances: The right of the state to enjoin the operations of loan sharks. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(3) Apr. 1930: 472-476.—In the case of *State ex rel. Smith v. McMahon*, 280 Pac. 906 (Kan. 1929) the state of Kansas uses the injunction to curb usury. Loan sharks are enjoined from doing business because of the anti-social nature of their occupation. On the basis of this case equity courts may, at the request of the state, protect and promote the public welfare through the use of the injunctive process, even through no proprietary interest of the state be involved and even though there be nothing resembling a public nuisance.—*B. A. Arneson.*

15084. HUFFINE, SHERMAN. Constitutionality of a search and seizure, without warrant, of an automobile—reasonable cause—anonymous tips. *Washington Law Rev.* 5(2) Apr. 1930: 73-75.—As far as the federal courts are concerned, it is settled that an officer may make a search and seizure of an automobile without a warrant provided he has probable cause to believe that it contains contraband liquor. As far as the U. S. Supreme Court is concerned, it without doubt recognizes the general principle as already laid down. The question in all cases will be whether the officer in making the search and seizure has probable cause.—*C. B. Swisher.*

15085. LANGELOTTIG, ALBERT. The bearing of *Myers v. United States* upon the independence of federal administrative tribunals. A criticism. *Amer.*

Pol. Sci. Rev. 24(1) Feb. 1930: 59-66.—The criticism is adverse, and results from an article by James Hart [See Entry 2: 6734] in which it was suggested that the Supreme Court might find a distinction between the *Myers* case and one involving offices like those of members of quasi-judicial administrative tribunals, or like that of the Comptroller-General. Langeluttig maintains that the court is unlikely to make any such distinction. He holds that an estimate of the judicial mind by one initiated into the mysteries of the practicing bar is presumably more accurate than diagnoses made "by non-legal scholars." He finds Hart's thesis based upon an inaccurate classification of the executive powers and on an untenable conception of the power of congress to regulate the conditions of tenure for the offices under discussion.—*B. G. Whitmore.*

15086. LOCKWOOD, JOHN E.; MAW, CARLYLE E.; ROSENBERRY, SAMUEL L. The use of the federal injunction in constitutional litigation. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(3) Jan. 1930: 426-457.—A careful consideration of tax statutes, statutes regulating business and individual conduct, and rate regulation show that the equity procedure of the federal courts has been made as efficient as it well may be for the solution of the problems raised by the widespread use of the federal injunction in constitutional cases. It is preferable, however, that state rather than federal courts give the initial consideration to such problems. Yet litigants will not, of their own motion, choose the state courts. A statute is, therefore, needed which will preserve so far as possible the advantages of the federal equity procedure, but which will, at the same time, place a definite limitation upon the jurisdiction of the federal courts to which they must yield in the first instance. But the federal court will still have jurisdiction, and the injunction should not be denied where investigation reveals that the state courts cannot offer a remedy adequate by federal standards. Such a statute would relieve the federal courts from the knotty question of what constitutes premature interference in rate cases where the state courts have varying powers of direct review of commission orders. It is believed that the adoption of such a measure by congress would be of material assistance in remedying the defects in the present use of the federal injunction in constitutional cases.—*E. A. Helms.*

15087. McALLISTER, BRECK P. Lord Hale and business affected with a public interest. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(5) Mar. 1930: 759-791.—In the development of the doctrine of "business affected with a public interest" a slight change in the personnel of the supreme court is sufficient to swing future cases one way or the other. As the law stands today, there are real constitutional obstacles to the public regulation of existing economic enterprise. If the future development of the doctrine continues along the present legalistic lines until the door is closed to further price regulation, then we may expect to see more and more governmental participation in business. The views expressed in the recent dissenting opinions in the *Tyson and Ribnik* cases involve a rejection of the binding effect of Lord Hale's views and point to the futility of a resort to the antiquities of English history to define the bounds of "business affected with a public interest." Further, they represent a judicial recognition that the economic philosophy of *laissez faire* is being subjected to a challenge that cannot be ignored. A pragmatic approach to cases of this sort, as suggested by Justice Stone, will bring the process of judicial review into step with new economic problems and still preserve it as a check against capricious and arbitrary legislation.—*C. B. Swisher.*

15088. MESSNER, ERNEST J. The jurisdiction of a court of equity over persons to compel the doing of acts outside the territorial limits of the state. *Min-*

nesota Law Rev. 14(5) Apr. 1930: 494-529.—A. J. Russell.

15089. ORFIELD, LESTER B. The scope of the federal amending power. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(5) Mar. 1930: 550-585.—In favor of the doctrine of a very broad, if not unlimited scope of the federal amending power may be adduced the following arguments, which likewise serve to refute the doctrine of implied limitations. The express limitations are found in the article describing the amending process, and the application of the rule of *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* would bar those not specified. The framers of the constitution did not regard it as perfect and anticipated a wide use of the power to amend; indeed they may have sought such a revision. Article V is *sui generis*, referring to no other part of the instrument. The constitution does not guarantee the present distribution of power between the states and the nation against change. There is no reason under the constitution why the police power cannot be taken from the states. An amendment may be legislative and still be valid; a prime example is the 13th which legislated slavery out of existence. Indeed there is no way of differentiating a legislative amendment from a non-legislative one. An amendment need not be germane to the existing text of the constitution; it may add as well as alter. Federal courts have given no encouragement to the doctrine of implied limitations. There is no consensus as to what constitutes abuse of the amending power.—Charles W. Shull.

15090. RAY, RALPH D. Constitutional law: conflict of laws: taxation of intangible property. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(3) Apr. 1930: 457-464.—A revolutionary decision in the field of taxation of intangible personal property was handed down in the case of *Farmer's Loan and Trust Co. v. Minnesota* 280 U. S. 204 (1930) when Minnesota was held to be without jurisdiction to levy a succession tax on bonds of the state of Minnesota and of certain of its municipalities held by a person domiciled in New York at the time of his death. New York had also levied a tax on the estate. This holding overturns a long series of decisions. Holmes and Brandeis dissented on the grounds that double taxation is not unconstitutional and that the law of Minnesota is necessary to the existence of the debt. The case is not surprising because the court in *Safe Deposit and Trust Co. v. Virginia* 280 U. S. 83 (1929) had shown opposition to double taxation. In this case the court also indicated that it did not feel bound by the maxim *mobilia sequuntur personam*. The Farmer's Loan case should not be accepted with too much optimism as a long step away from double taxation because subsequent decisions may limit its scope.—B. A. Arneson.

15091. ROTTSCHAEFER, HENRY. Taxation of transfers intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at grantor's death. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(5) Apr. 1930: 453-493; 14(6) May 1930: 613-645.—The federal estate tax act requires the inclusion in a decedent's gross estate of property with respect to which he has during his lifetime made a transfer of that character. These statutes have given rise to a great body of case law interpreting the scope of these provisions and passing on various constitutional aspects of these types of taxes. The article classifies and analyzes this body of case material and discusses the legal and economic considerations adduced by the courts in developing this field of tax law. The recent trend is decidedly in the direction of giving weight to economic considerations rather than technical conceptions of property law developed for other purposes.—Henry Rottschaefer.

15092. SNITOW, CHARLES. Labor injunctions: Interstate commerce: Right of a national union organized in one state to attempt to unionize industry in a neighbouring state. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(3)

Apr. 1930: 480-485.—The decision of the federal district court in the case of *Alco-Zander Co. v. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America* (E. D. Penn. 1929) is adversely criticized for holding unlawful, under the common law and because of the restraint of interstate commerce, the activities of the unorganized garment workers of New York in their endeavor to unionize the same trade in Philadelphia. Under the common-law doctrine of conspiracy, acts done under agreement are legal if motive is primarily one of self-interest. If the motive is to interfere with the employer or the non-union worker there is unlawful conspiracy. What is justifiable self-interest should have a broader interpretation than is usually given by the courts, such as to include a strike for a closed shop and secondary boycotts. In the Alco-Zander case there was sufficient self-interest in that the activity was primarily to maintain and increase the bargaining power of labor in the garment industry and to improve working conditions.—B. A. Arneson.

15093. TAFT, HENRY W. Amendment of the federal constitution. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16(7) May 1930: 647-658.—The tenth amendment of the constitution of the United States did not limit or impair the provisions in Article V for the amending of that instrument. The question was squarely before the Supreme Court in the *National Prohibition Cases* and the opinions in those cases clearly support the contention that the tenth amendment did not alter the amending power.—Charles S. Hyneman.

15094. UNSIGNED. Aftermath of the Supreme Court's "Stop, look, and listen" rule. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(6) Apr. 1930: 926-932.—A statement of the dual system of law and interpretation of the responsibility of the driver as viewed by the state and federal courts. Special stress is placed upon the cases: *Swift v. Tyson* (1921) and *Baltimore & Ohio R. R. v. Goodman* (1927). Little effect of these decisions can be discovered in state legislation or in state court decisions, as the local jurisdictions have hesitated to go as far as the Supreme Court has seemed to require, concerning the contributory negligence of the driver.—Roy E. Cochran.

15095. UNSIGNED. Organized labor and restraints on interstate commerce. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(3) Jan. 1930: 459-462.—If actual interstate transportation is affected then there is direct restraint on interstate commerce. The interference depends upon the strikers' object, or the conditions which they are attempting to control. The same rules would seem to apply to activities which prevent goods already produced from reaching the hands of the interstate carrier. When the interference occurs in the state of destination by such means as boycott, making it impossible for the plaintiff's goods of extra-state origin to compete with other goods, the decisions almost unanimously find a direct restraint. In determining reasonableness the court is given virtually free rein. The result depends on how each judge weights the interests of organized labor, employer, and public, and how grievous he considers the malfeasances for which each is responsible.—E. A. Helms.

15096. WARREN, CHARLES. Federal and state court interference. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(3) Jan. 1930: 345-378.—By an act passed in 1793 the federal courts were prohibited from issuing writs of injunction to stay proceedings in state courts. The reverse situation was not restrained, however, and it soon appeared that there was a real danger in the illegal assumption of power by state courts over federal officials and federal judicial proceedings. Doctrines of federal law were then evolved by the Supreme Court to limit the state courts. The first modification was in the admission of injunctions to a state court when necessary to render

effectual the jurisdiction of a federal court theretofore obtained. Another form of exception was announced in 1881 when the Court held that a federal court into which a case had been properly removed might "protect its jurisdiction" by enjoining any attempt to enforce in the state court the latter's judgment in the case so removed. Finally in 1891 the Supreme Court held that an inferior federal court might enjoin a defendant from proceeding to enforce judgments fraudulently obtained in a state court.

Even when judicial powers are conferred upon state commissions, they are not courts within the meaning of the act so as to prevent the issue of injunctions against them by the federal courts. Thus federal interference with the due performance by state officials of duties which they are sworn to perform is authorized, and collisions between the two sovereignties is directly promoted.—*E. A. Helms.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entry 15193)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 14283, 14762, 14872, 14937, 15031, 15078, 15093, 15201, 15203, 15217, 15237)

UNITED STATES

15097. MACMAHON, ARTHUR W. American government and politics. First session of the Seventy-first Congress. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(1) Feb. 1930: 38-59.—This is a brief exposition of the work of congress from April 15 to Nov. 22, 1929, under the following topics: membership, organization, procedure, caucuses, farm and factory, president and congress, countryside and city, the senate as council.—*B. G. Whitmore.*

15098. STEWART, IRVIN. American government and politics. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 355-366.—Congress, the foreign service and the department of state since the passage of the Rogers Act in 1924.—*Belle Zeller.*

15099. SUNDERLAND, EDSON R. Intermediate appellate courts. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(11) Mar. 1930: 693-698.—Although a system of intermediate appellate courts is logically attractive, American experience has uncovered many serious defects. There is a complete lack of any sound basis upon which the jurisdiction can be divided between these courts and the highest court. The lack of such a principle fosters perpetual amendments of the provisions regulating appeals, and litigation constantly goes on over their interpretation. Double appeals are an economic waste and a menace to public confidence in the courts. However, the mere right to apply for a second appeal produces substantially the same burden upon both court and parties as the unrestricted right to appeal. These defects can be removed only by establishing a single appellate court to which all appeals go for final disposition. Such a court may sit in as many divisions as are necessary. Fourteen states now use this divisional arrangement exclusively, and, apparently, with marked success. The problems that it presents are not important and are easily solved.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 14369, 14402, 14752, 14866, 14971, 14973, 14992, 15204, 15211, 15218, 15230, 15245, 15247, 15269, 15278, 15280)

UNITED STATES

15100. BULLOCK, EDNA D. Before we enact a law. *State Government.* 3(2) May 1930: 12-13.—A list of Ad Interim Committees for the years of 1929 and 1930 from California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. The object of each committee is stated.—*Harvey Walker.*

15101. GODSHALL, W. LEON. State constitutional development through amendment, 1929. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 367-370.—An unusually small number of states amended their constitutions in

1929. These states were New York, Maine, Delaware, Ohio, and Wisconsin.—*Belle Zeller.*

15102. STOUT, CLAUDE D. The legal status of women in Wisconsin. *Marquette Law Rev.* 14(2) Feb. 1930: 66-80; (3) Apr. 1930: 121-169; (4) Jun. 1930: 199-211.—The law of husband and wife.—*Albert Langebutting.*

15103. TELL, HENRY W. The 48—A smiling comparison of some of the features of our legislatures. *State Government.* 3(2) May 1930: 1-11.—The following comparative information concerning each state legislature: (1) Number of representatives; (2) number of senators; (3) number of members in each house; (4) dates of election; (5) length of term of senators and representatives; (6) frequency of sessions and dates when meetings are held; (7) length of sessions; and (8) place of meeting. [Tables].—*Harvey Walker.*

15104. UNSIGNED. Scope of the New York arbitration law. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(5) Mar. 1930: 809-913.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

15105. WALKER, HARVEY. Governors' messages, 1930. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 380-392.—A brief résumé of the governors' messages to the state legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Utah, Kansas, and New Hampshire.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 14279, 15067, 15082, 15196-15197, 15206, 15228, 15232, 15260, 15262, 15303)

FRANCE

15106. FELIX, M. L'assurance des communes contre tous risques. [The insurance of municipalities against all risks.] *Administration Locale.* (53) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 913-937.—The financial risks which French municipalities have covered by insurance fall into two general classes: (1) damages to citizens as a result of unfavorable decisions in the courts; (2) damage by fire or other hazards to all property of the municipalities themselves. Insurance has become a very important item in the economy of communes since the concept of state responsibility for injuries to individuals has been extended. The writer cites cases to show the liberality of courts in awarding damages for negligence, excess of power, or fault of service. The enormity of the financial load which municipalities must assume is seen in the fact that 80 suburban communes near Paris pay annually a sum of 2,500,000 francs to various insurance companies. There is widespread dissatisfaction because the charges of the private insurance companies are so high. Most of the insuring is done by them. Mutuals, that is joint non-profit making companies, have been inaugurated on a modest scale by groups of municipalities. The council of state held on appeal from the Minister of Interior that such a projected mutual company was inadequate in its financial foundations to safeguard the interests of future litigants. The writer, sub-

director of the communes in the prefecture of the Seine, concludes that mutual insurance companies are indispensable and that adequate financial support, although difficult to measure from the actuarial standpoint, can be taken care of satisfactorily.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

15107. FELIX, M. Les entreprises ou services municipaux et intermunicipaux de nature mixte en France. [Municipal and intermunicipal enterprises or services of a mixed nature in France.] *Administration Locale.* (53) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 938-965.—A "mixed" or "hybrid" enterprise is one in which public and private resources are pooled to form a cooperative business organization. Before the war the government provided various forms of protection and assistance to public utilities but shared in none of the profits. Legislation since 1919 has put the government squarely into business with reference to utilities, principally water, electrical power, municipal railways, and garages. The national government, departments, and communes may enter such cooperative undertakings, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior and compliance with the laws. These companies become monopolies. A municipality is limited to a subscription of 40% of the capital stock. It receives representation on the board to the extent of its financial interest. The investment is expected to earn 6% and not more than 10%. The government takes its part of the profits. Appointments to the board are made by the mayor, prefect, or Minister of Interior. Such appointees are civilly responsible for their actions. The several governments are likewise responsible for the acts of their agents. If the government's representatives disapprove of the result of a first vote of the company's board, a second must be held. In practice this means that the government controls the policy of the association. The participation of the public's representatives is not limited to advice. They take part in the actual administration. Only, as a popular safeguard, they may not hold any of the higher offices, such as president or vice-president, or receive unusually high salaries.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

15108. OTLET, P. Groupement et harmonisation des énergies municipales. [The grouping and harmonizing of municipal energies.] *Administration Locale.* (53) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 968-971.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

GERMANY

15109. DELBEZ, LOUIS. Le régime municipal allemand. [The German municipal system.] *Rev. du Droit Public.* 47(1) Jan.-Feb.-Mar. 1930: 5-34.—The considerable variety of organization in the German municipalities, apparently so complicated, has shown itself to be extremely advantageous in practice. The advantages are purchased at the price of unity, and of freedom in the sense that local government is very bureaucratic and that the powerful personality of the mayor dominates in the commune. The German type of municipal self-administration must not be confused with the English type of self-government. The latter, a system of special concessions made to the municipalities by law, and of control over municipal activities by the courts, is very different from the German system of a general grant of powers accompanied by administrative control. On the other hand, German self-administration and French decentralization, based upon a common system, the administrative regime of the continental countries, present numerous points of contact. Various striking differences must be considered, however, especially in respect to the important matter of administrative courts and administrative law. Here the French system is superior, as Germany has not yet succeeded in constructing an administrative law that is perfectly balanced between the prerogatives of the state on the one hand and the rights of the citizen on the other.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

15110. GLUM, FRIEDRICH. Das Recht der Selbstverwaltung der Gemeinden und Gemeindeverbände nach Art. 127 der Reichsverfassung. [The right of self-administration of municipalities and municipal unions according to article 127 of the constitution of the Reich.] *Arch. d. Öffentlichen Rechts.* n.s. 17(3) Dec. 1929: 379-415.—Economic conditions affecting municipalities have undergone great changes in recent years, especially those which render it advisable for several municipalities to combine into one. It is necessary for the state to intervene here as against any stubborn municipality, if such an intervention is for the general welfare. This right cannot be denied the state if a sound development of self-administration within the state is desired. The right of administration of municipalities and municipal unions which is guaranteed by Article 127 of the constitution is not injured thereby.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

15111. MENNE, KARL. Zentralisierung und De-konzentrierung der Grosstadtverwaltung. [Centralization and deconcentration in the government of large cities (in Germany).] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 20(9) May 10, 1930: 488-490.—Recent Prussian legislation introduces the principle of municipal federalism into the governments of the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial cities. Within the boundaries of such cities, district governments, including directly elected councils, may be set up. This is especially valuable where two or more cities have been merged. Thus Oberhausen has established district advisory and administrative committees in each of the annexed cities of Sterkrade and Osterfeld and also branch offices of the central city departments. Whether the whole Ruhr industrial area may be centralized in one great city with district deconcentration is still an open question. One must first see how the legislation of 1929 works. Meanwhile, the necessary unity of action among the Ruhr cities in matters of common interest may be attained through inter-city *ad hoc* agreements.—*R. H. Wells.*

IRISH FREE STATE

15112. SMIDDY, T. A. The present system of municipal government in the Irish Free State. *Pub. Admin.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 349-352.—The chief reforms in administration since the Free State government came into power have resulted in local centralization and central selection of local officials. The Local Government Act of 1925 abolished rural district councils and transferred their powers and duties to the county councils. The making of appointments has been entirely centralized by the Local Authorities Act of 1926. Elected bodies have been replaced by paid commissioners. The Dublin City Government Bill provides that the 21 councillors shall be assisted by four business representatives whose duty it is to give advice relative to commercial and professional interests.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

15113. UNSIGNED. Le "city-manager" en Irlande. [The city-manager in Ireland.] *Administration Locale.* (53) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 966-968.—That distinctive American form of municipal administration, the council-manager plan, first made its European debut in Dublin, Ireland. The Irish Local Government Act of 1925 made it possible for the commission to transfer its power to a manager. Dublin, and later Cork, have been the first to take advantage of this legislation. Dublin's taxes in 1924 were approximately a fifth higher than in 1928, under the progressive and economical administration of the manager. Both cities have adopted relatively small councils. Dublin's was formerly 80. Cork's council now numbers 21. Each year the mandates of a third of the council are not renewed. One of the council is made lord mayor. The council possesses eleven "reserved functions." The removal

of the manager requires a 2/3 vote of those present.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

UNITED STATES

15114. EDELSTEIN, MORTIMER S. Municipal corporations: streets: interference with the public use of sidewalks by permanent loading platform. *Cornell Law Quart.* 15(3) Apr. 1930: 491-495.—A permanent structure such as a loading platform covering the whole width of the sidewalk which materially encroaches on a public street is a nuisance *per se* and may be abated. A statute authorizing a city to permit obstructions must be express and specific. Slight encroachments and temporary incidental obstructions may be permitted subject to revocation.—*B. A. Arneson.*

15115. HATTON, A. R. The executive under council-manager government. *Pub. Management.* 12(5) May 1930: 321-324.—This is the tenth of a series of short articles on municipal government. The particular points discussed are the executive work of the city manager, the relation of the manager to politics, and the partisan aspect of the manager's position in Kansas City and Cleveland.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

15116. TAFT, CHARLES P., II. Four years of progress in Cincinnati. *Pub. Management.* 12(5) May 1930: 324-327.—This article is a brief account of the struggle between civic interest in municipal affairs and partisan machine rule. Among the items listed as showing progress are the organization of citizens to promote civic well being, the work of the city manager, proportional representation, and greater participation in elections.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 14197, 14359, 14478, 14862, 15036, 15047, 15162, 15255, 15303, 15315, 15317, 15330, 15415, 15535)

FRANCE

15117. LUIGI, GIUSEPPE de'. L'impero coloniale francese. [The French colonial empire.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 5(9) Sep. 1929: 853-864.

15118. SIMON, H. Un épisode de la pacification du Maroc-la conférence d'Oudjda. [An episode in the pacification of Morocco-the Oudjda conference.] *Afrique Française.* 40(5) May 1930: 250-253.—The French quickly established control over their portion of Morocco following the creation of the protectorate in 1912 but the Spanish proved themselves quite incapable of doing so and their ineffectiveness, breeding native contempt, led to the Riffian war. Primo de Rivera could not cope with the situation and, when Abd el Krim began attacking the French, quite failing to realize that they were people of a different caliber, and France found it necessary to wage war on him, the opportunist-dictator proved himself not a little hostile as he feared a loss of personal prestige should Marshal Pétain succeed where he had failed. However, a conference held at Oudja in the spring of 1926 settled his doubts and fears and the two countries' forces worked together rather harmoniously, on the whole, bringing victory at an early date.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15119. UN SAHARIEN. La réorganisation des territoires du sud de l'Algérie. [The reorganization of the territories south of Algeria.] *Afrique Française.* 40(5) May 1930: 253-263.—In 1902, during the course of French extension of control over the Sahara, the region below Algeria was organized as Southern Territory and was attached to that country for administrative purposes. This seemed advisable because of its scant population and its low economic state, but in the past quarter of a century enormous development has taken place. There are now some 4,450 white resi-

dents engaged in oasis cultivation or ranching, the natives' material position has been greatly improved and their cultural level has been greatly raised. It has therefore been proposed that the most fully exploited portions, adjacent to Algeria, be added to the latter and a bill to that effect has been laid before the chamber of deputies of the home country.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15120. UNSIGNED. Au Liban: La déclaration ministérielle. [The ministerial declaration in Lebanon.] *Asie Française.* 30(280) May 1930: 190-191.—The new prime minister, Adib Pasha, appearing before parliament on April 5, pledged his government to undertake drastic financial reforms, to institute an extensive program of reforestation and to sponsor an agricultural bank.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15121. UNSIGNED. La mission du Lieutenant-Colonel Burthe d'Annelet en Afrique centrale. [The mission of Lt.-Col. Burthe d'Annelet in central Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 40(4) Apr. 1930: 163-168.—This officer has been in French Africa for eighteen months heading an expedition sent out by the Minister of Colonies and the National Museum of Natural History. He has traversed Cameroon, Middle Congo, Ubangui-Chari, and Tchad and is at present heading westward to the Niger valley. Thousands of specimens have been collected, much scientific data has been secured, and the expedition will go down in history as one of the most important surveying French colonial territory.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15122. UNSIGNED. La question du Transsaharien devant les pouvoirs publics. [The question of the Trans-Saharan railroad laid before the government.] *Afrique Française-Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (4) Apr. 1930: 237-246.—The Trans-Saharan railroad project has at length officially come before the government and now, after careful study has been made of it and after the whole matter has been thoroughly considered pro and con, action on it may be expected within a short time. A delegation of interested persons was granted an audience by President Doumergue on March 25 and at that time urged him to give his support to the bill authorizing construction of the line which was to be presented to the chamber of deputies a few days later. Chambers of commerce throughout the country are favoring the undertaking and it is gradually coming to be realized that automobiles and airplanes are too unreliable and costly and that only a railroad can bind together France's African empire.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15123. UNSIGNED. Le voyage du président de la république en Algérie. [The French president's trip to Algeria.] *Afrique Française.* 40(5) May 1930: 285-303.—President Gaston Doumergue made a state visit to Algeria between the third and fourteenth of May in connection with the centennial celebration being staged there. He was received with highest honors and France's achievements were sketched in glowing terms during the course of incessant florid oratory and congratulatory addresses.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15124. UNSIGNED. Les derniers événements d'Indo-Chine exposés par les Soviets. [Recent events in Indo-China as interpreted by the communists.] *Asie Française.* 30(280) May 1930: 184-186.—Native sharpshooters stationed at the military post of Yen-Bay, 150 kilometers from Hanoi, Indo-China, revolted early last February under the leadership of Nguyen-Kháo Nhu and gained considerable support among the peasants of the vicinity before being crushed. The incident stirred up tremendous excitement in the mother country because it was the first armed uprising in this jewel of empire. It was seized upon in Moscow to denounce capitalistic imperialism and to urge exploited natives everywhere to assert their rights against their masters. Typical communistic interpretations of the

uprising and denunciations of imperialistic activity are reprinted without comment.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15125. UNSIGNED. Radiotéléphonie France-Indochine. [Radio-telephonic communication between France and Indo China.] *Asie Française*. 30 (280) May 1930: 187.—This new service between Paris and Saigon opened on the tenth of last April and will do much to facilitate communication between the mother land and this far distant Asiatic possession.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

GREAT BRITAIN

15126. GEISMAR, L. Les problèmes politiques de l'Afrique orientale britannique. [Political problems of British East Africa.] *Outre-Mer*. 2 (1) Jan. 1930: 65-86.

—Six territories under the control of Great Britain constitute the area known by the geographic name of British East Africa. These are Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyassaland, North Rhodesia, and Zanzibar. Since the war there has been a growing desire on the part of the home government to bring them more closely together with the ultimate object of uniting them. This has, however, encountered a marked spirit of particularism in the several possessions themselves. In 1927, a parliamentary commission, headed by Sir Hilton Young, was sent out to survey the situation, to study the possible means of effecting a parliamentary union and to consider the future relations between the several racial elements found there. After almost a year of fact finding on the spot, the commission made its report in February, 1929. For the first time, a thorough study of both problems was made. The report recommends the gradual merging of the several governments and the safeguarding of the rights of the natives against the aggressiveness of the white minority.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15127. HAYTER, O. C. G. Personal rule in India. *Empire Rev.* 51 (348) Jan. 1930: 41-48.—The inhabitants of India are accustomed to autocratic government and respond well to it. They would never have any respect for parliamentary government and its introduction would be the signal for plunging the peninsula into chaos.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15128. MAUGHAM, R. C. F. The Prince's tour. *Empire Rev.* 51 (349) Feb. 1930: 107-112.—The Prince of Wales' forthcoming visit to Tanganyika will focus the attention of the world on this magnificent domain, today the land of greatest potentialities within the empire.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15129. UNSIGNED. Tribal problems of today. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17 (2) Apr. 1930: 226-231.—The successful policies of Sir Robert Sandeman in Baluchistan are taken as point of departure for general discussion.—*E. Cole.*

NETHERLANDS

15130. ABDOERACHMAN, R. T. Het toezicht van het College van Gedeputeerden op de Regentschappen. [The supervision by the college of deputies of the regency councils.] *Locale Belangen (Semarang) Me-*

dedeel. (80) 1930: 25-46.—On Jan. 1, 1926, the province of West Java was instituted; on Jan. 1, 1929 that of East Java; and on Jan. 1, 1930, that of Central Java. Autonomous regencies (and municipalities) have been instituted as parts of these provinces. The provincial college of deputies has the supervision of the regency council. The regency ordinance regulates the cases in which a preventive or repressive supervision is exercised. The function of the regency council is new and difficult, but its dependent position may not be perpetuated. It is desirable that the regencies join in a society such as the Society of the Dutch Municipalities which can assist the regency council in difficult questions.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15131. VRYHEID, H. M. Het toezicht van Gedeputeerden op de begrotingen leeningspolitiek der lagere gemeenschappen. [The supervision of the college of deputies over the budget and loans of the lower communities.] *Locale Belangen (Semarang) Mededeel.* (81) 1930: 1-77.—The author enumerates 54 points which he considers of interest for the right use of the supervision of the provincial colleges of deputies in Java in the lower communities, the municipalities and regencies. It is the task of the college of deputies to prevent expenses, which they do not consider of local interest; no loan may be allowed for indirectly remunerative works unless these are of such use that they cannot be delayed. These loans have to be redeemed as soon as possible. No reserves on the common budget may be allowed. The budgets of the industries of the community ought to be inserted into the main budget. They are submitted to the approval of the college of deputies.—*Cecile Rothe.*

UNITED STATES

15132. COX, HELENE L. The government of Porto Rico. *Natl. Univ. Law Rev.* 10 (1) Jan. 1930: 36-64.—A history of the political fortunes of the island under the Spaniards is followed by a description of the legal provisions and arrangements forming the basis for the present government and administration. Individual treatment is accorded the governor, each administrative department, the legislature, the judiciary, and the municipalities. Considerable attention is devoted to education; and the tenets and strength of the chief political parties are presented. The treatment is of a legalistic nature. Evaluation of the period of rule by the United States is confined to a statement of the vast improvement in educational and literacy conditions.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

15133. ROXAS, MANUEL. The Philippines. II. A plea for independence. *Current Hist.* 32 (2) May 1930: 283-285.—The Filipino people are united in their desire for immediate and complete independence. Any doubt could be resolved by the holding of a plebiscite on this question, with all the issues clearly defined. From the standpoint of American self-interest the Philippines are a liability. They do not provide suitable ports of distribution for the greater markets of China, Russia, and Japan.—*I. L. Pollock.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 14544, 15016, 15046, 15052, 15079, 15097, 15237, 15249, 15272, 15314, 15319, 15330, 15334-15335, 15349, 15358, 15402, 15445, 15503)

AFGHANISTAN

15134. SAINT-BRICE. Le revers du progrès. [A reversal of progress.] *Correspondance d'Orient*. 21 (373) Jan. 1929: 1-8.—The political crisis in Afghanistan.—*E. Cole.*

15135. S., A. Afghanistan and Nadir Shah. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17 (3) Jul. 1930: 340-343.—Personnel of cabinet and reforms introduced in government, communications, and education, under Nadir Shah.—*E. Cole.*

15136. T., F. Nadir Khan, Emir d'Afghanistan. [Nadir Khan, emir of Afghanistan.] *L'Asie Française*. 30 (279) Apr. 1930: 121-126.—A progressive party appeared in this backward Asiatic state somewhat more than a decade ago as a result of the world war. There were, however, two wings, the radical and the conserv-

ative. The former, under Amanullah, a member of the royal family, wished to westernize the country rapidly; the latter, under Nadir Khan, his uncle, favored slow occidentalization. Amanullah came into power in 1919 and at once initiated a thorough-going Europeanization. Nadir Khan was disposed of by being named ambassador to France, from where he viewed events with growing apprehension. Amanullah's difficulties were innumerable from the outset; revolts broke out in 1924 and 1928. The second of these, headed by a person of lowly origin, Batcha-i-Sakao, was successful, and the reforming monarch was obliged to flee from his restless land by plane. Nadir Khan promptly returned to Afghanistan, rallied the leading families about him, defeated and executed the usurper and accepted the emirate at their insistent demands. He is now devoting all his energies to re-establishing peace and order and has announced that, while he realizes the need for modernization, he will move slowly and avoid a transformation too rapid for his subjects to understand and appreciate.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

ARMENIA

15137. POLYZOIDES, ADAMANTIOS TH. A greater Armenia. *New Armenia*. 21 (3) Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1929: 35.—The Allied Powers have not insisted on ratification of the Treaty of Sèvres which guaranteed a national home to Armenia and have instead abandoned Armenia to the Turks by the Treaty of Lausanne. Greece has endeavored to sponsor the Armenian cause but she also was abandoned by the Allies of Europe. Russia has acted better toward Armenia and the sovietization of the Armenian republic of the Caucasus is a boon to the Armenian people. It has the right to use its own language and enjoys large self-government. Nansen was right in saying that the Armenian republic is a true national home for Armenians of all classes and parties and that the destiny of the nation lies there. The Armenian problem is a moral problem and this small republic will one day, with the help of morally minded friends, develop into a Greater Armenia.—*Rudolf Broda.*

15138. WOODS, H. CHAS. The Armenians—yesterday and today. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (772) Apr. 1930: 462-468.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

CUBA

15139. FERRARA, ORESTES. Machado's administration of Cuba. II. A vindication of the president. *Current Hist.* 32 (2) May 1930: 263-266.—Cuba is young and progressive. In a period of 30 years Cuba has had to create everything that relates to government and a controlled productive society. As for the present administration, it has been confronted with great difficulties and has been criticized bitterly. It has met communism with firmness and has assured continued progress. Construction of public works on a large scale has relieved a serious period in unemployment. Foreign criticism must be discounted by the fact that it is based on isolated facts, without a comprehension of the whole situation.—*I. L. Pollock.*

15140. WALLING, WILLIAM ENGLISH. President Machado's administration of Cuba. I. Charges of dictatorship. *Current Hist.* 32 (2) May 1930: 257-263.—Cuba is operating under a virtual dictatorship. Machado declared prior to his first election that he would not seek a second term. A constitutional assembly controlled by the president met in 1928, and prolonged the terms of office of certain classes of senators and representatives without an election; extended the term of the president and members of congress; and abolished self-government for the city of Havana. These measures tend to consolidate and perpetuate the con-

trol of the government under Machado's direction. The present administration is repressive: elections are controlled; labor unions are restricted; the press is muzzled; vast sums are spent on the military and graft in public works is systematized. Cuba suffers under a corrupt dictatorship.—*I. L. Pollock.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

15141. BAERLEIN, HENRY. Slovakia today. *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (748) Apr. 1929: 522-531.—The administration by the Czechs in establishing schools and giving minor positions to Slovaks is being rewarded by a more thorough understanding between the two nationalities. It is prophesied that the separate Slovak language will eventually cease to exist.—*E. Cole.*

15142. ERNST, KÜNDT. T. G. Masaryk als Vorkämpfer des Nationalitätenrechtes. [T. G. Masaryk as champion of the rights of nationalities.] *Nation u. Staat*. 3 (8) May 1930: 484-491.—Masaryk, as university professor and publicist, was the chief protagonist of the rights of nationalities and expressed himself in the Geneva and Madrid conferences of 1929 as favoring restrictions upon the rights of minorities. The explanation is to be found in a change of conditions over which he had no control. Before 1914 Masaryk was a loyal citizen of a buffer state whose chief mission in international affairs was to oppose the policy of Turkey. It is true that under the old regime Masaryk had been a consistent advocate of local autonomy in administration, in language, in schools, and in economic and cultural development; his speeches and writings are cited at length to prove this. And it is also true that on becoming president he sanctioned a series of laws that ran counter to his earlier teaching; political expediency overcame the champion of nationalities; in his *New Europe* he expressed himself unfriendly to the Germans and Austrians in order to propagate the idea of political independence of the Czechs and Slovaks, but he was compelled to do so by the conditions which his position as president imposed upon him.—*K. F. Geiser.*

15143. GAUVIN, AUGUSTE. Le 80e anniversaire du président Masaryk et la révolution. [President Masaryk's 80th birthday and the revolution.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.-Rev. Bleue*. 68 (7) Apr. 5, 1930: 193-196.—*Brynjolf J. Howde.*

15144. MILIUKOV, PAUL. Masaryk. *Foreign Affairs (N.Y.)*. 8 (3) Apr. 1930: 399-406.—From his humble origin to his present elevated position, President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia has been the cumulatively complete personification of democracy. His deep and philosophical religion, the pronounced ethical elements in his disposition, and his happy balance between the extremes of rationalism and emotionalism have contributed much to the particular shade of color in his personality that makes him an idol among his students and among his people. As a means to the realization of the ideals of democracy, the dismemberment of the Habsburg monarchy seemed to him an indispensable first step. After that, a constitution and a republic as further steps in the slow educational process of evolving a democratic spirit in which all the people shall be a part without regard to superficial differences of language and local affiliations.—*A. J. Lien.*

FRANCE

15145. GRÄFER, GUSTAV. Die bretonische Autonomiebewegung. [The movement for autonomy in Brittany.] *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 1 (5) May 1930: 256-265.—Brittany is peopled by Celts whereas the rest of France is inhabited by a mixture of Latin and Teutonic stocks. The Bretons have ever kept themselves aloof and their country is spoken of but half jestingly by the French proper as a foreign land with quaint speech and

customs. It is not surprising, therefore, that the regionalist movement has taken firm root in Brittany and that the natives are staunch advocates of decentralization which would give them large voice in the management of their own affairs.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15146. LANDRY, ADOLPHE. *La politique sociale.* [Social politics.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139 (414) May 10, 1929: 185-199.—A report presented to the National Congress of the Democratic Alliance of 1929, in which Landry, deputy and former minister, reviews in most general terms French social legislation of the past decade and discusses in language equally general the next steps considered desirable.—*Herman C. Beyle.*

GERMANY

15147. COUSSANGES, JACQUES DE. *La situation des minorités en Allemagne.* *Rev. Pol. et Lit.-Rev. Bleue.* 68 (10) May 17, 1930: 298-301.—The conditions in which the national minorities in Germany live are clearly better than in the period which preceded the war, but they nevertheless are marked by grave encroachments upon individual rights. The Danes in Schleswig are the most highly favored; the Poles are next in the order of good fortune; but neither the Czechs, Lithuanians, Serbs, nor Frisians, have schools where the instruction is carried on in their language. Some laws permit them, but they are not enforced and even religious instruction is in German. In the Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag the national minorities are unrepresented.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

15148. FAUST, A. B. *Paul von Hindenburg.* *Current Hist.* 32 (1) Apr. 1930: 41-46.

15149. HILFERDING, RUDOLPH. *Der Austritt aus der Regierung.* [The withdrawal from the government.] *Gesellschaft.* 7 (5) May 1930: 385-393.—The Social Democrats of Germany have cooperated with the government since 1918 to assist in the stabilization of democratic institutions and in carrying out the government's foreign policy. Their cooperation has also prevented the passage of legislation detrimental to Germany's program of state socialism. The recent break of the Social Democrats with the government may ultimately endanger the program of unemployment insurance and menace German democracy and parliamentary government. Should parliament fail to execute its constitutional functions and a deadlock occur it becomes the duty of the president to carry out the functions of state without parliament, even in direct opposition to it. Should such a policy result in the levying of new taxes and customs duties, parliamentary government might suffer a serious setback. It is the chief duty of the Social Democrats to prevent such a crisis.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

15150. PARKHURST, GENEVIEVE. *German women in politics.* *Harpers Mag.* 160 (960) May 1930: 757-765.

15151. POETZSCH-HEFFTER, FRITZ. *Vom Staatsleben unter der Weimarer Verfassung, II.* Vom 1. Januar 1925 bis zum 31. Dezember 1928. [Tendencies in political life under the Weimar constitution, II. From Jan. 1, 1925 to Dec. 31, 1928.] *Jahrb. d. Öffentlichen Rechts d. Gegenwart.* 17 1929: 1-112.—Contrary to the first 5 years after the revolution which were dominated by interior troubles, the period from 1925 to 1928 was more consolidated and characterized by 3 main developments: (1) the supremacy of foreign over domestic policy, (2) the growing influence of the working classes which became and remained one of the strongest elements in political life, (3) a general discussion of a reorganization of the Reich towards a unitary state. The development towards a unitary state has made such progress that theoretically it is often difficult to draw a clear line between state and

federal powers. In the 4th Reichstag the so-called Weimar Coalition (Socialists, Democrats, Center Party) holds 52% of the seats compared to 47% in the 3rd Reichstag. The President has played an active part in the political life of the country. He has frequently made use of his power of organization, while on the other hand the fact that he had practically no occasion to use the exceptional powers vested in him by Art. 48 of the constitution, proves how much more normal political life has become. The Reichsrat has tried to influence the government and the Reichstag by resolutions. Its participation in legislation has varied. There were 6 referenda proposed, but only one was carried through. The constitution was amended by several laws which were passed by the necessary 2/3 majority of the Reichstag.—*Walter Becker.*

GREAT BRITAIN

15152. AMERY, L. S. *The crisis in the Unionist party.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (638) Apr. 1930: 437-450.—The author urges as a positive issue the revival of protection and imperial free trade. The crisis, produced by the new United Empire Party founded by Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere, is traced from its beginning to its solution by Baldwin's agreement with Beaverbrook to leave protection to a referendum. The possibility of a split in the conservative ranks was thus avoided, those advocating protection being protected by the decision to leave the matter of food taxes to popular vote.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15153. CORBETT, JAMES. *The new Radical party.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 125 (749) May 1929: 633-643.—The inconsistencies and complexities of the party brought into being by Lloyd George—the promise of bureaucracy, the unemployment policy, the industrial report, etc.—*E. Cole.*

15154. DUNELM, HUBERT. *Crossing the Rubicon.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 107 (638) Apr. 1930: 451-459.—As a consequence of the archbishop of Canterbury's public declaration that the church has the inalienable right of arranging its form of worship as it wishes (since parliament has rejected the changes desired in the Book of Common Prayer) the Church Assembly on Feb. 5, 1930 adopted a resolution calling for a commission to inquire into the relations of the church and state. Everyone knows that the purpose is to discover an alternative to disestablishment as a means of escape from the existing situation. The chief evil is that since the rejection of the new Prayer Book the church is ignorant of what law binds it. Political control is intolerable, for whereas in the past Tories and Whigs were only superficially divided, having a community of social tradition, now the Labor party is cut off from that tradition, and is indeed less a party than a church. The wisest course is to dissolve an association which has been outgrown.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15155. HERRING, E. PENDLETON. *Great Britain has lobbies too.* *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 6 (3) Jul. 1930: 342-355.

15156. HIRST, W. A. *Lord Beaverbrook's scheme.* *Empire Rev.* 51 (349) Feb. 1930: 113-119.—Lord Beaverbrook's proposal to erect a tariff wall around the empire and to institute free trade within the latter is impractical because the dominions, intent on building up their own industries, will never become parties to any such project.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15157. HOBHOUSE, C. *Independence and peace.* *Contemp. Rev.* 134 (756) Dec. 1928: 681-688.—These traditional watchwords of the Liberal party were reaffirmed at the Yarmouth conference, which centered upon the policies in regard to land, coal, and industry. Numerous examples show that ideas of the Liberals, having no class interest to protect, are being realized

in some form by action of the Tory-Socialists with their particular class allegiances.—*E. Cole.*

15158. HUTCHINSON, HORACE G. Arthur Bal-four. *Quart. Rev.* 254 (504) Apr. 1930: 386-401.—*Chester Kirby.*

15159. MALLET, CHARLES. The bishops and the law. *Contemp. Rev.* 134 (756) Dec. 1928: 698-707.—A criticism and explanation of the bishops' defiance of parliamentary action on the Prayer-Book revision. Does parliament, representing the crown, control the bishops or may churchmen show resentment by coming into direct conflict with the house of commons?—*E. Cole.*

15160. UNSIGNED. Why I lost. *English Rev.* 49 (1) Jul. 1929: 17-26.—A conservative candidate explains why a socialist opponent won in a typical industrial constituency. He recognizes the desire for a definitely constructive program which is not a mere negative to socialism.—*E. Cole.*

15161. WARD, C. H. DUDLEY. Reginald, Viscount Esher. *Quart. Rev.* 254 (504) Apr. 1930: 250-257.—*Chester Kirby.*

INDIA

15162. AIYR, P. S. SIVASWAMY. The Indian Princes' case. *Hindustan Rev.* 52 (299) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 75-79.—The 600 princes of India have repeatedly disclaimed any intention of opposing the constitutional progress of India; but through their English counsels have insisted that they have treaty obligations with the British crown, which could not be transferred to the self-governing dominion which India is seeking to obtain. It is to be noted that the Indian states originally entered into treaties not with the British crown, but with the East India Company. The crown got the Indian empire from the company along with the treaties with the states. Moreover, the Indian states have had their dealings with the government of British India, not directly with the crown. The Indian nationalists contend that if the East India Company could transfer its treaty obligations with the states, there is no reason why the crown could not transfer the same obligations to a reconstituted Indian dominion government. To leave the princes under the control of the British crown would create in India 600 Ulsters with 78 millions of people. That would make the self-government of India very much less than real.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

15163. GAUTHEROT, GUSTAVE. La révolution aux Indes. [The revolution in India.] *Asie Française.* 30 (280) May 1930: 163-170.—Recent events in India constitute a distinct menace to the British empire and to western imperialism alike. Coupled with the Chinese upheaval they mark a turning point in the relations between Europeans and Asiatics and the opening of a new era in world history. It is only because the natives of India have been badly divided by race, language, religion and, in the case of the Hindus, by the caste system, that a relatively small number of Englishmen have been able to rule the peninsula. Unhappily for themselves, the British committed the fundamental error of introducing western learning among youths of the upper class and these, coming to feel the shame of their position as subject peoples and inspired by a feeling of nationalism, are forgetting their ancient antagonisms, are fraternizing and are joining forces against the common oppressor. The outlook today is ominous in the extreme.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15164. REYNOLDS, REGINALD. Mahatma Gandhi and the government. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (2) Apr. 1930: 226-230.

15165. UNSIGNED. Asie anglaise: La révolte contre l'autorité britannique. [The revolt in British India.] *Asie Française.* 30 (280) May 1930: 204-206.—

The British are facing the gravest crisis in their empire building history in India today. Gandhi is certain to lose leadership at an early date and passive resistance will give way to wild disorder as accumulated hatreds of decades, long smouldering near the surface, break out into flame.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

ITALY

15166. PARESCHE, G. Problems of Italian syndicalism. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9 (3) May 1930: 376-383.—Some details of the organization and operation of the syndicates are given, with illustrations, from an intimate acquaintance gained by Paresche as secretary of the labor syndicate of Florence. Italian syndicalism is devoted not only to the improvement of the material conditions of the laborers, but to the bringing of the working classes to a participation in political and public life on the same level as the upper classes, and to the reconciliation of the conflicting interests of workers and employers in the general welfare.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15167. UNSIGNED. Fascist rule in South Tyrol. *Italy Today.* (11) Nov. 1929: pp. 23.

15168. UNSIGNED. Italy: year seven. *Contemp. Review.* 137 (772) Apr. 1930: 485-491.—A Young Italian, revisiting Italy after four years' absence, describes the lack of interest in politics and the hypocrisy produced by the Fascist rule.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

PERSIA

15169. NIKITINE, B. Le dernier Kadjar. [The last of the Kadjar shahs of Persia.] *Asie Française.* 30 (279) Apr. 1930: 129-131.—The Kadjar dynasty will ever be remembered as the reigning family which created modern Persia and ruled it during the fateful years in which that country was coming under western influence. Agha Mohammed Khan, 18th-century founder of the line began the work of unifying the scattered tribesmen on the plateau of Iran and his descendants created a strong and rather well-centralized state. No sooner had this been done, however, than, from the middle of the last century, the country was drawn into the imperialistic rivalries, first of Russia and Great Britain and later of Germany, and gradually foreign control was established. The shah became a mere figurehead in the process. Finally, in 1929, under the influence of nationalistic feeling Ahmed was driven from the throne and a new dynasty, that of Pehlevi, came into power. Ahmed sought solace in the gaming tables of Europe but has just died, a lonely exile in France.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15170. T., F. La révolte du Khouzistan et du Fars. [The revolutions in Khouzistan and Fars, Persia.] *Asie Française.* 30 (280) May 1930: 176-179.—The Persian government has been confronted with two serious uprisings within the past year, one in Khouzistan (often known as Arabistan) in the north-west and the other in Fars, in the south. The former resulted from the high taxes imposed under the new regime and came to a close with the defeat of the rebels in a single encounter. The other, arising out of separatist leanings on the part of the Ghachghai tribesmen who regard Shah Pahlevi as a usurper, was far more serious. The leader, Kawanioul-Moulk, is very influential and there seems to be no ground for suspecting that the British have given him encouragement, as has been alleged. His defection greatly weakened the government and an arduous campaign, employing the entire military strength of the country, was necessary to check the movement. While the situation seems to be in hand, there is every likelihood that further outbreaks will occur in Fars at any time.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

SPAIN

15171. BERNIER, GABRIEL. *La fin de la dictature espagnole.* [The end of the Spanish dictatorship.] *Année Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 5(1) Mar. 1930: 1-37.—The Spanish dictatorship failed because it has neither program nor collaborators. Three phases of its development may be noted: (1) full public support and the dictatorship's emphasis on the fulfilment of civic duties; (2) discontent grows, due to contradictory policies, resulting in alienating groups whose needed support it might well have secured by a far-sighted policy. There was the rigid censorship of the press; the closing of the universities lost the support of the intellectuals; the relief of the destitute clergy with derisive charity and empty expressions of sympathy was the source of the opposition of the Church. Rivera promoted the formation of patriotic young men, but these had no political experience. A high tariff was the dictatorship's response to a legitimate desire to protect Spain's raw materials. The cost of living rose, and there was removed the spur to manufacturers to improve their products and lower their costs. There was construction of highways to attract the tourist trade. (3) Rivera was occupied in seeking a successor. Rivera was personally honest in his motives, but he lacked a program and the technical equipment necessary. He failed to build up and train a corps of workers.—*R. W. Pinto.*

15172. DEHILLOTTE, P. *La dictature espagnol.* [The Spanish dictatorship.] *Rev. des Sci. Pol.* 52(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 182-202.

15173. ORTEGA y GASSET, JOSÉ. *España invertebrada.* [Spain invertebrate.] *Bibliothèque Universelle et Rev. de Genève.* Jan. 1930: 1-14.

15174. PETRIE, CHARLES. Spain at the crossroads. *Nineteenth Cent.* 107(638) Apr. 1930: 503-514.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15175. ROLLIN, LÉON. *Primo de Rivera et le Maroc.* [Primo de Rivera and Morocco.] *Afrique Française.* 40(4) Apr. 1930: 179-181.—The late dictator's first contact with Morocco occurred in 1893 when, fresh out of military school, he was sent across the Mediterranean as flag carrier in a regiment engaged in fighting the sultan. After service in Cuba and the Philippines, he returned to Morocco as a colonel during General Marina's campaign of 1909. He was then an enthusiastic advocate of conquest because he believed that the enterprise offered him an opportunity to secure rapid advancement but, as he suffered disappointment, arising largely out of his personal unpopularity, he gradually turned against it and in 1917 made his famous speech urging complete abandonment of the undertaking. Upon becoming dictator in 1923, he made the pacification of Morocco one of his primary concerns, well realizing that victory gained there would intrench him at home. Thus his Moroccan policy must be interpreted in the light of his selfish aims.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

USSR

15176. CHAMBERLIN, WILLIAM HENRY. The Bolshevik revolution in a new phase. *Current Hist.* 32(2) May 1930: 319-324.—The most significant thing happening in Russia today is the absorption of individual homesteads into collective farms. This has been the basic economic contradiction of the Soviet state. Since the spring of 1928 the number of peasants enrolled in the collective farms has increased from 2 to 40%. The Soviet government is now able to re-enforce its propaganda with powerful material arguments in the shape of tractors, agricultural machines, and fertilizer. Problems of the first importance are the capable management of the new collective farms and the finding of work for the peasants displaced because

of large scale mechanization. Collective farms have not yet covered the shortage of food products caused by the systematic reduction of production by the ruined kulaks; dairy products and sugar are exported to secure foreign machinery. The price level of manufactured goods is high while a continuous working week of five days has been introduced. The intellectual is now expected to share actively in building up the new socialist society.—*L. L. Deere.*

15177. FURNISS, EDGAR S. Russia's effort to establish communism. *Current Hist.* 32(2) May 1930: 341-346.—An abrupt halt was called by Stalin on March 2 to the February decrees which gave the local soviets power to expropriate the kulaks and to insist that the middle and poorer peasantry join the collectivist organization. Hereafter only the lands, the mechanical equipment, and the larger live stock are to be held in common. It is probable that the chief significance of the new policy lies in the recognition by the Soviet leaders of the partial failure of their agrarian program, for there had been attempted migrations to Germany and Poland. It is proposed to replace the present democratic control by a system of trained and responsible technicians.—*L. L. Deere.*

15178. GANFMAN, M. I. Religious persecution in Russia. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127(760) Apr. 1, 1930: 441-463.—The first Soviet Constitution disfranchised spiritual ministers of all creeds, a condition carrying with it other severe disabilities. By legislative decree of January, 1918, the Soviet of Commissars took from churches and religious associations their "rights as juridical persons." It appropriated their property for the state. Ignoring the larger organized church, it provided for allowing local cult groups to use the confiscated edifices and other paraphernalia under specific limited conditions. No vestige of religion was to be left in political, educational, legal (e.g., the oath), familial (e.g., marriage ceremony) or other civil affairs: belief or disbelief were declared private. In 1918, however, official circulars disclosed extensive persecution of religion, including the torture of prominent clericals. While carried on by private parties, such excesses seemed stimulated by Bolshevism's attitude and by Lenin's public declarations. Patriarch Tikhon first called upon the clergy to protect their church, then abandoned opposition. The widespread desecration of church relics with the backing of the Commissariat's agitation in August, 1920, was opposed, however, and was followed in February, 1922, by the Executive Committee's sanction of local soviets' confiscating church valuables, riots, military repression, summary deportation and execution of priests and religious leaders. The "Live Church" tried to split the Orthodox church by tactics condemned in the period of greater tolerance (1923-25). Following Patriarch Tikhon's death in 1925 and the thwarting of the Church's attempt to appoint a successor, the Communist Rights' consideration of a concordat gave way by 1929 to far more repressive government action affecting all religious groups.—*M. T. Price.*

15179. HOETZSCH, OTTO. *Kurswechsel in Russland?* [A turn in the affairs of Russia?] *Ost-Europa Z.* 5(7) Apr. 1930: 453-467.—A detailed consideration of Stalin's article on March 2, 1930 condemning forcible collectivization and relaxing restrictions on the kulaks. The new policy therein indicated is characterized as a greater retreat than the New Economic Policy, and one which could be made only by a leader sure of his following.—*M. W. Graham.*

UNITED STATES

15180. ADAMS, JAMES TRUSLOW. Hoover and law observance. *Forum.* 82(1) Jul. 1929: 1-8.—Hoover's inaugural address would imply the formula

of obedience to unjust laws, which is impossible. Regeneration, not efficiency, will save America.—*E. Cole.*

15181. SEARS, KENNETH C. The appointment of federal district judges. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(1) May 1930: 54-75.—It is believed that today, in many instances, the senators from each state are really making the nominations to the federal district courts. This is detrimental to the bench, and is subversive to the constitution, which both the President and the senators take oaths to support and defend. Albert L. Watson recently appointed to the federal district court for the middle district of Pennsylvania who is apparently not more than an average lawyer with at least an unfortunate record in the superior court of Pennsylvania for reversals, was urged for the position by prominent Republican politicians, and recommended by Senator David A. Reed. The president made the appointment, the attorney general expressed a lukewarm approval before a Senate investigating committee, and the appointment was confirmed.—*C. B. Swisher.*

15182. UNSIGNED. Crime in the United States. *Round Table.* (78) Mar. 1930: 273-287.—The Hoover Crime Commission, if it is to succeed, must function as a scientific or quasi-judicial body with a long and arduous task ahead of it, and must at all costs avoid entanglement in the nemesis of prohibition politics. Unfortunately political pressure and the demand for quick results have already forced a diversion from this purpose.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

15183. WARR, O. L. Mr. Blease of South Carolina. *Amer. Mercury.* 16(61) Jan. 1929: 25-32.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 12896, 13409, 13431, 14279, 14402)

GENERAL

15184. WILSON, FRANCIS G. The pragmatic electorate. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(1) Feb. 1930: 16-38.—The author challenges the theory that a properly functioning democratic citizenship demands the exercise of the suffrage by everyone to whom the privilege has been accorded. Modern life is so complex that practical economic interests have come to count far more heavily than abstract ideals. It is only when thwarted that the potential voter feels the need of protest by ballot. Public issues rouse less interest than formerly. There is less partisanship; partly because the spoils of office have been somewhat reduced, and partly because of a widespread belief that it doesn't greatly matter which party wins. The author questions whether increased voting would improve the character of public officials, or reduce the power of political party or machine. He finds democracy conservative, not radical; he doubts the efficacy of the ballot as a means of ascertaining or expressing public opinion. Thus an inactive electorate is accepted both as a fact and as a permanent factor, so that the ballot remains available only as an emergency tool when the individual will is flouted or when the individual interest chances to be actively aroused.—*B. G. Whitmore.*

NETHERLANDS

15185. GORGAS, S. Die Wahlpflicht in den Niederlanden. [The duty of voting in the Netherlands.] *Arch. d. Öffentlichen Rechts.* n.s. 17(2) Oct. 1929: 206-252.—The compulsory voting law in the Netherlands is described, and tables are given showing the actual votes by districts and by object. Although there are differences of opinion as to the results of the law, leading authorities consider them unsatisfactory. A typical opinion is that of Kranenburg, that compulsory

voting is illogical in theory and a mistake in practice. However advisable it is for citizens to take an interest in political questions, in the very nature of things, such an interest cannot be created by penalties. There was such popular opposition to the compulsory voting law as to render its enforcement almost impossible, and in fact the minister of justice has instructed the public prosecutors not to bring suit against those who violate it.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

SWITZERLAND

15186. GOSNELL, HAROLD F. Popular participation in Swiss National Council elections. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 426-439.—The adoption of the system of proportional representation in National Council elections in 1919 has increased the size of the vote. From 1902 to 1917 the highest percentage of votes cast was 59.9% of the registered voters; since 1919, the lowest was 76.4%. The highest voting records were found in the six cantons having compulsory voting laws, the infraction of which is punishable by a small pecuniary fine. Single-member districts have poorer voting records than the others. Cantons which have larger percentages of naturalized citizens have less participation in elections. In several cantons, interest in voting is greater in the agricultural sections than in urban districts. The four major parties are the Independent Democratic (Radical), which polled 27% of the total vote cast in 1928; the Conservative Catholic, with 21%; the Peasants', with 15%; and the Social Democrat, with 27%. All these groups, along with practically all the minor parties, have received recognition in the National Council as a result of the system of proportional representation.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

UNITED STATES

15187. DENNIS, WAYNE. Registration and voting in a patriotic organization. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(2) May 1930: 317-319.—The resident members of the Lansing, Michigan, chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were compared with two chance groups. It was found that a markedly larger percentage of these than of either chance group registered and voted.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

15188. OVERACKER, LOUISE. Direct primary legislation in 1928-29. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 370-380.—South Dakota repealed the famous Richards primary law and adopted the "short ballot" whereby the only state-wide nominations to be made by direct vote are those for United States senator, representative in congress, and governor. The state convention, composed of 3 delegates from each county, makes nominations for other state-wide offices. Each plank of the party platform must be voted upon separately. Nominations for members of the state legislature and county offices are made by direct, closed primary. The presidential primary provisions include voting for delegates alone. Indiana discarded the direct primary for all state-wide nominations, substituting action by the state convention, but retained the primary for congressmen, members of the state legislature, and local officers. The presidential primary has been discarded. Other states have tinkered with the details of the nominating procedure without effecting any comprehensive changes. "Run-off," or second primaries, have been adopted in Florida and Oklahoma.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

15189. UNSIGNED. Right of Negroes to vote in state primaries. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(3) Jan. 1930: 467-471.—Both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments contemplate discriminatory statutes and discriminatory acts of public officials. In *Nixon v Herndon*, 273 U.S. 536 (1927), a unanimous Supreme Court

held unconstitutional a state statute which excluded Negroes from voting in primaries as involving a discrimination by distinction of color alone. The state Democratic committee under authority of a new state law resolved that only white Democrats should be qualified. The action of the judges of elections in excluding Negroes pursuant to this resolution has been sustained by a federal court in *Nixon v. Condon*, 34 F. (2nd) 464 (W. D. Tex. 1929). In Virginia, however,

a contrary result was reached under a similar statute in *West v. Bliley*, 33 F. (2nd) 177 (E. D. Va. 1929). The latter court based its decision on the ground that the primary was an election, that the judges were officials paid by the state, and that the legislature, having undertaken to regulate primaries, may not delegate to a political party its power to determine the qualifications of voters. This appears to be the correct interpretation.—*E. A. Helms*.

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entry 15074)

GENERAL

(See also Entries 12362, 12669, 12712, 13405, 13414, 13435, 13442, 13446, 13451, 13455, 13457, 13470, 13487, 13551, 13583, 13590, 15063, 15065-15067, 15082, 15106-15108, 15112-15113, 15166, 15201, 15235)

15190. BUNBURY, H. N. Rationalisation and the processes of administration. *Pub. Admin.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 275-282.—The chancellor of the exchequer has said that "rationalisation aims at such a reorganization of industry as will eliminate all waste in production and distribution, and will utilize, to the full, mechanical and scientific knowledge and secure the co-operation of all the essential partners in industry." The same definition may be applied to public administration. The problem then becomes one of external relationship, organization, and internal affairs, management. The writer is content to limit himself to the latter. Rationalization is only scientific management writ large. In certain fields, particularly "job study," simplification and standardization, budgetary methods, statistical control, and the mechanization of clerical processes, great scientific strides have already been made. Some of them outstrip industry. The weakest points in the rationalization armor are now personnel management and cost accounting.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

15191. LAING, B. M. The legislative functions of government departments. *Pub. Admin.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 335-348.—Criticism of the so-called usurped legislative powers of administrative agencies is really dissatisfaction with the judicial aspects of their powers. It is impossible to discover why there should be any rational objection to the development of a body of law and the growth of judicial characteristics on the part of administrative tribunals. Is it the jealousy of the older court system? But fresh and special courts for new specialized business are made necessary by 20th century conditions. The existing judicial system now consists of courts which have become identified with special legal questions, and no new principle seems therefore to be involved. Perhaps the criticism is directed at the methods of the administrative tribunals. Parliament alone possesses the remedy for such an evil.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

15192. VEGEZZI, OSCAR C. Il controllo nella riforma dell pubblica amministrazione. [The control in the reform of public administration.] *Vita Italiana*. 18(203) Feb. 1930: 175-181.—Appreciation of the main principles of the new reform of administration in Italy.—*O. Eisenberg*.

15193. WHITE, LEONARD D. Developments in public administration, 1929. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 397-403.—This review of public administration for 1929 directs attention to the national commissions concerned with public administration, the new program at the University of California, and the

advisory committee on public administration of the Social Science Research Council. In the field of police administration, the International Association of Police Chiefs has inaugurated the collection of crime statistics, police training schools have multiplied, and a nationwide conference of police executives has been held. Training for the public service has received special encouragement during the year through the activities of the University of Southern California and the New York State Conference of Mayors. In state government, Ohio has taken some significant steps by executive order of the governor, the budget power of the governor of New York was strengthened by a judicial decision, a survey of New Jersey government has been made, in Wisconsin changes in administrative organization have been made, and Texas has created the new office of state auditor and efficiency expert. The council manager plan of city government was adopted by 28 cities and a research program has been adopted by the International City Managers Association. In the field of personnel administration extensive classification and compensation studies have been made. Special studies were undertaken in New York on the Public Service Commission and looking toward old age security.—*F. G. Crawford*.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 15056, 15190)

15194. BLACHLY, FREDERICK F. and OATMAN, MIRIAM E. The position of civil servants in Germany. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(2) Sep. 1929: 171-189.—The German national constitution itself establishes certain basic principles for the status of civil servants which apply to all units of government. The scope of the German Civil Service is very wide, including school teachers, university professors, and many other persons who are outside it in the United States. The educational system and the requirements for the various ranks of the civil service are closely related. Since the civil service includes practically every governmental person below the cabinet, there is a noteworthy absence of purely political appointments. Appointment to office, unless there is a specific statement to the contrary, implies appointment for life. The salary policy and the pension policy are liberal. No civil servant may be dismissed without a hearing, under prescribed conditions and in a prescribed form. The civil servant in Germany is encouraged rather than discouraged in his political activities, even to the point of being entitled to leave of absence if he becomes a candidate for membership in state or national legislative bodies. The personnel system in Germany is remarkably successful in attracting able individuals, retaining them, and achieving through their activities the efficient accomplishment of the governmental work.—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

15195. GERBER, HANS. Vom Begriff und Wesen des Beamtentums. [The conception and the nature of the official status.] *Arch. d. Öffentlichen Rechts*. n.s.

18(1) Feb. 1930: 1-85.—It should be a particular function of the organization of public officers to guard civil servants against political pressure, and to destroy as soon as possible any features of the present system which permit political influence to affect them. This is advisable not only in the interests of the officers themselves, but in the interests of the state.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

15196. HANNA, W. G. Relations of local commissioners. *Bull. Hydro-Electric Power Commission (Ontario)*. 16(8) Aug. 1929: 269-281.

15197. HILL, L. How to fill higher posts: appointments from without or promotions from within? *Pub. Admin.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 271-274.—There is probably only one officer in the local government service whose qualifications cannot be obtained from within the service, and that is the medical officer of health. Speaking generally, all others should and do come from the "inside." There is no experience outside the service which may be regarded as a suitable training ground. Local government officers are and should be appointed more for their administrative experience than for their professional or technical qualifications. The research man seems to have no proper place within the promotion system.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

15198. KOPCZYNSKI, J. The civil service of Poland. *Pub. Admin.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 303-322.—The creation of adequate administrative machinery for the restored Polish state began with temporary legislation of 1918. By supplementary legislation a complete body of law has been built up. The writer is the president of the Polish supreme administrative tribunal, to which appeals are taken regarding the civil service laws. The most important feature of the new civil service structure is permanence of tenure. However, a probationary period must be undergone, accounting for the dual classification of permanent and temporary officials. Without the consent of the official no temporary service may last longer than 5 years. Educational experience is the criterion of selection. There are 12 grades in the administrative hierarchy. Promotions may be made without regard to seniority of service. A qualifications committee advises with reference to promotions. No official may be transferred to another place without his consent. Vacation allowances are four weeks annually the first ten years, increasing to six weeks after 20 years of service. There is an automatic salary rise every three years. Superannuation of permanent officials may occur after ten years, with 40% of the last salary paid. This is increased 2.4% for each subsequent year. A person who has fulfilled pension requirements may be asked to retire at the age of sixty. One may retire at 55 at his own request. Medical care, health and death benefits, and pensions for widows and orphans are provided. Disciplinary cases are tried before disciplinary commissions with a final appeal to the Council of Ministers.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

15199. MILLAR, DANIEL. Right relations between the official and his council and their relative functions. *Pub. Admin.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 253-258.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

15200. RHODES, E. H. Personality in public administration. *Pub. Admin.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 250-252.—Personality is the fruit of experience,—not the outcome of age, but of opportunities which have been taken and particularly those which have been sought. How can men with personality be distinguished? They achieve simplification. They see problems in a large, clear way; men of this calibre are characterized by impatience, or ambition. Men with personality possess the quality of animated moderation. The sphere of routine is greater both absolutely and relatively than it used to be. Moreover, public responsibility is not the administrator's own; it is the political head's. This lessens the exhibition of personality.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

15201. UNSIGNED. The federal personnel situation. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 7(3) Mar. 1929: 38-43.—Very little personnel legislation was enacted at the session of congress closed March 4, 1929. A bill liberalizing the retirement system received a pocket veto; the Welch act remained unchanged; a senate resolution requested information concerning the personnel situation in the Bureau of Prohibition; and an executive order granted further preferences to disabled veterans, their wives, and the widows of veterans. The average salary of persons subject to the retirement act is now \$2,092 as compared with \$1,307 in 1921. The compensation and classification work of the Personnel Classification Board, though much altered in fundamental basis since 1923, is at fault because too few services are being provided; other factors besides duties and responsibilities of positions are considered in the classification; and the staff includes only federal employees,—not one with wide experience in classification work. A proposal that a new federal department of administration be created, with bureaus of the budget, personnel administration, purchasing, and general administrative investigation, was made by the Institute for Government Research.—*R. F. Steadman.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 14988, 14998, 15005, 15044, 15064, 15131, 15190)

15202. LYMAN, A. K. B. Accounting in the engineer department. *Military Engin.* 22(122) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 159-166.

15203. NAUGHTEN, T. E. The financial systems of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. *Pub. Admin.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 283-292.—(The winning essay in the Haldane Essay Competition, 1930.) The British financial system rests on the broad basis of tradition, the American structure is hard and inflexible. Under the English plan there is unity and responsibility in the preparation of the budget, but in the United States there is only the possible collaboration between the president and congress. The parliamentary budget is controlled by the commons, while American finances must be approved by both houses. The entire chamber as Committee of Supply, considers the cabinet's money program, but in America several unrelated committees all have their chance at the final product. The writer suggests that the American plan of voting appropriations that are definite in amount but indefinite in time might well be copied in England. Supplementary appropriations are a much greater evil in the United States than in Britain. Revenues are not properly related to appropriations in the United States, leading almost inevitably to a surplus. This is one of Britain's points of indisputable superiority. Diffused responsibility is the greatest weakness of the American financial system.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

15204. STEWART, FRANK M. Purchasing of highway equipment in Texas. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 409-415.—Texas was the pioneer state in the centralized purchasing movement, the office of purchasing agent for the eleemosynary institutions being created in 1899. Twenty years later when a board of control was created, purchasing was made a division of it. The highway department was created in 1917 and it was allowed to handle its own purchasing but 4 years later the law was amended to vest the purchase of supplies in the board of control. In the summer of 1928, an issue arose over the purchase of equipment. A controversy had arisen between the board of control and the regents of the University of Texas over the purchase of furniture for a girls' dormitory. A ruling of the attorney-general in 1927 allowed the regents to withdraw its requisition provided the board of control had not entered into any contractual

relation with any trader. The highway department in 1928 followed the same policy and withdrew its requisition. This relieved an embarrassing situation as it did a year previous. Centralized purchasing has been successful in Texas as in 99% of the cases the requisitioning department and the board of control have been able to agree. In ten states the highway department does its own buying but in general this is not regarded as the best policy.—*F. G. Crawford.*

15205. TUNG MENG-CHEN. Budgetary appropriations of Chinese national government offices. *Stat. Monthly (Chinese Bur. Stat.).* 1(9) Nov. 1929: 39-78.—The discussion is based on the budget of the 17th fiscal year (July, 1928-June, 1929) as approved by the finance committee of the national government, which was the successor to the budget committee when the revolutionary government was first set up in Canton. The article gives the percentage of expenditure of the various national government offices to the total, the percentage reduction in the appropriations for each office made by the finance committee, ranging from 0 to 36.2, the number of employees in each office classified by rank. The correlation between percentage of appropriations and employees is +.7994. Comparisons are made between the salaries of the employees in each office and the administrative expenses, between present and former budgets, and between the former and the 1928 budget of Japan.—*D. K. Lieu.*

15206. WATSON, WILLIAM. Auditing control and purchasing procedure in the municipal court of Philadelphia. *Bur. Munic. Research, Philadelphia. Philadelphia Munic. Court Survey Ser.* 1930: pp. 58.—The total funds which the court may expend or approve for expenditure in any one year approximate \$1,000,000. The principles of auditing control are violated in the organization of the municipal court, since the chief clerk disburses the payroll moneys that he audits, makes purchases and audits the claims, and has custody of the restitution funds which he likewise audits. The report suggests a review of the audit of the chief clerk under the direction of the city controller or the county commissioners. Definition of the powers of the chief clerk, complete centralization of the auditing function, and the inclusion of expenditures made through mandamus executions under the auditing control of the chief clerk are urged as reforms of major importance. Present methods of control do not readily substantiate the integrity of the payroll. To make effective the control of expenditures for personal services, the writer suggests the installation of an "advice of employment" form for each payee, which will adequately substantiate his identity, true position, and addition to and separation from the service. There should also be installed a time-report form which will show the time record of each employee as a basis for payment. The chief clerk at present has no accounting control over the stores carried. The report suggests the installation of a monthly report of stores from the storekeeper to the chief clerk, which will denote that the required quantities of stores are on hand. The storekeeper should report to the chief clerk at such times as may be advisable showing the quantities of each kind of supplies issued to the various divisions for the period covered by the report. The chief clerk's expense account should not include such expenditures as do not require immediate outlay of cash. Payments in such instances should be made by warrant direct to the vendors on their audited claims. The writer commends the present centralization of the custody of the restitution funds, but believes that the present methods do not insure that all collections are promptly deposited and later disbursed as soon as they are due. Practically no well-organized method is followed in selecting commodities or in obtaining prices on them; the court frequently pays higher prices than necessary and often fails to secure goods of the most

suitable quality. To improve the purchasing procedure the writer recommends the use of definite specifications of the quality and grade of commodities and services in the purchase agreements, the organization of a card index for bidders to secure a wider invitation for bids on prospective purchases, the maintenance of a file of "commodity cards," and the combining of purchases to secure lower prices than otherwise would be obtainable.—*Martin L. Faust.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entry 15182)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 15040, 15042, 15047, 15070, 15088, 15191, 15234, 15265)

15207. BLEULER, EUGEN. Zum eidgenössischen Strafgesetzbuch. [The Swiss penal code.] *Schweizerische Z. f. Strafrecht.* 42(4) 1929: 366-373.

15208. CONFORTO, GIORGIO. Positivismo e sistema penale sovietico. [Positivism and the Soviet penal system.] *Europa Orientale.* 10(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 34-46; (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 90-103.—The general principles of penal law are common to all the federal states of the Soviet Union while the special part of the code varies according to the degree of civilization of the peoples forming those states. In 1917, the penal code had the tendency of combating the anti-revolutionists; in 1922 a certain relative stability in legislation took place by publishing a penal code containing on the one hand old bourgeois conceptions, and on the other hand, introducing many extreme innovations. Further progress was accomplished later when the struggle of classes became less acute and the juridical institutions were being adapted to the conceptions of the workers' state. The principles of moral responsibility of the delinquent and of punishment are replaced by legal responsibility with "measures for social defence." Great influence has been exercised by the Italian positivist school, especially that of Enrico Ferri. The Soviets have however adopted only those theories of positivism which are not opposed to Marxist ideas. The Socialist ideas on criminality are that the cause of all the delicts is misery and that capitalistic society alone is the delinquent. The positivist school believes that it is necessary to take into account both the environments where the criminality originated and the personality of the delinquent. Socialism neglected the biological factor which has been resumed by the Soviets. They have created a number of institutes for clinical study of delinquents. The continuance of crime in Russia proves that it originates not only in the organization of the society but also in the biological constitution of the offender. In the administration of justice, the judge applied in 1917 the old legislation also in so far as it did not contradict the revolutionary conception. Besides, it was intended to do away with the old traditional juridical terminology in order to make the laws accessible to the common people. Capital punishment is abolished in principle; it is maintained as a transitory measure and is temporarily applied to cases of grave anti-revolutionary nature that are judged by regular tribunals. In addition to the tribunals of ordinary instance there exist arbitration committees to settle controversies arising among state institutions. Prisons are denoted as institutions for amendment, as their purpose is no more to punish but to improve the delinquent by means of labor.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15209. ELLIOTT, MABEL A. Conflicting penal theory in statutory criminal legislation since 1900. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 65-73.—Examination of the statutes and session laws of 13 states discloses the conflicting trends within the penal law be-

tween the "classical" and "positive" theories. In cases in which the juvenile offender is concerned, there is almost universal acceptance of reformatory rather than punitive treatment. Such measures usually do not apply to criminals who have committed the more serious offenses. For grosser offenses penalties are almost everywhere dependent upon the gravity of the act. The survival of the classical notions of penology within the supposedly individualized type of punishment gives further evidence of the extent of social lag involved in the development of any new idea. Thus far public opinion is for the most part unwilling to treat any but the youthful offenders as "individuals" or "persons," if serious crimes are involved.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

15210. GLEISPACH, W. Das neue Sowjetstrafgesetzbuch. [The new Soviet penal code.] *Schweizerische Z. f. Strafrecht.* 41 (4) 1928: 334-355.

15211. MARR, ROBERT H. The necessity of a criminal code for Louisiana. *Tulane Law Rev.* 4 (1) Dec. 1929: 18-26.—The Crimes Act of 1805 enacted by the first territorial legislature provided for common law procedure in all criminal cases, and the common law definition for all crimes specifically mentioned in that act, but did not adopt the whole category of crimes known to the common law. The legislature has added to the list of 1805 at every session since then. Revisionary work done in 1855, and in 1870, did not achieve complete order, and the confusion has been furthered by amendments of nearly 50 legislative sessions. Many sections of the Revised Statutes are now inoperative, hundreds of new crimes have been created, and many old crimes have been split up into new subdivisions,—by no means consistent and evenly balanced. There is lacking a complete definition of felony and misdemeanor, a condition which interferes with even-handed justice, and with the intelligent handling of criminals through the use of the suspended sentence, the indeterminate sentence and the paroling of prisoners. A new code is needed not only to systematize and equalize criminal justice, but also to provide a new system for administering it.—*C. W. Fornoff.*

15212. NEYMARK, EDWARD. L'idée Ferri dans le projet de code criminel cubain. [The Ferri Idea in the Project for the Cuban Criminal Code.] *Rev. Pénitentiaire de Pologne.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 353-369.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

15213. ROCCO, ALFREDO. La réforme pénale fasciste. [The Fascisti Penal Reform.] *Rev. Pénitentiaire de Pologne.* 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 283-309.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

15214. STRAWN, SILAS H. New problems for the lawyers. *U. S. Law Rev.* 65 (4) Aug. 1929: 389-401.—Only a short time ago the lawyer was the adjuster of disputes only,—a creature of precedents, not concerned with business affairs. But the changing of our social and economic life is making his profession an entirely different one. New problems are coming up which have no precedents. Examples are: the Sherman Anti-Trust Law; safety appliance laws and laws to prohibit discrimination; railroad consolidation; ownership of the air; the airplane's elevation; the use of the radio; government censorship; and the investment trust. Laws must be passed to regulate them. The solution of all these problems requires a knowledge of economics, sociology and finance.—*A. J. Russell.*

15215. STUMPF. Abgrenzung des Begriffes der Freiheitsstrafe. [Limitations to the concept of the right to punish.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (1) Jan. 1930: 14-19.—The theoretical right of the state to exact legal punishment of prisoners is limited by the prisoner's right to retain his honor, his bodily integrity, his health, and the right to work. Whether or not the state has the right to exact fines without making some provision for his family is questionable.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

15216. TURANO, ANTHONY M. Insanity and the law. *Amer. Mercury.* 19 (76) Apr. 1930: 487-495.—Is this person too mentally unbalanced to be punished for the offense he has committed? Our present test for the determination of an answer was laid down in the famous McNaughten's case in 1843. The court said that whether or not he should be punished depended upon whether or not he knew *right from wrong*. This, with slight modifications in a few jurisdictions, is still the legal formula. But the Court also said that the inability to know right from wrong must be the result of a *mental disease* such that a man does not know the nature and consequence of his act at the time he commits it. Moral or emotional inferiority, irresistible impulses, insane delusions or hallucinations have no place in the law. Neither does the Court take cognizance of temporary or intermittent insanity. It must be of a permanent nature. Temporary drunkenness will not even reduce an offense from murder to manslaughter. So far as the law is concerned, a man is totally sane or insane. Alienists have stated on the witness stand that the person under consideration is medically insane but legally sane. The lawyers, the legislators and the courts are refusing to accept what psychologists and other scientists have found through years of experimentation. The trial procedure is equally as ridiculous. After experts have testified after thorough examination, using all the psychological and medical phrases they can command, the jury decides whether or not the man is sane or insane.—*A. J. Russell.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 14180, 14192-14193, 14268, 15042, 15046, 15049, 15062, 15079-15081, 15084, 15086, 15096, 15099, 15181, 15191, 15206, 15216, 15250, 15253, 15254, 15257, 15259, 15261-15262, 15527, 15528-15529, 15539-15541, 15543-15546, 15593, 15595)

15217. ABBOTT, EDWIN M. The need for uniform reciprocal criminal laws. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20 (4) Feb. 1930: 582-587.—If the United States is to stamp out crime or reduce it to minimum, uniform reciprocal laws are necessary, particularly in such matters as possession and use of firearms and deadly weapons, comity in pursuit of criminals, extradition, keeping of criminal records and statistics, regulation of moving pictures depicting crime, registration of automobiles, pardon and parole, grading of crimes into degrees and classes, support of dependents of prisoners, desertion and non-support, and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.—*H. R. Enslow.*

15218. ATWOOD, F. E., and WHITE, EDWARD J. A judicial council in Missouri. *Missouri Bar J.* 1 (6) Jun. 1930: 3-4.

15219. BERADT, MARTIN. Die Krise der deutschen Justiz. [The crisis in the administration of justice in Germany.] *Neue Rundschau.* 40 (2) Feb. 1929: 145-156.

15220. BIGGS, J. CRAWFORD. Federal practice and procedure. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 8 (3) Apr. 1930: 231-255.—The constitutional and statutory provisions, and decisions interpreting them, relating to practice and procedure in federal courts, especially as they relate to North Carolina, are summarized.—*C. W. Fornoff.*

15221. BRAND, JAMES T. The insanity defense. *Oregon Law Rev.* 9 (3) Apr. 1930: 309-331.—This article was submitted as a report to the judicial council of the state of Oregon. A continuance of the present jury trial system is recommended, with proper notice of insanity defense, and the appointment by the court of impartial experts to give testimony by adopting the principle set forth in the expert testimony bill of the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

15222. CONNOR, ESTHER. Crime commissions and criminal procedure in the United States since 1920: a bibliography. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (1) May 1930: 129-144.—*H. A. Phelps.*

15223. DODD, WALTER F. The problems of appellate courts. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6 (11) Mar. 1930: 681-693.—A court of review performs several functions: (1) it passes upon errors claimed to have been committed in the trial of cases, to the prejudice of litigants; (2) in acting upon such cases, it determines the standards of trial courts, and keeps the procedural and substantive rules they apply within certain limits which it regards as proper; (3) it determines, if it is the final court of review, what is the law of the jurisdiction. Promptness, freed from undue technicality, is desirable; but deliberation is necessary if the court is properly to perform its function of leadership in the development of the law; and a disregard of all errors not actually prejudicial in particular cases may result in a failure to preserve substantial uniformity in judicial administration. Of the three functions of appellate courts, perhaps the third is the most difficult under present court organization and procedure, which tends to foster "one-man" opinions. If, in order to speed up the disposition of cases, the court of last resort is split into two or more divisions, its position of leadership in legal development is still further curtailed. The most satisfactory solution would appear to be the creation of a system of intermediate courts of review, the highest court being permitted to determine the cases in which it will take jurisdiction.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

15224. FAVILLE, FREDERICK F. Criminal procedure code nears completion. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 16 (5) May 1930: 301-303.—The American Law Institute will offer its completed Model Code of Criminal Procedure to the reforming law-makers of the nation sometime during the year. The code will provide for: a dual system of indictment by grand jury and presentment by information; a simple and direct form of indictment, supplemented by a bill of particulars and the judge's charge; alternative jurors in important cases; scientific determination of insanity and mental deficiency under direction of the court; and simple and direct appellate procedure.—*J. P. Comer.*

15225. FERNBERGER, SAMUEL W. Can an emotion be accurately judged by its facial expression alone? *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20 (4) Feb. 1930: 554-564.—The author concludes from various experiments that emotions cannot be judged from facial expressions sufficiently accurately to be used as evidence in criminal proceedings.—*H. R. Enslow.*

15226. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. The federal courts. *New Republic.* 58 (851) Apr. 24, 1929: 273-277.—(United States courts.)

15227. GEORGE, CHARLES E. The public defender. *Lawyer & Banker.* 23 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 127-134.

15228. GOLDBERG, W. ABRAHAM. Optional waiver of jury in felony trials in Recorder's Court, Detroit, Michigan. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (1) May 1930: 41-121.—This is a specific examination of the experience of felony cases from 1918-1927 in Detroit. General conclusions are: less than half of the complaints reach the trial stage and only 10% are convicted; three-fifths of all trials are by waiver of jury; less time is consumed in the waiver of jury cases; appreciable gains in convictions are secured by the waiver of jury method, though other determining factors are type of offense and type of counsel. (Appendix, bibliography, and list of sentences in individual cases.)—*H. A. Phelps.*

15229. GOLDBERG, W. ABRAHAM. Waiver of jury in felony trials. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28 (2) Dec. 1929: 163-178.—This is a study of the first year of operation of the waiver in felony cases in the Re-

corder's Court of Detroit. There were 8,510 complaints. Of those not reaching trial, 1.21% cases incomplete, 12.36% unapprehended, 8.26% rearrest ordered, 25.33% dismissed, 6.62% nol prossed. Of the complaints reaching trial and pleas of guilty, 27.59% pleaded guilty, 11.19% waived a jury trial, of whom 6.62% were convicted and 4.57% acquitted; 7.44% stood the jury trial and 4.32% were convicted and 3.12% acquitted. Appointed counsel tended to use waiver of jury trial somewhat more frequently than jury trial. Convictions in waiver of jury trial with appointed counsel were slightly greater than in jury trials. Convictions with appointed counsel were somewhat more numerous than convictions with own counsel. The percentage of convictions is greater in most classes of cases where the jury is waived. There is a tendency for defendants with their own counsel who have been convicted by waiver of jury trial to receive the lighter non-penal terms more frequently than those with appointed counsel, and the same holds true for jury convictions. Defendants convicted after waiver of jury trial are obtaining non-penal terms (fines, suspension, and probation) in a greater percentage of the cases and the more severe and longer prison terms in a smaller percentage of the cases than those convicted after jury trial; but the jury is not waived so often in the more serious offenses and some of these more serious offenses carry with them a compulsory minimum sentence.—*A. M. Kidd.*

15230. HARRIS, SILAS A. Is the jury vanishing? *Connecticut Bar J.* 4 (2) Apr. 1930: 73-94.—The author presents statistical tabulations of his original survey of traffic negligence and contract cases finally determined during the same period in the superior courts of New Haven, Hartford and Fairfield counties in Connecticut; in the superior courts of Hampden and Essex counties in Massachusetts; and in the supreme courts of New York and Bronx counties in New York: and interprets the data particularly in respect of any popular tendency to prefer trial by the court. The topical distribution as to traffic negligence cases is: total cases; the number of jury and court trials; the number of decisions for the defendants and for the plaintiffs; the number of judgments satisfied; the number of judgments paid; average judgment for the plaintiff; average time in months from commencement of judgment; average satisfied judgment. The topical distribution as to contract cases is: Total cases tried in each county; the number of court and jury trials; the number of judgments for plaintiffs and defendants; the percentages of jury and court trials respectively. In respect of the jury-waiver and jury-fee statutes, the tabulations show these results: In 1927, in New York county, all trials were by jury; in 1928, (after the statutes) about 45% were without jury; and in the first half of 1929, 59% were without jury. There was a large decline in the number of new cases in the supreme court and there was no corresponding increase of new cases in the municipal and city courts.—*Lyman Chalkley.*

15231. HODENBERG von. Verkehrsrechtliche Probleme bei der Reform des Strafrechts und Strafprozesses. [Transportation problems in the reform of the penal code and penal procedure.] *Juristische Wochenschr.* 58 (40) Oct. 5, 1929: 2793-2796.

15232. JOHNSON, FRED R. Domestic relations division of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. *Bur. Munic. Research, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Munic. Court Survey Ser.* 1930: pp. 32.—The report commends the effort of the domestic relations division to adjust difficulties informally without the necessity of a courtroom hearing. However, some changes of organization are desirable: more careful thought should be given to the qualifications and method of choice of probation officers and to improvement in the social work of the court. Other social-service agencies of Philadelphia, public and private, should be used more effectively.

The Social Service Exchange should be first consulted concerning families. A more complete social history should be taken by interviewers. Individual and family background, the circumstances of marriage, and the basic difficulties which may lie behind the present disagreement should be ascertained. Care which the children are receiving, verification of the marriage, and information concerning character and family history as revealed by relatives of the husband and wife are important points to be covered. The inquiry made by the probation office should conclude in a recommendation for the use of the court. One judge should be assigned to the domestic relations court for a reasonable length of time to secure thorough familiarity with family cases. One worker with special training in the field of psychiatric social work should be added to the division. The domestic relations division might merge the investigating function with the work of probation officers and transfer placement work to the state free employment bureau.—*Martin L. Faust.*

15233. KERN. Der Einfluss der Strafrechtsreform auf Gerichtsverfassung und Strafverfahren. [Influence of penal reform on court organization and penal procedure.] *Juristische Wochenschr.* 58 (39) Sep. 28, 1929: 2670-2672.

15234. LASHLY, ARTHUR V. The Illinois crime survey. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 20 (4) Feb. 1930: 588-605.—This article is an outline of the Illinois Crime Survey by the director of that survey. He mentions several fundamental propositions which seem to him to have been confirmed by the survey: failures of justice are traceable more often to administrative defects than to weaknesses in the laws; the police do not catch more than 20% of those who commit felony crimes; when prosecution fails, the whole judicial process fails; acquittals by juries are relatively unimportant so far as the number of cases disposed of without punishment is concerned; in the city of Chicago organized crime presents the worst problem, and of all classes of organized those who are engaged mainly in the manufacture, distribution, and sale of intoxicating liquor constitute the greatest menace.—*H. R. Enslow.*

15235. LIMBURG, HERBERT R. Law enforcement in Germany and in the United States. *Virginia Law Rev.* 16 (7) May 1930: 659-688.—"The fundamental basis of the American system of criminal law procedure is the thought that the protection of the innocent is more important than the conviction of the guilty." Constitutional guarantees and statutory and common law rules of procedure are reviewed with comments. The modern German criminal law system falls into three periods: (1) prior to the formation of the empire; (2) from the formation of the empire to 1924; (3) subsequent to 1924. Those features of the system at the present time which seem to offer lessons to the United States are examined at greater length and with some comment as to their applicability. These features are considered under the following heads; (a) composition and jurisdiction of the courts; (b) the verdict or judgment; (c) the testimony of defendant and witnesses; (d) examination of witnesses; (e) expert witnesses; (f) scope and rules of evidence; and (g) combination of criminal and civil proceedings.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

15236. LINN, WILLIAM B. Special interrogatories to juries in Pennsylvania. *Temple Law Quart.* 4 (1) Dec. 1929: 3-25.—Some thirty states have statutes relating to special interrogatories to juries to elicit special findings in addition to the general verdict, but in the main vest discretion in the trial court whether or not to submit such interrogatories and which shall be answered. Pennsylvania juries have frequently answered such special interrogatories although not required by law to do so. Arguments for these special interrogatories and findings are: (1) to check the correctness of the general verdict; (2) to compel juries to

give important consideration to important issues; (3) to exert a salutary effect on the morale of juries; and (4) to make better preparation for trials. The statute proposed would provide that juries rendering a general verdict in civil actions shall, if requested, also find specially relevant facts by answering interrogatories propounded by the court or, on motion, by any party to the trial. Questions and "special findings" become a part of the record; if inconsistent with the general verdict they shall control and the court may render judgment accordingly. The supreme court shall make appropriate rules for carrying out the statute.—*Louis Pelzer.*

15237. MENDOZA, SALVADOR. Recent tendencias in Mexican criminal procedure. *Bull. Pan-Am. Union.* 64 (5) May 1930: 433-439.—A new penal code for Mexican federal jurisdictions went into effect on Dec. 15, 1929. It embodies changes which are exceedingly progressive, being based upon the idea that the delinquent should be "treated" rather than punished. Three innovations have aroused special interest. The death penalty has been abolished; the jury was suppressed; and there was established a Supreme Council for Social Protection and Prevention. The council is made up of psychiatrists, psychologists, criminologists, and jurists. Its members will necessarily be chosen for their ability to carry out complicated functions entrusted to them. Their salary and prerogatives will be identical with judges of the Supreme Court of Justice, and they will be expected to publish annually the results of personal research into phases of criminology and the social prevention of delinquency.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

15238. OSBORN, ALBERT S. Typewriting in courts of law. *Rev. Internat. de Criminologist.* (1) 1930: 23-29.—The first model of a typewriter was constructed in 1874. (Ilion, N. Y.) Since the shift-key principle was introduced in 1879 the use of typewriting has become universal. The author demonstrates the fallacy of the belief that typewritten forgeries must necessarily remain unsolved owing to the fact that a typewriter has no distinct individuality. Each writing machine develops peculiarities; changes in the letter designs constitute an important element of identification, as does also the lack of uniformity in alignment of the characters in relation to each other. Next comes the peculiarities of the impression of each type character, and last, is the divergence from vertical position of the straight letters, especially the longer ones; imperfections in the type faces should be carefully recorded. These qualities, combined, result in highly individual writing.—*Boris Brasol.*

15239. REYES, JOSÉ ANTONIO. El nuevo código penal Mejicano. [The new Mexican penal code.] *Nueva Democracia.* 11 (5) May 1930: 19-20, 27-28.

15240. SIMMS, JOHN F. Speed in the administration of justice. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 16 (5) May 1930: 290-292.—Bench, bar, and law teacher must recognize that time is as much an essential element in the administration of justice as it is in the transaction of business. These suggestions are offered for increasing the tempo of the courts: impress upon the student-lawyer that ability in law must be supplemented by speed; that standardization and simplification of the various steps in the administration of justice are the *sine qua non* of speed; and that delay is against the public interest.—*J. P. Comer.*

15241. STÄMPFLI, FRANZ. Das Bundesstrafverfahren nach dem Entwurf eines Bundesgesetzes über die Bundesstrafrechtspflege. [The federal penal procedure according to the proposed federal law on penal practice—Germany.] *Schweizer. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 42 (4) 1929: 328-359.

15242. STERN, SAMUEL R. The first judicial reform. *Oregon Law Rev.* 9 (1) Dec. 1929: 3-22.—*A. J. Russell.*

15243. **STOISS, CARL.** Die Beurteilung von Jugendlichen. [Judging youthful offenders.] *Schweizer. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 42 (4) 1929: 321-327.

15244. **SULLENGER, T. EARL.** Popular attitudes toward the administration of criminal justice. *J. Criminal Law and Criminol.* 20 (4) Feb. 1930: 500-518.—Influence of the newspaper on the administration of criminal justice.—*H. R. Enslow.*

15245. **UNSIGNED.** Report of Oregon Judicial Council for the year 1929. *Oregon Law Review.* 9 (3) Apr. 1930: 332-346.—A survey of legal conditions in Oregon, of the operation of the jury system, of insanity pleas, trial without jury in criminal cases, peremptory challenges, penalties in criminal cases and a summary of the cases filed and tried in the Oregon supreme court constitute the report.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

15246. **VERNIER, CHESTER G., and SHEP-**

HERD, HAROLD. Judicial decisions on criminal law and procedure. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (1) May 1930: 145-147.—*H. A. Phelps.*

15247. **WICKERSHAM, GEORGE W.** Shortcomings of the administration of justice—causes and remedies. *N. Y. State Bar Assn. Bull.* 2 (5) May 1930: 294-299.—One of the main causes for the dissatisfaction of the people with the inefficient federal judicial system lies in the congestion due to the constant redivision of powers between the national and state governments. The Volstead Act is the source of 2/3 of the criminal and 1/2 of the civil cases which come before the courts. Fortunately, Yale has led the law schools of the country into a search for the actual facts in each judicial district, the bench and the active bar are lending their aid, and the national government is sponsoring the whole movement.—*J. P. Comer.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 14266, 14281, 15231, 15238, 15347, 15349, 15490, 15541)

15248. **ADAM, GEORGE.** The bristling parapet of peace. *Century.* 120 (2) Spring 1930: 264-270.—In spite of peace conferences there is a much greater feeling of insecurity in Europe today than there was even in the summer of 1914. Each kink in France's frontier represents some portion of history, some blood shed, some ambition realized or brought to naught. The only stretch of straightness is that formed by the tremendous military barrier of the Pyrenees. The historic country of the invader between Metz and Thionville, bristling with guns, honeycombed by gas-proof underground roads and huge subterranean caverns, secure from the heaviest type of bomb and gas, will protect the rich iron fields. Along the Rhine, the construction of a continuous line of heavily-armored machine-gun nests and small forts has begun. Along the Riviera road where danger might come to Lyon and Marseilles, France plans her second fortified area. Three billion francs have been voted to finish this by 1935, when her fortifications must be strengthened to off-set her reduced man power. There may not be enough men with sufficient training to garrison the new system.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

15249. **FREELAND, SIR HENRY.** India—security and the railways. *Engl. Rev.* 50 (6) Jun. 1930: 697-705.—If security is to be maintained in India, its railways, over which troops must be transported, must be strongly and carefully guarded.—*H. D. Jordan.*

15250. **GODDARD, CALVIN.** Scientific crime detection laboratories in Europe. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 13-37.—Because the European police are well educated and of marked ability they have been much more alert than the Americans in employing scientific aids in crime detection. Their superiority is due in part to a national rather than a provincial detective service. The European public is educated to leave the scene of crime to the police, and their experts are well trained for their work. The author lists 75 definite subjects upon which their laboratories are prepared to give expert investigation service.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

15251. **GRAF, OTTO.** Das Ausleseverfahren bei der bayerischen Schutzpolizei. [Identification used by Bavarian police.] *Psychotech. Z.* 4 (5) Oct. 1929: 109-113.

15252. **HART, B. H. LIDDELL.** Armament and its future use. *Yale Rev.* 19 (4) Jun. 1930: 649-667.

15253. **KEELER, LEONARDE.** A method for detecting deception. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 38-57.—Of late considerable attention has been

given to deception tests using physiological methods for ascertaining emotional disturbances. The author observes that Benussi's work (1914) in this connection should be considered the first attempt to record emotional changes on a purely physiological basis. Next came Dr. E. H. Marston's experiments with blood-pressure techniques for the detection of guilt and innocence. He concluded that an increase in Systolic blood pressure of 10 mm. Hg or over was indicative of guilt. In 1921, at the suggestion of August Vollmer, J. A. Larson conducted tests on some of 400 criminal suspects in the Berkeley police department. Later (1924) Keeler himself conducted deception tests in Los Angeles. Much of the success of the blood pressure technique in detection of deception has been attributed to psychological effect of such tests on the suspect. But in conclusion he serves a warning against the indiscriminate use of these experimental methods by persons who are not adequately trained for this sort of work.—*Boris Brasol.*

15254. **MALAVAL, RENÉ.** L'identification des verres dans les accidents d'automobiles. [Identification of glass in automobile accidents.] *Rev. Internat. de Criminologist.* (6) 1930: 437-445.—In the practice of criminal courts it often becomes important to determine the physical and chemical nature of broken automobile glass—particularly in "hit and run" cases. The identification of the debris with the broken glass in the suspected car is effected by means of physical examination and chemical analysis of the specimens under comparison.—*Boris Brasol.*

15255. **MANGEOT, P.** La question des troupes indigènes. [The question of native troops.] *Asie Française.* 30 (280) May 1930: 179-184.—France has always made extensive use of native troops trained in European methods of warfare and officered by whites to extend her empire. This has been deemed advisable because soldiers from the motherland can seldom stand the climate of the colonies, because indigenous peoples are easier to feed, and because the system affords a good means of binding a large group of the subject peoples to the home country. Such infantry companies normally run 2/5 European and 3/5 indigenes; artillery companies, 3/5 European and 2/5 indigenes; cavalry companies 1/4 European and 3/4 indigenes; and engineering ones, 1/5 European and 4/5 indigenes. It is not, however, considered good policy to use natives of one country, as the black Senegalese, in conquering another people, as the brown Malays of Indo-China.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15256. **MILOSLAVICH, EDWARD L.** Modern methods of scientific criminology in the detection of crime. *Marquette Law Rev.* 14 (2) Feb. 1930: 51-58.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

15257. MIRANDA-PINTO. La détermination du doigt dans les recherches dactyloscopiques. [Determination of fingerprints in dactyloscopic research.] *Rev. Internat. de Criminalist.* (1) 1930: 30-35.—When on the scene of a crime a dactyloscopic impression is found it often becomes important to ascertain which particular finger produced the mark in question. Comparing the print with the records in the file becomes comparatively easy. The task of the fingerprint expert is discussed in detail. [Interesting illustrations.]—*Boris Brasol.*

15258. NESTLER, WALDUS. Ist Zivilbevölkerung zu schützen gegen Luftangriff? [Can the civilian population be protected against aerial attacks?] *Eiche.* 17(3) 1929: 284-297.

15259. ROBINSON, F. E. The use of wireless telegraphy and telephony for police purposes. *Police J. (London).* 3(10) Apr. 1930: 226-234.—The available channels are: public broadcast to find the person whose address is unknown; direct finding service to locate illicit transmitting stations; fixed transmitting and receiving stations at police headquarters with mobile receiving and transmitting sets in the motor patrols on land and the river patrols; facsimile telegraphy. Telegraphy is more accurate in receiving than telephony, lends itself better to coding, is always a written record, is easier to read when signals are weak, and has less interference from transmissions with different wave lengths. The cost and maintenance are slightly less. The disadvantage is that the Morse code must be known for telegraphy, and that is not practical in some places, as in China. Wave lengths must not be too short: One hundred and thirty to 160 meters in the city, and 50 to 65 meters in the country with a 200 mile distance. [Illustrations are by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.]—*A. M. Kidd.*

15260. ROY, WILLIAM. Traffic control in Edinburgh. *Police J. (London).* 3(10) Apr. 1930: 262-276.—The Edinburgh Town Council takes a great interest in the traffic problem. Streets are being opened or widened and crossings made adaptable for traffic. In 1926 a traffic branch of the police was formed supervising all traffic matters and instructing the school children in "safety first." Careful records of accidents are kept. In 1929, 1487 offenses were reported for process; 7,946 were cautioned by the officers. The total accidents have fallen from 1801 in 1926, to 1038 in 1929. With the omnibuses competition has been controlled with good results. Automatic traffic control signals were erected in 1928 and have effected a considerable saving. The signals are on the corners, not in the center of the street. Where travelers are apt to turn the wrong way, illuminated directing signs are provided. The safety islands are guarded with red lights.—*A. M. Kidd.*

15261. SYMONS, C. T. The fluorescence test: ultra-violet light in scientific criminal investigation. *Police J. (London).* 3(10) Apr. 1930: 235-243.—The well known ultra-violet rays emitted by mercury vapor are accompanied by a visible light which masks the fluorescence and therefore "Wood's filter" is interposed to give dark ultra-violet rays alone. The following are examples of uses in criminal detection: 1) A package sealed with nine seals, and containing diamonds, was tampered with and the diamonds removed through a hole. By the fluorescence test it was possible to determine that the wax used to replace the removed seal was of a kind used in the city of the receipt of the package, and not in the city from which the package was sent. No differences appeared under the microscope. 2) The question of the place of a motor accident was determined by finding minute particles of glass in the suspected place, which showed up in the laboratory as identical with the motor lens in question. 3) The rays detected in the pulp of a counterfeit note, chewed into

pulp, an identity with another batch of counterfeit notes. 4) Stains show up very clearly; the characteristic color of the particular substance is revealed immediately.—*A. M. Kidd.*

15262. WEBSTER, W. H. A. The port of London authority police. *Police J. (London).* 3(10) Apr. 1930: 244-253.—The port of London police is a body under the control of the port of London authority. It is not part of the city or metropolitan police, and does not police the river, but only the docks, which have a land area of 2,177 acres, a water area of 696 acres and 38 miles of quays. The force consists of 769 men. No goods of any kind may leave the docks, unless covered by a pass from the proper authority, and different passes are required for different classes of goods and persons. The docks and sheds are patrolled, fire apparatus is examined, traffic regulated, pilfering prevented and crimes investigated. The criminal identification division has some difficult problems, and the investigation requires great skill. The department renders much assistance to the customs officers. Besides the patrol and the crime identification division, there is also the shipping police, who go on the ship while it is being loaded and unloaded. Physical and educational standards are maintained. Athletic sports are encouraged on the force.—*A. M. Kidd.*

15263. XXX. La Reichsheer et la paix. [The German army and peace.] *Mercure de France.* 221(771) Aug. 1, 1930: 513-558.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 14518, 14766-14767, 14865, 14868, 14947, 14950, 14956, 14961, 14965, 15075, 15080, 15146, 15197-15198, 15243, 15537, 15580, 15583, 15587, 15591, 15605-15606, 15609, 15615, 15617, 15621, 15624, 15626, 15628, 15631)

15264. BARBIERI, LIBERO AUSONIO de. Delle norme dei regolamenti edilizi circa le altezze e le distanze e il diritto dei privati. [The norms on housing regulations in regard to height and distance and the rights of the individual.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 22(2) 1930: 82-95.—*Mario Comba.*

15265. CASTRO y BACHILLER, RAIMUNDO de. La delincuencia infantil desde el punto de vista jurídico. [Juvenile delinquency from the legal point of view.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 23(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 801-815.

15266. DRAYER, ERIK. The social legislation of Denmark. *Internat. Conf. Soc. Work, Paris.* Jul. 1928: pp. 30.—Denmark's comprehensive scheme of social insurance includes insurance against sickness, industrial accidents, invalidity, unemployment, old age and death. Although voluntary, 82% of the insurable population is covered by sickness insurance. The income of the funds for sick benefits is derived from the assessments of members, the subsidy of the state and the subsidy of the counties. Industrial accident insurance measures presuppose membership in an approved sick-fund. Every employer is practically under the obligation of insuring his employees. The members of sick-funds are obliged to insure against invalidity. Invalidity insurance is optional therefore to only the 18% of the insurable population not covered by sick-funds. Unemployment insurance established in Denmark in 1907 in optional, although many labor organizations require their members to take unemployment insurance. Old age protection has been provided since 1891. The flat pension was modified in 1927 to one permitting the rate to be conditioned by individual resources. Seventieths of the pension cost is defrayed by the state and five-twentieths by the county. Death benefits came under state control in 1905 when a law provided state supervision of mutual societies paying death benefits. This control is nominal at the present time. Other

government relief measures provide (1) the advancing of public funds to mothers of illegitimate children when the father is derelict in payment; (2) a pension for the children of divorced, separated or deserted women where the father fails to provide; and (3) a widow's or widower's pension. County relief funds which are derived from contributions are distributed to those who need only temporary assistance. The funds are available as supplements to those receiving pensions. Public assistance, where relief is not afforded by any of the plans mentioned above, carries with it the consequences of losing franchise, involuntary return to place of legal residence, eventual institutional care and restrictions as to the distribution of property and the right to marry. Protective labor legislation beginning as early as 1832 has had a continued development in Denmark both for adults and children. The laws relating to dependent, neglected, and delinquent children under the age of 18 are under the jurisdiction of the Inspector-General of Institutions of Education operating through local municipal Councils of Guardianship. The extensive plan of governmental social legislation and service does not preclude "a thousand charitable organizations which, in general, are subjected to no supervision of the State."

—*Anne F. Fenlason.*

15267. LINDSAY, SAMUEL McCUNE. Social and labor legislation. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 967-981.—Noteworthy changes in the social legislation enacted in 1929 by Congress and the legislatures of 44 states, 2 territories, and 2 insular possessions of the United States are reviewed. In the matter of public poor relief the most significant and far-reaching legislation for many years was the Public Welfare Law of New York, which repealed the patchwork of one hundred years. It is a modern workable law providing for relief of the poor in their homes as well as in institutions, for suitable care of children in their homes, and for adequate medical care for those who need it whether destitute or not. In New York in the field of housing, planning, and zoning, the new Multiple Dwelling Law, which supersedes the Tenement House Law in New York City, attempts less successfully at present, but through later amendments with probable ultimate success, to modernize an important subject of public regulation and concern. In public health, education, and recreation, though much legislation was enacted, there is little departure from routine procedure previously established. In public morals there is in the matter of prohibition the famous Jones Law to promote the better enforcement of the National Prohibition Acts by increasing the penalties and making felonies of certain minor violations under certain circumstances. Humane legislation provides many new protections for animals, for abandoned and neglected children, and for the treatment of prisoners. Labor legislation covers a wide range of measures for the protection of women in industry, and for the extension and improvement of workmen's compensation laws for industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Child labor legislation shows progress in scope and extent, and some improvement in standards. Old age pensions and old age relief and security are subjects of increasing discussion and public concern with some tentative legislation of an experimental character.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

15268. RIVET, AUGUSTE. Le projet de loi relatif à la surveillance des établissements de bienfaisance privée. [The proposed law on control of private social welfare institutions.] *Rev. Catholique d. Institutions et du Droit.* 68(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 125-154.

15269. TOBEY, JAMES A. State laws on public health nursing. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(5) May 1930: 228-235.—Abstracts of all known state laws which refer to public health nursing in 40 states make a valuable compilation because it includes all salient features of new references as well as statements given in

the author's previous reviews of state legislation. Moreover, it epitomizes and makes available a large amount of practical information which would be difficult to find except in original sources. Legislation is still incomplete in many parts of the United States, but general health laws are often directly applicable to public health nursing even though actual statutes are not specific regarding this service.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15270. XXX. L'office national d'hygiène sociale. [The National Social Hygiene Bureau, France.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 139(415) Jun. 10, 1929: 491-499.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 14504, 14529, 14535, 14542, 14630, 14642, 14679, 14879, 15034, 15060, 15076, 15107, 15264, 15278)

15271. ARNOLD, EARL C. The power of the state to regulate rates charged by surety companies. *Michigan Law Rev.* 28(5) Mar. 1930: 530-549.—The courts usually state that bonds entered into for a consideration are in effect contracts of insurance and not to be construed according to the rules of law applicable to the ordinary accommodation surety. Yet although the state may prohibit discrimination by life insurance companies and regulate fire insurance premiums, the court denied the state's power to control rates charged by surety companies in the only decision involving this exact point,—*American Surety Company of New York v. Shallenberger, Governor et al.* (C. C. D. Neb. 1910) 183 Fed. 636. Compensated surety bonds are like insurance policies in that each such contract is aleatory, is based upon payment of a premium, and promises payment in case of loss; but they differ in that in every state individuals as well as corporations may become compensated sureties whereas in many states individuals may not write insurance. The state may not regulate rates of surety bonds on the grounds of monopoly, so the whole question is whether this business is clothed with a public interest sufficiently strong to warrant regulation. Numerous factors have caused increasing public dependence upon surety bonds; whereas in 1910—the year of the decision referred to above—less than \$17,000,000 were paid in premiums for surety bonds, this amount exceeded \$101,000,000 in 1929. Therefore the courts, when next confronted with this question, may conclude that in recent years surety companies have devoted their resources to a public use and reverse the previous decision.—*R. F. Steadman.*

15272. BORET, VICTOR. L'agriculture et la politique. [Agriculture and politics.] *La Nouvelle Rev.* 99(2) Jan. 15, 1929: 81-89.

15273. CHAMBERLAIN, J. P. Government. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 1072-1084.—Congress has laid the foundations for a great publicly owned water power plant by authorizing the building of the Boulder Dam, but allows its operation by private companies under lease. Among the states, Utah has launched long-distance planning of public works as a relief for unemployment. The Pennsylvania state government has been reorganized on the basis of the single-headed department with the advisory commission, and even administrative commissions within the departments, still testifying to the fear of a powerful bureaucracy as well as the practical necessity of groups of men for the semi-legislative and semi-judicial work of administration. Unpaid commissions as a means of supervising executive officials and of rule-making testify in other states that a highly centralized government has not yet found favor in this country. The session laws of last year show that the use of professional bodies to control the members of their own professions is an accepted form of administrative organization. Deci-

sions of the Supreme Court have sustained the presidential pocket veto, the power of the secretary of war, under statute, to regulate the flow of water from Lake Michigan, and have regularized the position of an administrative court, the Board of Tax Appeals.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

15274. DAKYNS, M. A. The state in relation to organized industry. *Pub. Admin.* 8(3) Jul. 1930: 259-274.—The development of corporations at the expense of private businesses and partnerships has been almost as pronounced in England and Scotland as in America. Their number and value have increased 100% since 1910. Limited companies now number 105,000. Only approximately 2,000 of these are so-called "statutory" companies, i.e. such which directly or indirectly restrict the amount of profit available for distribution to the ordinary shareholders whether in dividend or scrip. The basis of present corporation law is the Companies Act of 1929. This act provided for greater publicity and more adequate accounting, but it leaves public control in a far from satisfactory condition. "Watering" of stock is the principal complaint. The "gambling" element can and must be taken out of investments. Dissatisfaction may lead to the establishment of joint public-private companies, thereby assuring regulation and the public's fair share of the profits. Public ownership is largely a reflection of the unsatisfactory regulation of organized industry. The principal extensions of public authority have occurred in the fields of railway transportation, coal-mining, and water, gas, and electricity supply.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

15275. PASTOR. Samenwerking tusschen de Java-Arbeidsinspectie en de planters. [Cooperation between the Java Labour Inspection and the planters.] *Bergcultures.* 4(14) Apr. 1930: 356-358.—Up to the present a labour inspection has existed only for the Outer Districts; recently a service has been instituted also in Java which has to supervise all the factories and estates where natives are working. In the last few years special enquiries have been made; the labour of women and children has been regulated; a close supervision is necessary for the native and Chinese factories. The tobacco enterprises have made free agreement as to the labour of children of 12 to 16 years. The task of the labour inspection in Java is another than that in the Outer Districts, especially Deli, where only European estates and no native industries are supervised; the best methods of control in Java must still be worked out and cooperation with the planters is necessary.—*Cecile Rothe.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 14612, 15107, 15271, 15274)

15276. BAUER, JOHN. Valuation yardsticks. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 5(7) Apr. 3, 1930: 395-405.—The proper theory of valuation received major consideration by the New York commission of revision of the Public Service Commission law. Apparently two plans for controlling and stabilizing the rate base were proposed: one, called the Bauer Plan, formulated by the author of the article; and one known as the Prendergast plan, submitted by the former chairman of the New York Public Service Commission. The Bauer plan proposes to enact legislation calling for an initial valuation of all existing utility property, the same to be arrived at on the present basis of fair value, plus extensions at cost, thus making the rate base subject to accounting control, and at the same time making returns certain for investors. This plan the author concedes is subject to criticism on constitutional grounds, but feels it would be upheld because of its reasonableness and justified because of its economic necessity. To avoid possible confiscation, the Prendergast plan suggests ob-

taining a valuation of 1917 properties valued and adjusted from time to time hereafter to conform to present value by the use of index numbers. The rate base is to consist of three parts: (1) all land, valued by relation to other land; (2) property acquired before 1917, to be valued on basis of present value determined by index numbers; (3) property acquired subsequent to 1917, to be valued at cost. This latter plan is criticized as not establishing a stable or constant rate base which he deems essential to effective regulation.—*E. R. Dillavou.*

15277. BEUTEL, FREDERICK K. Valuation as a requirement of due process of law in rate cases. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(8) Jun. 1930: 1249-1281.

15278. JENNINGS, EDWARD G. The police power as the source of public utility legislation. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3(2) Apr. 1930: 91-102.—The power to regulate a business as a public utility should depend on whether the business is a public utility in fact; while every exercise of the police power should depend on the reasonableness of the regulations. The case of *Frost v. Corporation Commission of the State of Oklahoma* causes one to doubt whether a distinction is still recognized between the power of the state to convert a private business into a public utility and its power to impose reasonable police regulation upon even a private business. It seems that the former rule of the courts, that the legislature can never by its mere fiat make that a public utility which is not one in fact, has been disregarded. The author suggests that the problem might be simplified by completely wiping out the distinction between the power to declare a business a public utility and the power to regulate it, and making the police power the source of all public regulation of business activities.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15279. LILIENTHAL, DAVID E. The federal courts and state regulation of public utilities. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43(3) Jan. 1930: 379-425.—That the federal district courts have jurisdiction to enjoin the enforcement of state public utility regulation is now settled beyond question. The public utility thus has a choice of forums in which to set up its claims but must wait until the states' legislative machinery has stopped turning and the "judicial stage" has been reached before it can choose the federal courts. The necessary parties defendant in the federal court are the commission and the enforcement officers of the state. The consumers are not defendants, and the city in which the public utility operates is not a defendant unless made so by statute. Findings of fact by the commission are not binding upon the federal court, but they are usually binding on the state courts. Thus the federal and state courts may have different records before them when reviewing one commission order. Temporary relief in the federal courts is more effective from the point of view of the complaining utility because of its greater speed, and the capacity and ability of a federal three-judge court is greater than that of the trial judges who, in most states, review commission decisions in the first instance. Federal review has been criticized both by representatives of the public and by students of public affairs. It may be said that the issue of constitutionality is strongly affected by "the tacit assumptions which form part of the environment in which state events and state transactions move and by which they must be interpreted." A further criticism is that these cases are a drain upon the time and energy of the federal judiciary. But if they involve constitutional issues it is more appropriate that they consume the time of the federal than the state courts.—*E. A. Helms.*

15280. ROSENBAUM, IRWIN S. Regulation of security issues by the Ohio Public Utilities Commission. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 4(3) May 1930: 321-338.—Legislation is pending in New York and Massachusetts requiring disclosure of corporate con-

trol of operating companies, and giving public utilities commissions jurisdiction over such contract relations. The public appears disinclined to endow commissions with power to regulate issues of holding companies. The Ohio Commission's authority over issues extends only to classes set forth in the act of 1911, but it is entrusted with the task of working out principles for determining proper amounts of issues.—*Robert Phillips.*

15281. **SIMPSON, LAWRENCE P.** Development of public utility rate valuation. *Alabama Law J.* 5 (3) Mar. 1930: 195-220.—When the United States Supreme Court was first called upon to pass on the reasonableness of public utility rates fixed by legislative authority it took the position that for protection against abuses the people must resort to the polls, not the courts. In 1890 it reversed itself and held that the question of the reasonableness of a rate of charge by a rail-

road company is a question for judicial investigation. By this reversal, the court opened the door to a valuation war, and assumed the burden of valuation for rate making purposes with all its attendant uncertainties, outrageous expense, and economic evils. A review of the valuation cases decided by the Supreme Court indicates that it has not committed itself to any one method of valuation, but has allowed differing weights to be attached to numerous elements of public utility value which it recognized in the comprehensive valuation formula set forth in the case of *Smyth v. Ames* (1898). This results in great uncertainty about the legal basis for public utility rates and necessitates the formulation of some method by which a rate base may be fixed with some reasonable degree of certainty in any given case.—*Dexter M. Keezer.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 15039, 15050, 15072, 15288, 15309)

15282. **DIENA, GIULIO.** La Santa Sede e il diritto internazionale dopo gli accordi lateranensi dell'11 febbraio 1929. [The Holy See and international law after the Lateran Accords of Feb. 11, 1929.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 2 (2) Jun. 1929: 111-122.—If by the Lateran Accords of February, 1929 the state of Vatican City has become one of the subjects of international law, the quality of this membership continues to be vested as before in the sovereign pontiff on the basis of the diplomatic relations which, as supreme head of the Catholic church, he carries on with the majority of the civil states of the world.—*M. Daugherty.*

15283. **DUMAS, JACQUES.** De la responsabilité internationale des états à raison de crimes ou de délits commis sur leurs territoires au préjudice d'étrangers. I. [International responsibility of states for crimes or misdemeanors committed within their territory to the detriment of foreigners.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 6 (2) 1929: 113-138.

15284. **EAGLETON, CLYDE.** The current status of international law. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 69 (4) 1930: 203-216.—The philosophic background of international law is being revised today. We have time to consider three reincarnations of legal doctrines now in process. The doctrine of sovereignty is proved to be illogical and inconsistent with practice; and sovereignty has been replaced by responsibility. Natural law is being revived, in the form of "general principles of law recognized by civilized nations"; and thus Grotius was correct in his use of the term *ius gentium*. And individuals are coming to have a certain amount of status before international law. These fundamental changes offer a broader and sounder foundation for that law. It has been too much interested in the artificial state; now it can centre its attention upon real human needs. The *liberum veto* upon legislation is being removed; and natural law in its new form aids the judge to develop the law. The community of nations is reaching out with renewed courage to real problems, such as war. Law is the product of social necessity; and if international law has been slow in developing, it is because the pressure of interdependence is being only now felt in the international society.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

15285. **HOUGHTON, N. D.** Responsibility for acts and obligations of de facto governments. *U. S. Law Rev.* 64 (5) May 1930: 242-256.—The successor is responsible for the acts of a general de facto government, at least where the claimant's government refrained from granting recognition. This responsibility arises in case of injury to the person or property of a foreign national and also in the matter of contracts

not made in furtherance of rebellion. Such responsibility is unaffected by the constitutional irregularity with which the *de facto* government may have acted.—*Charles Fairman.*

15286. **VAN ZANTEN, H.** Le problème de la souveraineté des états et le droit international. [The problem of the sovereignty of states and international law.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Legis. Comparée.* 11 (2) 1930: 494-528.—Sovereignty is a notion of law which needs definition. Bodin and the natural law writers admitted the superiority of international law; but German writers after Hegel said that it depends upon the will of the state. Sovereignty is not a negative conception, like independence, but a positive competence of the state—so says Verdross, in opposition to Krabbe and Kelsen, who speak of the sovereignty of law. The divergent views of writers may be reconciled. Even if the relative character of sovereignty is admitted, it is still supreme. If obligations are fixed, then there is no loss of sovereignty; but if a state allows another state to fix its internal obligations, then sovereignty is lost. International law leaves sovereignty intact—it can only be limited by an authority superior to the state. Sovereignty is nothing more than competence. Independence and sovereignty should not be confused: the former is found where there is no domination by another state. Sovereignty may be defined as "liberty of action and of legislation within the limits of the law of nations."—*Clyde Eagleton.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 15162, 15258, 15292, 15297, 15339)

15287. **CARUSI, CHARLES F.** British prize courts and dominion of the sea. *Natl. Univ. Law Rev.* 10 (2) May 1930: 3-20.—The administration of the law of prize in British courts is purely political action clothed in the garb of juridical procedure. The pleas of necessity and of reprisal, and the prize court's attitude toward contraband and the doctrine of continuous voyage, constitute intolerable encroachments upon an ideal conception of the freedom of the seas. By reducing its navy the United States renders itself less able to protect American commerce in the event of a naval war. It might be wise for this government to adhere to the Permanent Court on condition that the court be given appellate jurisdiction in prize cases. The law of prize should be made more definite. But the British government would not permit such a solution.—*Charles Fairman.*

15288. **UNSIGNED.** Protection des populations civiles contre la guerre chimique. [Protection of civil populations against chemical warfare.] *Rev. Internat. de la Croix-Rouge.* 12 (136) Apr. 1930: 283-289.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 13875, 13927, 14384, 14594, 14857, 14869, 14990, 15126, 15147, 15287-15288, 15347, 15353, 15357, 15361, 15405, 15413, 15427, 15485, 15550, 15603)

15289. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH. La future confédération Européenne. [The future European confederation.] *Action Nationale*. 31 Sep.-Oct. 1929: 54-63.—Briand does not use the term *United States of Europe*. He suggests a "federal bond" between European states, an association mainly in economic matters, reacting also on the social order but without destroying the sovereignty of any nation. The object would be to assure immediate deliberation and settlement by common action of any difficulty arising among members. The constitution would not be modeled on that of the United States of America but would follow the plan of the Pan American Conferences. There would be a conference of regularly elected members with a regular time and place for meeting. It is absurd to suggest that Briand proposes a Holy Alliance against Russia, a bourgeois imperialism vs. the popular Eastern republics. Surely it is possible to seek to do away with the customs barriers which are ruining European prosperity without plotting economic ruin for some other continent. At present European nations are making at great expense things that other nations could make cheaper, and cannot produce that for which nature fitted them because there is no market. European tariff walls will not fall at the blast of a trumpet for they have created artificial industries which cannot easily be disrupted. The greatest benefit of the proposed federation would be peace, but even here a miracle should not be expected; the United States of America had civil war 70 years after its birth. However, the Utopia of to-day becomes the fact of tomorrow, so there is hope for eventual European federation in spite of all difficulties.—*Martha Sprigg Poole*.

15290. BLANK, LOUIS. La question du Danube. [The Danube question.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 4(2) Nov. 1929: 235-254.—The author, a Rumanian, gives the history of the Danube: free under Rome, closed under the Turks and internationalized by the Treaty of Vienna. The Treaty of Paris of 1856 created the European Commission of the Danube (C. E. D.) composed of representatives of France, England, Russia, Austria, Sardinia and Turkey to keep the river dredged, make regulations as to navigation, etc. The period of 1878-1914 was one of great prosperity. By the Treaty of Versailles the Danube continues internationalized under two commissions. One, the European Commission of the Danube (C. E. D.), with jurisdiction from the mouth to Braila, consists of representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, and Rumania. Probably Germany and Russia will be added later. The other commission, the International Commission of the Danube (C. I. D.) with jurisdiction from Braila to Ulm, is composed of two representatives each from Württemberg and Bavaria, and one representative each from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, and one representative from each country represented on the C. E. D. Its duties are to improve conditions of navigation, to make rules concerning port duties, police, etc. It has diplomatic immunity and its own flag. Unfortunately there is but little navigation, despite the fact that several bordering states have no other outlet. This condition is due to the general low ebb of production, to the fact that importation is next to impossible on account of lack of money and because of government restriction, and because costs of transportation on the Danube are too high. The last could be remedied by a system of canals leading to the industrial cities of Poland and Germany which would enable ships to carry cargoes both ways. In fact, only a few canals

suffice to connect the Black Sea with the North Sea and the Baltic.—*Martha Sprigg Poole*.

15291. CALOYANNI, MEGALOS. La réforme du statut de la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale. [The reform of the Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 7(2) 1930: 151-193.—The society of nations is a collection of agglomerations of human beings, but it is more difficult to organize international justice than national. There ought to be a coordinated international policy to this end. The Permanent Court of International Justice should have all competences. Some changes have been proposed recently, such as with regard to the composition of the court, elections, etc., and a chapter to be added concerning advisory opinions. Some day the court will have to divide into separate chambers. Each state should elect a national judge for nine years. An international bar is also needed. The court should extend its jurisdiction to penal law as well as to civil—the Pact of Paris raises this question, as also the question of sanctions. A number of states have proposed it, but world opinion is not yet educated up to it.—*Clyde Eagleton*.

15292. CANDELA, LUIGI. Le unioni internazionali amministrative come soggetti di diritto. [International administrative unions as subjects of law.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia*. 22(2) 1930: 96-106.—The juridical nature of international administrative unions and of international bureaus is here examined taking as the starting point an article by Ruffini (*Riv. di Diritto Pub.*, 1928, page 241). The author concludes that the first are international juridical persons and the second are simply instruments of these and in no wise properly juridical persons.—*Mario Comba*.

15293. CARBONELL, MIGUEL ANGEL. La literatura como factor de acercamiento entre los pueblos latinoamericanos. [Literature as a means of mutual appreciation among the Latin American peoples.] *Anales de la Acad. Nacional de Artes y Letras (Havana)*. 12(1-4) Jan.-Dec. 1928: 45-59.—The Sixth American International Congress just closed suggests that literature should be used as a means to better understanding between Latin-American peoples. The Cuban liberator, Martí, performed this function admirably through his travels and writings. Liberalism is safest with law and order. It is necessary to study problems before formulating dogmas about them and staging revolutions on the basis of mistaken notions. (Brief analyses of the contributions of writers of all Latin-American peoples to a mutual understanding, arranged by countries).—*L. L. Bernard*.

15294. CARLANDER, THOR. A court for the settlement of international commercial disputes. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm)*. 5(52) Apr. 1930: 79-85.

15295. CONDLIFFE, J. B. Fragen des Pazifik. [Problems of the Pacific.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63(1) 1930: 163-169.—The Institute of Pacific Relations was founded in 1923 by a group of business men, educators and clergymen in Honolulu. The latter have since withdrawn and the organization is now purely secular. Its first conference was held in Honolulu in 1925, the second in the same city in 1927, and the third in Kyoto, Japan, last autumn. Branches have been opened in Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, and the United States and its organ, the monthly *Pacific Affairs*, is attracting wide attention. The Institute's growth has been truly phenomenal and it today holds a recognized place among the world-wide

gatherings powerfully influencing public opinion and shaping international action.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15296. CONDLIFFE, J. B. New Zealand's troubles in western Samoa. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8(3) Apr. 1930: 474-477.—The heart of the article lies in the opening statement. The failure of British statesmen to develop a Monroe Doctrine for the south Pacific caused chagrin in New Zealand. New Zealand's opinion chafes under American criticism since the difficulties in Samoa are not really comparable with those faced by the United States in Caribbean countries and the Philippines. Yet, the New Zealand administration of the mandate has displayed a curious failure to handle Maori problems and administer the Polynesian people of the Cook Islands. It has been suggested that it would be wise to transfer the mandate to the Colonial Office, which is farther away, has larger resources of trained personnel, and is less susceptible to propagandist agitation. The recent unfortunate incident in which Tamasese and seven of his followers were shot down will undoubtedly embitter the dispute. But with such men as Sir Apirana Ngata available for consultation, and with the Labor party holding the balance of political power, every effort will be made to bring about a reconciliation. The notion fostered by Samoans in Hawaii, and by their ill-informed American sympathizers, that the United States should take control of all the Samoan islands, is obviously an international absurdity. New Zealand will retain the mandate and work steadily to remove the native grievances. A powerful body of opinion in New Zealand still holds that the mandate is derived from the Allied and Associated Powers rather than from the League. Australia and New Zealand had already, in 1925, successfully resisted the suggestion that the Permanent Mandates Commission should have increased powers of investigation. The mandatory system at present would appear to come very close to a system of divided responsibility and indefinite authority.—*K. C. Leebrick.*

15297. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, R. N. Euro-päischer Pakt. [A European pact.] *Paneuropa*. 6(5) May 1930: 149-152.—This sketch provides for a European confederation with fully sovereign states possessing an inter-European government consisting of a *Bundesrat* made up of delegated representatives from each member state; a second chamber called the *Bundesversammlung*; a common court; and a central executive office with a chancellor, a vice chancellor, a treasurer, a secretary, and such other officers as may be found necessary.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

15298. ELLISON, W. J. International labour conference: twelfth session. *Hindustan Rev.* 53(302) Aug. 1929: 122-129.—The record attendance and the significant points in the agenda are discussed as to political effects.—*E. Cole.*

15299. GALDAMES, LUIS. Pan-Americanism grows more cultural. *Chile*. 8(48) Apr. 1930: 160-163.

15300. GRANFELT, HELGE. Der Dreibund als Same zu einer neuen Staatenbildung. [The Triple Alliance as the predecessor of a new state formation.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 54(1) Feb. 1930: 125-134.—The Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy was originally a system of alliances to which, in the eighties, a number of other states (Rumania, Russia and England) adhered. After the dismissal of Bismarck his successors tried to establish the inner front of the Triple Alliance on a political basis, and above all economically. In this way the Triple Alliance took on more and more the character of a federation of states which was weakened later through the alienation of England and the defection of Italy. As a federation of states, the Triple Alliance is a predecessor of the League of Nations.—*H. Jecht.*

15301. HARRIS, JOHN H. Salving the "outcasts of the War." *Contemp. Rev.* 134(756) Dec. 1928: 739-745.—People diseased, homeless, and poverty-stricken from the Great War, the Greco-Turkish War, and the Russian Revolution are beginning to look forward to a better future according to the League of Nations report on refugees.—*E. Cole.*

15302. KEYNES, J. M. The draft convention for financial assistance by the League of Nations. *Nation & Athenaeum*. 46(23) Mar. 8, 1930: 756-757; (24) Mar. 15, 1930: 792-794.—This draft convention provides that the Council, by unanimous vote, apart from the parties to the dispute, may offer financial aid to the party in a dispute which it decided to be the aggrieved party. The funds would be raised by an international loan guaranteed first by the aggrieved state, second by League members participating in the scheme in proportion to their contributions to the League, and third by an overriding guarantee by the financially stronger members. In the case of the Great Powers such a plan might not be effective, but in the case of the lesser powers it might easily be decisive and would be more effective and more practicable than military action or economic blockade. Furthermore, the cost per participating member would be small. After all, the only wealth that a state can mobilize in the event of war is the surplus of its own current production over its own essential consumption, plus loans abroad. The latter is frequently the determining element, as Great Britain herself discovered during the World War. The decisive character of the financial influences in war should no longer be overlooked.—*Charles A. Timm.*

15303. LABOURET, HENRI. L'Institut Colonial International. [The International Colonial Institute.] *Afrique Française*. 40(5) May 1930: 269-270.—The International Colonial Institute was founded by a group of British, Belgian, French, and Dutch colonial officials and experts in 1894. It has consistently devoted itself to a study of comparative colonial method, publishes an annual volume on the subject, and holds a conference every two years to discuss current problems. The next such gathering will be held in Paris in 1931.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15304. ROUCEK, JOSEPH S. The Little Entente. *Roumania*. 6(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 16-20.—A brief history of the Little Entente, with emphasis on the policy of economic consolidation of Central Europe, and the efforts to realize the reparations aspects of the Genoa Protocol.—*E. Cole.*

15305. SCHILDER, SIEGMUND. Die Gebiete der offenen Tür im Jahre 1928. [The "open door" in 1928.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 31(1) Jan. 1930: 308-337.—The open door policy covering trade in overseas possessions results in the development and maintenance of international good will. Steady progress is being made, most nations gradually being won over to it. The open door prevails in mandated territory and the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations jealously safeguards it.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15306. SFORZA, COMTE. Les États-Unis d'Europe. [The United States of Europe.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Bruxelles*. 35(2) Dec. 1929-Jan. 1930: 103-118.—Briand's idea for a United States of Europe is the result of these economic changes in Europe since the World War: (1) The multiplication of customs barriers and monetary systems; (2) Europe no longer the creditor of the world but the debtor of America; (3) the stoppage of emigration which formerly kept a sort of equilibrium between countries; (4) the disappearance of all the former customers of Europe—the United States now industrialized, Russia "too poor to buy except bargains in America," China war-torn. England is suspicious of the plan for a federation. France is enthusiastic but fears a Germanic hegemony.

Germany suspects too much French influence. The proposed union would be a great force for peace and is entirely feasible. More states are democracies than before the War; there is an "European feeling" to-day which never existed before because even hate is relative and Europe, faced by extra-European dangers, is discovering that what Europe has in common exceeds the forces which tend toward division. America's prosperity is simply the result of the fact that America is not divided by customs barriers. France and Germany did not prosper until they got rid of their interior customs divisions. While statesmen wrangle, business men of Germany, France, Belgium, and Luxembourg are uniting in cartels for the control of potash, steel, etc. The countries of Europe could well afford to lose the customs revenue and save on armament. Other benefits would be the freer flow of raw materials and labor. England and Russia would come in eventually.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

15307. SOWARD, FREDERIC. Ten years of the League of Nations. *Queen's Quart.* 37 (2) Spring 1930: 350-369.—The League has become an integral part of the life of the world. The absence of the United States from the League was disastrous at first—in driving France to seek other means of security, in increasing Britain's fear of sanctions, and in giving the League a more strictly European outlook. The 1924 Assembly was the turning point in the development of the League. The growth of the conference system has been the most significant feature of the life of the League; the center of action of the League is not in Geneva, but in the capitals of its 54 members, for the life of the League is measured by the cooperation of its members. The conferences have assisted the smaller states in presenting their points of view, and have also increased the importance of the Secretariat, which has developed a technique of research along with an international outlook. Though the League has greatly stimulated the rule of law in international disputes it is still uncertain whether it could apply sanctions against a great power, and its disarmament work is disappointing.—*G. B. Noble.*

15308. STEFANO, ANTONIO de. La tregua doganale. [The truce of tariffs.] *Vita Italiana.* 18 (204) Mar. 1930: 262-266.—The difficulties encountered by the conference for a truce of tariffs convoked by the League of Nations make clear the fact that the number of the duty barriers increased with the greater number of states at the end of the war.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15309. TENÉKIDÈS, C. G. Les litiges entre états et particuliers devant la Cour Internationale de la Haye. [Litigations between states and individuals before the Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 11 (2) 1930: 473-493.—Only states or members of the League of Nations may appear before the court; but

a state may appear in behalf of its citizens. At first the court interpreted this to mean that there must be a real state interest due to an international illegality. This was asserted in the *Wimbledon* and *Mavromattis* cases; and the idea of a general interest was found in the Upper Silesia and Chorzow cases. But in the cases of the Brazilian and Serbian loans, the court took competence over a mere difference of views between two states in which no issue of international law appeared. Thus the court has taken jurisdiction over cases of individuals against states, as some persons would like it to do.—*Clyde Eagleton.*

15310. UNSIGNED. Seconds accords de la Haye. [The second agreements of The Hague.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13 (628) Feb. 22, 1930: 311-356.—The French texts of the final act, the Young Plan ("Nouveau Plan") with its annexes, the reparations agreements with Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, the Bank for International Settlements agreement, the transitory provisions, and other arrangements and exchanges of notes are given in full.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15311. VORSTIUS, JORIS. Un nouveau succès de la coopération intellectuelle internationale. [A new successful undertaking of the International Commission on Intellectual Cooperation.] *Coopération Intellectuelle.* 2 (16) Apr. 15, 1930: 145-149.—The International Commission of Intellectual Cooperation adopted in July, 1929, and the Assembly of the League of Nations approved in September of the same year a plan for a revision of the *Index Bibliographicus* published under the auspices of the League in 1925. The edition of 1925 mentioned 1002 bibliographical periodicals published in various nations. Among these periodicals 224 were German, 150 French, 89 British, and 63 American. The information furnished by various national libraries will be checked and coordinated at Berlin by Godet, editor of the *Index* of 1925, and by Vorstius.—*Edgar Turlington.*

15312. WOOLF, LEONARD. From Serajevo to Geneva. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (2) Apr. 1930: 186-206.—The 19th century ended at Serajevo on June 28, 1914. The 20th was born on Nov. 11, 1918 and the birth place is Geneva. As Serajevo was the symbol of nationalism so Geneva is the symbol of an internationalism which has been silently growing for a hundred years. At the peace settlement the two forces came face to face and a compromise resulted. Ten years have seen the development of internationalism, in three departments,—the detailed organization of every-day international government, the problem of war and peace, and the political relationship or groupings of states within the society of nations. Whether the 20th century ultimately follows the same path that led the 19th to Serajevo depends upon whether it develops, in and around Geneva, an international communal political psychology.—*L. B. Pearson.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 14522, 14710, 14716, 14722, 14725, 14765, 14832, 15036, 15039, 15124, 15133, 15145, 15147, 15156, 15162, 15165, 15175, 15248, 15287, 15296, 15301, 15303)

15313. ANGELL, NORMAN. Minorities and nationalism; first things first. *Foreign Affairs (London).* 11 (7) Apr. 1929: 103-106.

15314. ASKINASY, JOSÉ S. Le changement de gouvernement au Mexique. [The change of government in Mexico.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine.* 19 (100) Apr. 1, 1930: 305-312.—The peaceful holding of the election and the personality of Ortiz Rubio guarantee

that the bloody chapter of Mexican history is closed forever. This phase in the political evolution of Mexico is of special interest to the United States where industrialists predominate, because, for Mexico to become a large scale consumer, political consolidation and economic stabilization must first be attained. Hoover's pre-inauguration visit was the first stage of the economic penetration of the United States, the ultimate object of which is the creation of a *Zollverein* for the whole American continent, to the exclusion of European interests. This is the new aspect of the Monroe Doctrine.—*R. W. Pinto.*

15315. BESSON, MAURICE. La "rétrospective" de l'exposition coloniale internationale. [The survey of French colonization at the coming international col-

onial exposition.] *Outre-Mer*. 2(1) Jan. 1930: 87-92.—A great international colonial exposition is being planned for 1931. It will be staged at Vincennes and every country with a colonial empire is expected to have elaborate exhibits. One feature of the French display will be a survey of colonial activity since the time of the crusades, by regions, each section being arranged chronologically. Panoramas and motion pictures will also be extensively used. Nothing of such a nature has been attempted in the past, hence the undertaking is evoking much comment.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

15316. CHANG CHI-TAI. Proposed solution of the Shanghai International Settlement problem. *China Critic*. 3(21) May 22, 1930: 487-490.

15317. CLARIS, EDMOND. Un programme colonial. [A colonial program.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 102(3) Aug. 1, 1929: 187-190.

15318. DEALEY, J. Q. The policy of the United States in the Pacific. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10(3) Dec. 1929: 290-300.—*P. T. Fenn, Jr.*

15319. EWING, CORTEZ A. M. The British Labor Party and Soviet Russia 1918-1925. *Amer. Federationist*. 37(1) Jan. 1930: 70-81.—British Labor countered the government's interventionist policy in early 1919 with a demand for the recognition of the self-determination ideal. In the party conference of June and in the Trades Union Congress of September, the direct actionists were barely stalled by the political actionists. Clynes recommended *de facto* recognition for Russia in November, 1919. That marked the end of the first stage in the development of Labor's Russian policy. The second stage was featured by the Polish fiasco, in which Labor utilized direct action to prevent substantial British aid to Poland. Labor had tried a new weapon, and it had succeeded. The third and final stage was marked by the demand for *de jure* recognition. After the Wrangel offensive there remained no visible alternative in Russia to the Soviet government. Thereafter, until the MacDonald ministry recognized Russia in early 1924, Labor pressed this demand. And, though the Red leaders did and said much to provoke a breach with the Labor leaders, the latter refused to recognize the attacks as such. The Labor policy was born out of a desire for international peace and not from any enthusiasm for Bolshevism.—*C. A. M. Ewing*.

15320. FISCHER, LOUIS. Bolshevik foreign policy. *Yale Rev.* 19(3) Mar. 1930: 508-525.—The Soviet government is still a revolutionary government, but is concentrating on internal reforms rather than foreign revolutionary possibilities. Agriculture is to be socialized and mechanized while the cities are to become bigger customers of the village through rapid, large-scale industrialization. It is especially difficult to accumulate capital for machinery, for English and American banks do not grant long term credits. The government is forced to rely upon a strict monopoly of foreign trade to cause the export of enough goods to provide foreign credit, while at the same time it limits imports of articles of consumption. Domestic forces and funds are increasing industrial output and obviating the necessity of foreign concessions. The Soviet government prefers political isolation. It avoids multilateral agreements (adherence to the Kellogg pact was an innovation) and makes its policy the support of the feeble—as Germany, Turkey and Lithuania. The government tries to win labor's friendship by inviting foreign workers to visit the Soviet Union and study its system. The government offers to pay pre-war debts provided the creditor nation grants a loan for the purpose. Peace is of primary importance to present-day Russia.—*L. L. Deere*.

15321. GHOSH, N. N. A victim of imperialism—Korea. *Modern Rev.* 46(2) Aug. 1929: 146-151.—

The apparent oppression by the Japanese administration: attempts at extirpation of Korean language, educational discrimination, interference with religious activities, expropriation of public lands, economic pressure, are criticized.—*E. Cole*.

15322. GREENWOOD, THOMAS. Britain and the Soviets. *Empire Rev.* 51(348) Jan. 1930: 24-29.—The resumption of diplomatic and trade relations with communist Russia should not be seriously considered. She would be unable to pay for goods purchased, hence business would be far worse off in the long run than by maintaining a policy of aloofness. Russia is, in reality, Great Britain's worst enemy, as witness her intrigues designed to break up the empire. Common sense dictates a blunt refusal to form associations of any kind with her.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

15323. HADFIELD, R. A. Empire development and economic organization. *Empire Rev.* 51(352) May 1930: 354-357.—Enlightened, systematic, intensive imperial development offers the only possible compensation for British commercial and industrial losses through the war.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

15324. HAWKIN, R. C. President Hoover's shipway. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(772) Apr. 1930: 480-484.—The canal advocated by Hoover to extend from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic along the St. Lawrence would profoundly affect Anglo-American relations. The opening of the middle west to ocean-going vessels would provide a market for English coal in Chicago, Toronto, etc.; its construction would provide three years labor for the English unemployed; and it would cheapen American wheat in Europe. Canadian objections, should not be allowed to prevent the United States getting the benefit of the estimated 5,000,000 horsepower from the locks. The canal would be self-supporting by 1940. Canada must act as local branch of the British Empire, but with consideration of Empire interests. Joint ownership of the canal might open a new era of Anglo-American co-operation.—*H. McD. Cloukie*.

15325. KER, W. P. Foreign privileges in China. *Empire Rev.* 51(349) Feb. 1930: 120-125.—Extraterritoriality is fast becoming a thing of the past in China and that country will shortly enjoy that complete jurisdiction over foreigners within its boundaries which is one of the attributes of sovereignty.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

15326. LEE, IVY. The black legend. *Atlantic Monthly*. 143(5) May 1929: 577-588.—It is difficult to account for the friendship toward the U. S. of Germany, Russia, and Japan; and the severe criticism of England, whom America has favored. The legend of American aloofness, of American materialism and prosperity, should be dispelled by the facts of American history. American statesmen should be less fearful of "entanglements."—*E. Cole*.

15327. NAVA, SANTI. L'Italia e le altre potenze in Persia. [Italy and other powers in Persia.] *Vita Italiana*. 18(202) Jan. 1930: 74-81.—The relations of different countries with Persia are outlined; the influence of the United States and Great Britain is declining.—*O. Eisenberg*.

15328. PACE, GIUSEPPE. Le fasi e gli sviluppi della penetrazione straniera in Cina. [Foreign penetration in China.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* Nov. 1929: 957-977.—The history of the relations between China and the west may be divided into four typical periods: the first is typified by the maximum of Chinese hospitality, goods were exchanged by land following the *silk way* of the Romans; the second period is known as the time of the *closed door* and it begins with discovery of the Cape of Good Hope; with the third period the Western Powers established in China a policy of conquest; the fourth period of China's foreign relations is based on the principle of the *open door*. This principle

was proclaimed after the victory of Japan over Russia (1905) and was maintained at the Washington Conference of 1921. This entrance of China into the sphere of Western civilization is being realized at the present time with the revision of the old "unequal treaties," this revision being asked and obtained by the Nanking National Government.—*Mario Saibante*.

15329. PAVLOVA, N. M. Une grande amie de la France; La Macédoine. [A good friend of France: Macedonia.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 193 (20) Oct. 15, 1929: 366-381.

15330. REED, STANLEY. The political situation in India. *J. Royal Inst. Internal Affairs*. 9 (3) May 1930: 351-365.—The three great facts resulting in the present self-government movement are the introduction of English into the schools, with its opening-up of the liberal thought of the West to the Indian student, the work of the Christian missions, and the gradual introduction of representative government after the Councils Act of 1861. Added to these are the lesson of the Irish Peace Treaty that force and not reason gets results from the British Government, the nature of the Simon Commission, the Christmas session of the National Congress, and the economic situation. At the present juncture three alternatives are open: (1) to take the Indian politicians at their word and to withdraw completely, leaving India with full responsible government and dominion status; (2) to allow responsible government in the provinces, but retain British control of a strong central government; (3) to proceed confidently with the development of the constitution along federal lines, bringing in the Indian States. K. P. Roychand's proposals of responsible government in the provinces, independence of the judiciary, expansion of the electorate with the growth of education, an element in the assembly to be elected from the legislative councils, and the reservation of defence, foreign affairs, and relations with the Indian states to the viceroy and a small council for a term of years are favored, although responsible government would be present at the central government relative to other matters.—*Luther H. Evans*.

15331. ROOSEVELT, NICHOLAS. Philippine independence and peace in the Pacific. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8 (3) Apr. 1930: 407-416.—The granting of independence to the Philippines now or in the near future would entail international complications in a number of directions. By the acquisition of the Philippines the United States became an Asiatic power. . . . Were the United States to withdraw from the Philippines the political equilibrium that has been established during the last 30 years would be overthrown. The Philippine Islands are a chain reaching from 60 miles below the nearest Japanese islands to within 20 miles of the British and Dutch East Indies, and about 500 miles off the coast of the Asiatic mainland. They give the United States a strategic position in the Far East. The unrest caused by the aggressive Japanese policy in China in 1915 and since that date and the present attitude of Russia toward Chinese affairs make it important that the present balance be left unchanged.

(1) The United States has been successful in handling the internal conditions in the Philippine Islands. (2) American withdrawal "would affect American prestige, commerce, and standing as a supporter of Christianity and democratic ideals and modern education in the Orient." (3) Of special concern to the British and to the Dutch would be the effect of Philippine independence on the native populations under their control. Revolutions and Nationalistic movements would be accelerated. To withdraw would be to invite disaster. (4) The United States might guarantee the independence of the Philippines, either alone or in company with other Powers, or the League of Nations might give America a mandate over them.—*K. C. Leebrick*.

15332. STELZMANN, ALEXANDER. Mexico und das übrige Mittelamerika in seiner heutigen geopolitischen Bedeutung. [Mexico and Central America in their geo-political importance.] *Z. f. Geopolitik*. 7 (2) Feb. 1930: 150-156.—The independent states of Central America have all the ear-marks of continental countries. Among them Mexico has shown a wise foreign policy than other states. A firmer grip upon her Central American friends might save them from northern imperialism. A Central American union is still in its infancy, yet the A.B.C. states will form a crystallization point for the rest of the South American countries of which the former are liable to become part, Mexico being the northern outpost, the geo-political centre of Latin America. In the American Mediterranean she plays a rôle similar to that of Spain or Asia Minor in Europe. Like England in Cyprus, the United States tries to strengthen her position in the Panama Canal. Towards the north Mexico is protected by the Mesa Central. Costa Rica and Salvador only do not show the typical geographical features of Central America: extensiveness, separation of landscapes, contrasts. Not even Mexico has succeeded in keeping foreigners out to such a degree as both those countries have (except in regard to the banana plantations). Yet Mexico has taken the first steps in solving the problem of who will be the master in the house and has maintained her sovereignty in the case of foreign capital.—*Werner Neuse*.

15333. TSENG YU-HAO. China's new treaties. *Pacific Affairs*. 3 (4) Apr. 1930: 370-382.—The principles of equality and reciprocity stated in the 12 new treaties are invariably restricted by the supplementary notes, and thus, practically void of meaning. The treaties are merely a formal recognition of China's declaration of tariff autonomy. An improvement in the treaties is the omission, in most cases, of the most-favored-nation clause. The clause substituted provides that the nationals of one country shall not be compelled to pay higher duties than those of another country. Any country refusing to obey the new tariff rates may prevent China from realizing the benefits of all the new treaties. The Belgian treaty has the most satisfactory text, but the accompanying declaration extends the old privileges; the World Court would not concede as much to Belgium during the controversy over the 1865 treaty. A decision of the Peking Supreme Court upholds foreign ownership of land in the port cities only, so foreigners cannot be said to have enjoyed land ownership in the past. Yet Japanese and Turkish experience shows that foreign ownership of land may be beneficial if the foreigners are completely subject to the Chinese.—*L. L. Deere*.

15334. UNSIGNED. Situation de la concession française de Shanghai. [The state of the French concession in Shanghai.] *Asie Française*. 30 (280) May 1930: 202.—This little bit of the homeland set down in the heart of the Chinese metropolis is developing rapidly despite the disorders in the country as a whole, the great increase in prices and wages and the dark uncertainty as to the future of foreigners who have hitherto enjoyed remarkable extraterritorial rights.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

15335. WILSON, P. W. The case of Bessarabia. *Roumania*. 6 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 23-33.—To suggest relinquishment of sovereignty over Bessarabia in favor of Russia would be defiance of the needs of Bessarabia itself or a thorough ignorance of the earlier history and of the present population of the province. Rumanian sovereignty will be justified by the economic and political development in Bessarabia.—*E. Cole*.

15336. WINTERTON. France and England. *Empire Rev.* 51 (349) Feb. 1930: 97-106.—Although Great Britain and France are rivals in all parts of the world, mutual good will, tolerance, and understanding between

them must be maintained to safeguard their respective overseas dominions. Therefore, bickering over issues arising out of the war should cease and a new entente cordiale should be entered into.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15337. WRIGHT, QUINCY. Foreign policy. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(6) May 1930: 910-922.—Changes in foreign policy should be measured by study of changes in public opinion on national interests and changes in external conditions affecting those interests, but some indications are furnished by examination of the official American acts or declarations with respect to international relations. President Hoover has instituted a more active policy looking toward implementing the Kellogg Pact by international cooperation. The traditional policies of treating immigration and the tariff as domestic questions, of policing the Caribbean, of assisting China to autonomy, of avoiding European commitments which might imply a duty to use force, and of promoting arbitration and disarmament have continued with an increasing tendency on the part of the administration, if not of the Senate, to adjust the others to the last policy. There has been much interest in the ideas, deduced from the Kellogg Pact, that neutrality is obsolete and that American consultation with the great powers on issues threatening war anywhere should be institutionalized.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 15282, 15290, 15295, 15297)

15338. FUCHS, FRIEDRICH. Der römische Friede; seine Propheten, Pseudopropheten, Vorläufer und Märtyrer. [The Roman peace; its prophets, pseudo-prophets, fore-runners, and martyrs.] *Hochland.* 26(9) Jun. 1929: 225-243.

15339. HOIJER, OLOF. La controverse franco-suisse des zones et le droit des gens. [The Franco-Swiss zone controversy and the law of nations.] *Correspondant.* 102(1624) May 25, 1930: 542-556.—The Peace of Versailles, recognized the need of an adjustment between France and Switzerland relative to neutral zones in Upper Savoy and the district of Gex. Negotiations between the two governments have so far failed to achieve a settlement, and as a neutral observer, Hoijer attempts to analyse the grounds of dispute and suggest an agreement conformable to international law.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

15340. MICHELES, VERA A. Russia and China in Manchuria. *Foreign Policy Assn. Infor. Service.* 5(11) Aug. 7, 1929: 193-202.—*P. T. Fenn, Jr.*

15341. UNSIGNED. Les souverains siamois en Indochine française. [The Siamese sovereigns in French Indo-China.] *Asie Française.* 30(280) May 1930: 199.—The king and queen of Siam paid a visit of state to French Indo-China between April 14 and May 8, arriving by yacht and leaving by automobile. They toured the colony and were everywhere received with acclaim by the French and the natives alike. The visit was of the utmost importance, symbolizing, as it did, the resumption of cordial relations between France and Siam under the treaty and convention of 1925 after an extended period of hostility arising out of France's expansionist program in the Malay peninsula.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15342. UNSIGNED. The Iraq-Najd frontier. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 17(1) Jan. 1930: 77-92.—The treaty of 1922 providing peace and fixing the boundary was made after incomplete survey of the land. Iraq claimed an additional strip of desert. Up to 1926, raids across the frontier continued, without governmental interference. Then Iraq issued edicts to stop all raiding; police were stationed at wells in the desert. After a year of quiet, the Najd tribe wiped out the garri-

son. The new turn of events was due to Najd internal politics,—the policies of Ibn Saud, virtual dictator, under the influence of numerous factions. Finally forced into an agreement to cease raiding, Ibn Saud was faced with a severe civil war. He cannot depend upon regular troops and is at the mercy of his own tribes. The introduction of modern accidental machinery, especially certain new methods of transportation and agriculture, contributes greatly to the problem. Also, Ibn Saud buried in Central Asia, is too remote from other states.—*E. Cole.*

15343. WARDLAW-MILNE, J. S. The Egyptian negotiations. *Empire Rev.* 51(352) May 1930: 330-336.—A deadlock has been reached because the nationalists demand British withdrawal from the Sudan and the early transfer of the Suez Canal to Egypt, and Great Britain can, naturally, yield on neither point.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15344. WOLKOWINSKA, MARIE CASEY. Another embassy in Warsaw. *Poland (N. Y.).* 10(7) Jul. 1929: 463-515.—Elevation of Italian legation at Warsaw and Polish legation in Rome to embassies, and the course of negotiations which led to this step.—*E. Cole.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 14435, 15039, 15124, 15128, 15169, 15248, 15282, 15289, 15291, 15300, 15305-15306, 15312, 15314-15315, 15327, 15329, 15336)

15345. BONDEL, GEORGES. Les erreurs de l'Europe. [The errors of Europe.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 4(3) Dec. 1928: 441-451.—The political map of Europe is now dominated by the economic. Peace between nations waits upon a greater international economic cooperation. This cooperation is difficult to achieve because of pressing internal problems, especially within the newly organized states of Europe; the inequality of states, some strong and some weak, all bent on preserving their sovereignty; the varying industries of some states; monetary difficulties and instability of prices; national egotisms, and illusions as to the nature of cooperation; an individualistic struggle for equality without reference to equity. The need is for the organization of peace with the cooperative skill and energy that organized the war, the clarification of the truth as to tariffs, the recognition that commerce is in no sense a form of war, a realization that neighbors are potential clients and that their prosperity is essential to one's own.—*Arthur D. Call.*

15346. BOURGOIN, P. Réflexions sur la Conférence de Londres. [Reflections on the London Conference.] *Rev. de France.* 10(11) Jun. 1, 1930: 444-466.—The agreement of April 22, 1930, appears entirely satisfactory. Nevertheless, only one procedure would have answered fully the deepest aspirations of all the countries concerned—to attack the problem directly by fixing a limit to the different naval budgets. By so doing, the conference would have automatically reduced future armaments, whatever may be the improvements which may be from time to time thought of. The conference which is to be held in five years will go on further than the recent meeting unless the progress of naval science is stopped or unless a complete and moral disarmament of all the important countries is reached.—*Julian Park.*

15347. BRIDGEMAN. The naval conference. *Empire Rev.* 51(349) Feb. 1930: 91-96.—A general limitation of armaments is highly desirable but it must never be forgotten that a strong navy is essential to the defence of the empire.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15348. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, R. N. Welt-politische Umgruppierung. [Regrouping of world politics.] *Paneuropa.* 6(5) May 1930: 166-171.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

15349. ELLIOT, WALTER. The twentieth-century economic state: with special reference to the British Empire. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(3) May 1930: 325-333.—The main bond binding the Empire together is the link of its armed forces, which is insufficient, and the integration of larger economic units is necessary.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15350. GHEORGIOV, I. Bulgariens Werdegang. [The development of Bulgaria.] *Rev. Bulgare.* 1(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 3-22.—A history of the development of the Bulgarian people and culture from 679 until the Turkish conquest, the decline under Turkish rule, and the attempts to regain freedom and unity. The unfortunate treatment of the Bulgarian question, beginning in 1878 and continuing until the present time, has brought no security to the Balkans. Bulgaria's unrealized hopes constitute a threat to the structure of Europe.—*Frederic Heimberger.*

15351. GLASGOW, GEORGE. The Naval Conference. *Queen's Quart.* 37(2) Spring 1930: 225-245.—Writing after the first eight weeks of the conference, the author views French policy as the major obstacle to success. Grandi (Italy) proved to be one of the constantly healthy influences at the conference—talking reduction rather than limitation. The convergence of British and American policies was viewed with alarm by France, while Italy and Japan were apparently pleased.—*G. B. Noble.*

15352. HAILSHAM, VISCOUNT. The position in the Far East and the Kyoto conference. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(3) May 1930: 334-350.—An account of the Kyoto conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations by one of the British delegates. Relative to the three outstanding problems discussed, Manchuria, extraterritoriality, and settlements and concessions, it is suggested that a Sino-Japanese conciliation commission should be set up in reference to the first, that extraterritoriality should be abolished by categories as the Chinese modernize their courts and laws, and that Chinese sovereignty must be restored in reference to the third, even though there will be a lessening of efficiency. Shanghai is a great problem, and the Chinese have a real grievance in regard to it. Fessenden is given a lot of credit for his work there.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15353. KERR, PHILIP. Europe and the United States: the problem of sanctions. *J. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 9(3) May 1930: 288-324.—The problem of world peace hinges upon the relations of Western Europe and the United States. After carefully reviewing the attitude of the United States to European affairs, the author sets forth the three true foundations of a peace constitutional structure for the world as, (1) universality and state equality; (2) the outlawry of war and the upbuilding of constitutional means for handling disputes without violence; (3) decisions of courts of justice and solutions arrived at by conciliation commissions and conference must be relied upon, and the coercion of states must be renounced. The Peace Pact and the Covenant of the League, particularly Articles 8, 11, 16, and 19, must be the starting point. The United States must come to see that she cannot single-handed provide security for herself, but she must co-operate to make the Peace Pact an effective instrument. The Covenant should not be amended in the light of the Peace Pact without consultation with the United States. In the discussion, Norman Angell disputed the attitude set forth relative to coercion, holding that coercion is always exercised, nationally or internationally, and that he preferred the latter form of it. Kerr disputed the point that the Peace Pact sanctions war in self-defense.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15354. LEGENDRE, A. La Chine contre les Puissances. [China versus the Great Powers.] *Rev.*

de Paris. 37(9) May 1, 1930: 65-98.—The policy at present pursued by the powers, and their action in recognizing the independence of China and abandoning the privileges of extra-territoriality, will deliver that country into Russian control, producing new complications and wars.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

15355. LOUGHLIN, MARY T. A question of war. *Catholic World.* 131(781) Apr. 1930: 47-55.—The theory of the justification of war as advanced by the church throughout the generations and the position of Pope Pius XI since 1918 go to develop the theme of "the peace of Christ."—*Walter H. Mallory.*

15356. PLAZIKOWSKI-BRAUNER, HERMA. Die Tsana-Frage und das Eindringen der Amerikaner in Abessinien. [Lake Tsana and the interference of America in Abyssinia.] *Z. f. Geopolitik.* 7(2) Feb. 1930: 128-135.—Beside the Sudan's importance as a link in the chain of the Cape to Cairo railroad the possession of the country is a valuable tool for England to jeopardize America's supremacy on the cotton market. The problem of making the water of the Blue Nile and of Lake Tsana available for permanent usage is purely economic, and if the parties would bind themselves by treaties not to sidestep from their legal rights it would be altogether unimportant who is the owner of the water region. England has shown no intention to separate the latter from Abyssinia, for it would increase the difficulties which she is having in other parts of the Empire. The damming of Lake Tsana would mean the loss of the so-called 'Walkamaret.' England having forfeited her chances to make the population trust the government has used Italy as an agent for securing concessions on Abyssinian territory. The argument that the water should be used for the extension of cotton fields in Abyssinia does not hold, for rainfalls are sufficient. Neither Abyssinia nor the Sudan has as yet become a serious competitor of the American market. The American negotiator who prevented the transfer of French Djibouti to Italy—one of the war-pledges given to Italy—has established the popularity of his country in Abyssinia; an American mission has made headway all over the country. When England began to press the issue it was decided that America should build the dam at Lake Tsana. To carry out her purposes the United States has been looking for a dummy herself. As such Germany would risk her good standing and be an heir to England's unpopularity. Meanwhile, America plays the rôle of holding the potential help for Abyssinia.—*Werner Neuse.*

15357. RANDALL, JOHN HERMAN. The world community, the supreme task of the twentieth century. *World Unity.* 5(5) Feb. 1930: 299-310. (See Entry 2: 7046.)—*L. L. Deere.*

15358. ROWELL, CHESTER H. The Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Sec. 3. Industrialization in the Pacific countries. *Internat. Conciliation.* 260 May 1930: 258-261.—In Japan, the increasing use of hydro-electric power, the highly developed cotton industry, shipbuilding and other manufactures, are very noticeable, though Japanese economic life still remains predominantly agricultural and the most important recent developments have been in such matters as the export of raw silk. In China the process of industrialization tends to be exaggerated by its concentration in the treaty ports,—the only parts of China which a foreigner normally visits. The new ideas of commercial and industrial organization are penetrating Chinese economic life in a way which may be even more important ultimately than the building of large factories. Certain labor arrangements, such as the dormitory system under uncontrolled conditions, may lead not only to abuses of the economically weak laborers, but also to what is deemed to be unfair competition in international trade. In Japan, governmental inspection seems to prevent

the worst abuses of the dormitory system by which manufacturers provide accommodation for their workpeople, but the system seems to be open to abuse. The Chinese government is endeavoring by labor legislation and by the encouragement of trade union activity to combat these dangers but the task is a colossal one.—*Constantine Panunzio.*

15359. SCHARRENBURG, PAUL. Problems of the Pacific. *Amer. Federationist.* 37(4) Apr. 1930: 420-428.—The best informed speakers on the subject of Chinese grievances against Japan were reluctant to make statements which would wound the susceptibilities of their Chinese colleagues. The effect of this feeling was to rest discussions of the present condition of China on assumptions which were polite but not necessarily accurate. By way of contrast, realism was indirectly attained when the matter of securing financial aid for the Chinese government was considered. The Chinese had nothing to say on the question of floating foreign loans except that they needed money. (The Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations from the Labor standpoint.)—*P. T. Fenn, Jr.*

15360. SIEGMUND-SCHULTZE, F. Der Krieg, das grösste soziale Übel unserer Zeit. [War the greatest social evil of our times.] *Student World.* 22(1) Jan. 1929: 15-31.

15361. SORRE, MAX. L'Amérique latine de 1926 à 1928. [Latin America from 1926-1928.] *Année Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 4(3) Sep. 1929: 326-360.—The capital event of the period under review is the Havana Conference of 1928. Guerrero and Pueyrredon expressed the secret thoughts of all the Latin American delegates, in their condemnation of intervention as of right upon the sole decision of the intervening power, but delegates feared to speak and allowed a triumph of questionable value to Hughes.—*Edgar Turlington.*

15362. UNSIGNED. Le traité naval de Londres. [The London naval treaty.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13(640) May 17, 1930: 752-779.—French texts of the treaty, and the six reports, with appendices, etc., of the First Commission of the Conference.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15363. WRIGHT, QUINCY. The Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(2) May 1930: 451-457.—*P. T. Fenn, Jr.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 13818, 13821, 13828, 13868, 13870-13871, 13873, 14417, 14476-14477, 15012-15013, 15388, 15428, 15465, 15492, 15533)

15364. BERNARD, L. L. Culture and environment. *Soc. Forces.* 8(3) Mar. 1930: 327-333.—An artificial distinction has arisen between culture and environment because the anthropologists persist in limiting the term environment to the natural (geographic) environment. Culture is a system of derived social environments produced as the technique developed in the process of adjusting, primitively to the natural environment, and at present to all forms of environment. Genetically considered the cultural environments may be classified as physico-social, bio-social, psycho-social and institutional. The psycho-social is the symbolic environment and therefore the first phase of a system of environmental controls. The institutional environments serve as great systems of social organization and control. Culture should be reclassified in order to bring the classification into line with the new science of behavior. (Classifications of culture and of the psychosocial environment.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

15365. BUBNOFF, NICOLAI von. Metaphysik und Religionsphilosophie. [Metaphysics and philosophy of religion.] *Arch. f. Systemat. Philos. u. Soziol. (Abt. 2-Arch. f. Philos.)* 33 1929: 132-156.—A philosophy of religion that is conscious of its own problems must remain free of all metaphysics; otherwise it simply represents the attempt to intellectualize religion. Philosophy of religion accepts positive religion and attempts to discover its nature and to explain its meaning. It differs from theology for it is not concerned primarily with God and revelation but with religion as a reality in life.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15366. ELLWOOD, CHARLES A. The uses and limitations of behaviorism in sociology. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 74-82.—There is a strong tendency to confine the social sciences to the physical science method of making use only of sense data. The social sciences have always employed behavioristic methods up to a certain point. The dispute is over their adequacy. There are several minor objections to pure behaviorism in sociology. But the main

reasons why purely behavioristic interpretations of human society must be inadequate are: (1) they do not show the true nature of the human social process which is essentially a process of intercommunication; (2) they do not show the true nature of adult human behavior, which is essentially cultural; (3) they fail to show the true nature of human institutions, which are essentially based upon values and valuing processes. Not compromise, but a synthesis of behavioristic methods with methods of studying human desires, beliefs, emotions, and imagination is what is needed.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

15367. HART, HORNELLE. Some measurements of social progress. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 95-104.—Progress consists in those biological and cultural changes which on the whole and in the long run stimulate, release, facilitate, and integrate human functioning. Brain capacity in the human ancestral line has been increasing with accelerating speed during the last twenty million years. Technological progress has shown similar trends, as in cutting tool efficiency, ship lengths, bridge spans, and maximum human speeds. Scales of living in our cultural ancestry have risen with accelerating speed. Expectation of life has made accelerating gains. The age of science has produced accelerating development in the power to produce and to appreciate the most abstract, lofty, and spiritual form of beauty—music. The evolution of empire shows successive achievements in welding human purposes into integrated units which show accelerating (though spasmodic) development both in size and quality.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

15368. HOBSON, J. A. Social thinkers in nineteenth-century England. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(772) Apr. 1930: 453-461.—A review of Dr. Murray's *Studies in the English Social and Political Thinkers of the 19th Century.*—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15369. LEHMANN, GERHARD. Zur Charakteristik intimer Gruppen. [The characteristics of intimate groups.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 2(5-6) May 1930: 195-209.—Among psychological sociologists it is self-evident that the special qualities of intimate groups result from the mental (*seelischen*) attitudes and relations within them. From this point of view it appears that intimate groups must precede all others; mental relations between two individuals would establish the

"group" which consists of these persons. It has not been possible, however, for any psychological sociologists to derive laws of group life from the investigation of intimate groups. Every intimate relationship presupposes the existence of group life. Every mental connection between individuals is possible only upon the basis of a group. The intimate relationship is, however, always group-determined, and may be the expression of one or more group functions, but it is not the expression and realization of preëxisting intimate groups. If theoretical sociology is to proceed beyond empirical-descriptive methods to real knowledge of group formation, it will have to understand all kinds of social life as modifications of a fundamental form, which is just the group itself. Sociology must leave life to be explained by biology, and culture to the special sciences of culture. The laws of culture and of society are separate. By an intimate group we must understand a relatively closed group of intimate character, in which no public character and no common purpose are evident. Such a group has (biological) structure and organization, but the organization which it has must not be confused with that which it may give itself. When a group of friends "organizes" as a fraternity (*Verein*), it practically ceases to be an intimate group. In a sense, therefore, an intimate group is one which possesses neither structure nor organization; the rudiments of structure and organization which can be distinguished in such groups are not determinative factors of the grouping. The problem of the variability of the group cannot be answered without the help of the concept of the intimate group. That culture changes is primarily a problem for the historian and not for the sociologist. The origin of intimate groups can be explained only in the light of the concept of the social stratum (*Schicht*); such groups occur chiefly within social strata. From Dunkmann's interpretation of the problem of social reality it follows that an intimate group can exist and nevertheless be unreal (*unwirklich*). Reality appears in the realm of social phenomena only in intimate groups.—*F. N. House*.

15370. MUELLER, JOHN H. The foundations of human nature—an essay on the relation of psychology to sociology. *Commonwealth Rev., Univ. Oregon*. 11(4) Oct. 1929: 56-65.—The status of the boundaries between various social sciences, like political boundaries, may be necessary for administrative purposes, but they are frequently barriers to a realization of the most reasonable demands of cooperative efforts. The social contract theorists assumed human nature, but neither discovered nor analyzed it. During recent years there has been formed a kind of alliance between psychology and the various social sciences. The alliance between psychology and sociology has been peculiarly intimate, and runs in cycle of parallel development, domination, and then emancipation. Sociology began by borrowing as its explanatory the contemporary of psychology. Beginning with Comte, there was a rejection of the associationism and introspective schools of the Scotch, French, and German psychologists and a substitution of Gall's phrenology. Sociology passed under the influence of psychology when instinct psychology dispossessed associationism. Ellwood, Ross, Giddings, Sumner, Westermarck, and McDougall pre-empted the field of instinct as one of the principal points of reference of social institutions. Human nature was practically synonymous with original fixed nature. When formal sociology began to rise, the psychology of innateness was in strong ascendancy and was quickly seized upon as a convenient scaffold for the social structure. In racial psychology, the doctrine of egalitarianism prevailed until the middle of the last century; primitivity was exalted by Rousseau and others. In the psychology of sex, the inferiority of the female was maintained by Le Bon as recently as 1897, and has not

yet been fully displaced. With the application of the theory of evolution to sociology, anthropology was born. With the maturation of the sociological mind, the psychological crutch began to wobble, and the superficiality of explaining a given social institution, as marriage, monogamy, etc. began to be evident.—*O. D. Duncan*.

15371. OGBURN, WILLIAM F. The folkways of a scientific sociology. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 1-11.—As sociology becomes more scientific, the customs and procedures of sociologists as scientists will change and will become more like the habits of scientists in the field of natural science. In particular, it is noted that much greater emphasis will be put on verification and proof, while other related activities, such as those of education, literature, journalism, ethics, religion, politics, leadership, and propaganda, now so intertwined with sociological writing, will be sharply differentiated etc.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*.

15372. VALLEJO, CÉSAR. Autopsia del super-realismo. [An autopsy of super-realism.] *Nosotros*. 24(250) Mar. 1930: 342-347.—Since the beginning of the war there have been numerous literary and artistic schools or cults, including expressionism (1914), cubism (1915), dadaism (1917), symbolism, futurism, neo-symbolism, unaniam, and super-realism (1924). Super-realism is now officially dead by virtue of the pronouncement of some of its members that, in the hands of its founder (Breton) it is a corpse.—*L. L. Bernard*.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 11220, 12186, 12216, 12263, 15432, 15574)

15373. CATTELL, RAYMOND B. The effects of alcohol and caffeine on intelligent and associative performance. *Brit. J. Medic. Psychol.* 10(1) May 30, 1930: 20-33.

15374. DENNIS, WAYNE. Some traits of certain persons associated with carnival attendance. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(2) May 1930: 315-317.—A carnival group was selected by means of their auto license plates and compared with a random sample group taken from the city directory. No appreciable difference was found.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

15375. GRAHAM, JAMES I. A quantitative comparison of certain mental traits of Negro and white college students. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(2) May 1930: 267-285.—This paper is based on a study of Negro and white college students. The attempt was to analyze various tests and compare the two groups in certain specific mental traits. The tests used were: Rational Learning, Otis Self Administering Tests of Mental Ability, The Atkinson Test, Mean's Hard Opposite Test, Myers Mental Measure, the Kent-Rosanoff Free Association Test, and the Army Alpha. What evidence there is indicates that the white group studied is inferior to the Negro group in the trait of memory, and superior in the traits of speed, accuracy, and persistence.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

15376. PETERS, W. Über die Beziehungen des Temperaments zur Intelligenz. [The relation of temperament to intelligence.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 36(1-2) 1930: 174-192.

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 13821, 14911, 15394, 15479, 15486, 15547, 15582, 15591 15613, 15616)

15377. ANTIPOFF, HÉLÈNE. Les intérêts et les idéals des enfants brésiliens. [The interests and ideals of Brazilian children.] *Arch. de Psychol.* 22 (86) Feb. 1930: 153-186.—A questionnaire study of 760 pupils of both sexes, in the last grade of the elementary school in Bello Horizonte. There were 322 boys and 438 girls ranging from the ages of 10 to 14. Ten questions were asked: (1) what work do you prefer at home? (2) What work do you prefer in school? (3) Your favorite game? (4) The book or story you like best? (5) Whom would you like to resemble? (6) Why? (7) What do you want to be when you grow up? (8) Why? (9) What would you like as a birthday gift? (10) If you had a lot of money what would you do with it? Answers: (1) 32.62% of the boys and 36.92% of the girls voted for household duties (washing windows, dusting, carrying water); 28.04% of the boys chose studies, writing, drawing as against 16.28% of the girls; (2) 33% of the boys and 28.5% of the girls chose arithmetic; (3) 63.95% of the boys decided in favor of ball games, probably football, 85% for active games in general; 45% of the girls for active games, 39% for imitative games, 21% for playing with dolls; (4) 53.37% of the boys and 74.42% of the girls for stories (*Contos da Carochinha, Mil e Uma Noite*); (5) 43.35% of the boys and 42.45% of the girls wish to resemble members of their family; 21.50% of the girls wish to resemble their teacher as over against only 3.56% of the boys; (6) 36.53% boys and 55.35% girls for general moral qualities, 16.85% of both sexes for physical qualities, 15.7% of both sexes for intellectual qualities; (7) 51.39% of the boys and 70.22% of the girls chose the liberal professions, (the subjects mostly come from poor parents); (8) Reasons given are vague; (9) 42.08% of the boys chose a ball as against 1.59% of the girls, 5.49% of the boys and 22.73% of the girls chose clothes and shoes, 14.64% of the boys and 21.34% of the girls chose books; (10) 33.54% of the boys and 44.64% of the girls showed altruistic tendencies (give alms to the poor, donate to church), 25.28% of the boys and 18.61% of the girls would put the money in the bank.—*M. J. Aronson.*

15378. BAHR, M. A. Psychiatric problems in children. *Indiana State Med. Assn. J.* 23 (1) Jan. 15, 1930: 7.

15379. BROWN, ANDREW W. The change in intelligence quotients in behavior problem children. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 31 (5) May 1930: 341-350.—In repeated mental tests there is little variation and no significant difference between normal children and those who present behavior problems. Sex and the time interval between tests are of no apparent importance in creating these changes. Important causes of variation are encephalitis, a change in social environment, the questionable reliability of the scale at different year levels, lack of cooperation by the child, personality of the examiner, and increasing facility in the use of English.—*H. A. Phelps.*

15380. COGHILL, H. D. Clinical approach to problem child. *Virginia Med. Monthly.* 56 Feb. 1930: 756.

15381. EFROS-ROSENBAUM, VERA. Quelques observations sur la compassion chez un enfant. [Some remarks on compassion in a child.] *Arch. de Psychol.* 22 (86) Feb. 1930: 187-194.—Compassion in a child becomes hardened into a sentiment of justice as a result of social experience.—*M. J. Aronson.*

15382. OLSON, WILLARD C. The incidence of nervous habits in children. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 25 (1) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 75-92.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 15373, 15398, 15426, 15518, 15566)

15383. ALLPORT, GORDON W. Some guiding principles in understanding personality. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 263.

15384. BRIFFAULT, ROBERT. Instinct, heredity, and social tradition. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1 (2) May 1930: 191-226.—The word instinct has brought with it a persistent trail of misleading connotations. If understood to mean inherited, definite behavior patterns it has no place in human psychology. But there is an exact analogy between the dispositions which determine instinctive actions in animals and the ultimate springs of human behavior. The conscious motives of human behavior are not the actual powers which actuate it; invariably they are referable to some "ultimate" motive of wider scope, such as the desire to preserve life. Therefore human behavior is fundamentally instinctive. Human reason and intelligence have not supplanted instinct; they merely afford more elaborate and efficient means of carrying it out. One hereditary tendency may be substituted for another or used in a variety of ways. Thus the fighting instinct may be used in the interests of self preservation, in the quest for food, or in masculine sexual instincts. Or these tendencies may be partially eliminated by individual training and development. Concerning the inheritance of behavior patterns and instincts it appears that generalized tendencies make toward a functional aim by whatever channel is possible. There is some basis for the feeling that instinctive action is undesirable. Human beings are the only creatures with a social life, and social values are in general opposed to animal instincts.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

15385. CASAMAJOR, J. The evolution of symbols in the development of consciousness. *Arch. Neurol. & Psychiat.* 22 1929: 865-872.—*Psychol. Absts.* 4 458.

15386. CASON, HULSEY. Common annoyances. A psychological study of every-day aversions and irritations. *Psychol. Monog.* 40 (812) 1930: pp. 218.

15387. FRIES, EMIL. The social psychology of blindness. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 25 (1) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 14-25.—The author received his education among the blind and later taught in their schools. By virtue of his normal appearance and ability to get about unassisted, he associated on terms of equality with both the blind and the normal. The greatest obstacle to normal social development for the blind is over-sympathy on the part of the public. People tend to judge all blind persons by one particular person whom they happen to know. Frequently this person is of the shiftless, "tin-cup" beggar group. Sympathy with this group prevents the just and constructive criticism from associates which result in normal development. A feeling of inferiority results. The assumed greater keenness of the senses of the blind is due to their greater attention to stimuli, and constant practice and utilization of the remaining senses. The blind must be treated both in school and in the community generally as nearly like normal individuals as possible, if the inferiority feeling, selfishness, and other undesirable social characteristics of the blind are to be avoided. Concrete suggestions on this subject are given.—*G. A. Lundberg.*

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 15494, 15532, 15573)

15388. BRIDGES, HORACE J. "Marriage and morals"—for human animals. *Standard*. 16(9) May 1930: 251-261.—Bertrand Russell's materialistic ethics is fit for animals not for men and women.—*M. J. Aronson*.

15389. KÜHN, LENORE. Die Kulturmission der Frau. [The culture mission of woman.] *Tatwelt*. 5 (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 134-142.—The natural work of woman is to bear children and to nourish, train, and care for them. This may be considered her "nature mission," and her "culture mission" may be thought of as an application of the same activities to culture. Without the influence of woman, the development of culture must necessarily be one sided. The dominating characteristics of man have brought about a condition in which human culture bids fair to destroy itself. It is only the influence of woman which can prevent this destruction. There is at present a pronounced "return to nature" movement manifested in every phase of life and this is destructive to art and culture if not wisely directed.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

15390. SMITHLINE, JACOB. Scientific aspects of sexual purification. *Jewish Forum*. 13(6) Jun. 1930: 223-227.—According to the Hebrew code, sexual intercourse is not allowed for seven days after the menses cease, at the end of which period the woman is to purify herself by the Bath of Immersion (*Mikvah*). Ancient Hebrew legislators had a vast knowledge of the female anatomy. The Bath of Immersion is also very essential for various physiological reasons.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 13986, 14020-14022, 14026, 15041, 15102)

15391. ALLPORT, FLOYD H. Must we scrap the family? *Harpers Mag.* 161(962) Jul. 1930: 185-194.

15392. ELIOT, THOMAS D. Family bereavement—a new field for research. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 265-266.

15393. ELMER, MANUEL C. The family. *Univ. Pittsburgh, Radio Publ.* #56. 1930: pp. 73.

15394. O'DONNELL, FRANCES FRISBIE. The part-time mother. *Forum*. 83(3) Mar. 1930: 162-166.—There is no fundamental reason for combining motherhood and housekeeping. A career may be valuable in three ways to a woman in her capacity as mother: Her happiness and sense of achievement will react on the children; she may be enabled to escape economic pressure that would limit educational opportunities; and in the part-time separation from her offspring which a career entails the mother may avoid the danger of dominating the children's personalities by too much mothering.—*F. W. Binkley*.

15395. PLANT, JAMES S. Individual implications of the family pattern. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 263-264.

15396. SANDERSON, DWIGHT, and FOSTER, ROBERT G. A sociological case study of farm families. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 266-267.

15397. SCHLESINGER, MARTIN. Familie und Ehe in der Sowjet Union. [Family and marriage in Soviet Russia.] *Justiz*. 5(4) Jan. 1930: 228-238.

15398. WICKES, FRANCES G. Individual and

group relationships in the family. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 264-265.

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 13441, 13449, 13605, 13707, 13749, 13777, 15232, 15577-15578, 15585)

15399. HARI SINGH GOUR, SIR. Marriage reform in India. *Indian Affairs*. 1(1) Mar. 1930: 10-12.

15400. PAINE, SWIFT. As we see it in Reno. *North Amer. Rev.* 229(6) Jun. 1930: 720-726.

15401. PRATT, GEORGE K. Some of the psychopathology of marital maladjustment. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9(5) Apr. 1930: 861-870.—The causes of marital maladjustment are to be sought beneath the surface of legal, religious, and sociological rationalizations. Psychiatry studies the mechanisms at work in producing the abnormal phenomenon. The following are some of the mechanisms most commonly met with in cases of marital maladjustment: (1) Emotional immaturity found in chronologically and intellectually adult individuals who, nevertheless, and despite professional or business success, have never grown up so far as their emotions are concerned; (2) narcissism in one or both partners when over-developed; (3) the possession and display of any one of the many varieties of sadism; (4) homosexual trends in husband and wife, usually on a psychological level and often genuinely unrecognized as such by the possessor; (5) the clash between wills-to-power when unwisely directed or pathological in amount. Excessive narcissism, homosexuality, and unwisely directed wills-to-power are more easily prevented than cured; they are not hereditary. Hence the need for a program of mental hygiene.—*M. J. Aronson*.

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 13968, 14368, 14389, 15053)

15402. FERENCZI, IMRE. Kontinentale Wanderungen und die Annäherung der Völker. [Continental migration and the convergence of peoples.] *Kieler Vortr.* (32) 1930: pp. 50.—This monograph deals with the future allocation or settlement of the growing masses of mankind. Up to the time of the World War there had been free-will migrations of individuals and whole peoples in search of new adventures or greater sustenance. Men had frequently been compelled by political or economic pressure to migrate *en bloc*. At other times various sovereigns evolved immigration policies that were calculated to benefit their vast domains. Figures of mass migration of Germans into Russia, Poland, Austria, and Hungary are given. The socio-governmental migration policies, since the World War, of Germany, France, Italy and other great powers are discussed and illustrated. Similar population movements are pointed out throughout the world. The author's conclusions on the future state and distribution of the numerically-increasing working-class are four with as many corollaries. (1) Intercontinental migrations have largely stopped since the World War. Every group tends to conserve and foster its own labor-force; but, in reality, mankind is faced with a pancontinental labor-market and a pancontinental drive towards migration. This is quite as true in America as it is in Europe, East-Asia and Africa; or within vast Russia and the British Empire. (2) Free-will migration

of individuals or of groups is a thing of the past. The question of the future is in how far will continental migrations be affected by one-sided national laws or by international agreements. International labor conferences are tackling the problem but their studies are yet in their infancy. (3) On every continent the seasonal and transient migration has economic and socio-political aspects so that governments of emigrants still look after and put forward claims over their nationals living in foreign parts. The countries of immigration have the advantage due to powers of selection in the numbers and kind of immigrants they admit within their borders. (4) Transient immigration tends to become permanent, that is, to pass over from a labor question into one of population. Such migration involves social, cultural, and political difficulties and their correlative limitations. Increase of political autonomy will greatly add to the difficulties of handling the European labor-force. Vicious circles are set up by it that condition the distribution of goods, capital and labor. This may involve national decline, revolution, or war. The decisive factor as between the single states of Europe, and as between the single continents of the world, is to be found in the growth of population. Tension will inevitably arise between the rate of population increase and increase of sustenance and the advantage will go to the more populous and more highly industrialized groups.—*E. D. Harvey.*

15403. NOWICKI, ADAM P. France wants more Polish immigrants. *Poland*. 11 (7) Jul. 1930: 398-400.

15404. SCHELER, MICHAEL B. Jewish "back-to-land" movement. *Reflex*. 6 (4) Jun. 1930: 41-52.—The author presents data of Jewish colonization in Palestine, Smyrna, Tunis, Cyprus, Argentina, Canada, the United States, Russia and in other countries. In the United States there were, in 1929, 109,600 Jewish farmers, distributed in 40 states, and tilling 1,000,000 acres of land. In Russia about 200,000 Jews are engaged in agriculture. The statistics concerning the other countries are not very recent and relate to various years.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

15405. VARLEZ, LUDWIG. Problemy migracyjne w świetle obrad konwencji hawańskich z 1928 roku. [Migration problems in the light of the conventions adopted in Havana, 1928.] *Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego*. 4 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 405-426.—Comments of the former chief of migration service of the International Labour Office on the discussions and the resolutions of the conference.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15406. WAGNER, HERMANN. Kanada und die deutsche Auswanderung. [Canada and German emigration.] *Zeitwende*. 6 (5) May 1930: 385-395.

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 15117, 15119, 15129, 15303, 15315, 15404)

15407. CRABITÈS, PIERRE. Uplift and trade in the Near East. *Southwest Rev.* 15 (1) Autumn, 1929: 37-45.—Missionary work predisposes native groups to view with friendly consideration the products made in the land from which disinterested missionaries come. France and the United States, the two great missionary forces, dominate non-Hellenic and non-Islamic cultural life in the Near East, France owing her primacy to Catholic missionary work and the United States to zealous efforts of her Protestant missionaries. Missionaries are unconsciously creating trade possibilities through the development of churches, schools, and hospitals, particularly in Egypt.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

15408. EARLE, EDWARD MEAD. American missions in the Near East. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 398-417.—The past quarter century has

been particularly trying for missionaries in the Near East. Following a period of annoyance and obstruction under Abdul Hamid II, came the series of events which led to the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. The old Empire was founded upon the principle of toleration of the several religious and nationalist majorities. As long as it was under the thumb of the Great Powers it lacked the cohesive force of nationalism and was susceptible to the infiltration of Western ideas. In Soviet Armenia, Persia, and Egypt, no less than in Turkey and the Arab world, nationalists are hostile to missions and mission-schools because they came from abroad, and westernization, which effected such changes as compulsory secularization of education and rigid separation of church and state, became the controlling forces in politics, economics, and education. The former Christian constituencies of American missionaries in the Near East have either been wiped out and removed to political jurisdictions which are ill disposed to evangelism of the old type. The new order means that the program of the missionary groups in the Near East must be thoroughly revamped.—*Robert R. Ergang.*

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 9520, 9740, 9983, 10246, 11496, 12244, 12259, 14088, 15503-15534)

15409. RUGARLI, S. Unità di funzione della vita sociale. [The functional unity of social life.] *Riv. di Sociol.* 3 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 159-177.—The old conflict between individualism and collectivism is passing. The individual disappears into the group, which now becomes the generator of harmonious behavior. Sociology has developed a science of these collectivities, measuring them quantitatively. To the sociologist who studies conflicting cultures, the two great republics, Soviet Russia and the United States offer exceedingly important material for the interpretation of the future of mankind. These two peoples, favored by immense wealth and natural resources and by circumstances, are at the fore-front of civic progress. The basic contrast between their social systems is largely obscured by the similarity of their contributions to human welfare. Although one seeks the realization of its ideals through communism and the other through individualism, both appear to be aiming at complete sex freedom. The similarity of destiny of the two republics is shown also in their emphasis upon the democratization of culture. Russia follows the same policy, and at times with improvements. Although misunderstood by a hostile world her plan of rejuvenating the human spirit through science rather than by political imperatives cannot fail. Thus the two republics illustrate the principle of the unity of function in spite of diversity of forms. Russia has also disproved the Marxian dogma that the proletariat can be triumphant only after capitalism has matured by leaping directly from agriculture to proletarian dominance. Thus science produces mutations in social evolution, proving its power to set aside the gradual advance determined by the external powers of a mechanical universe. (Statistics of cultural advance in the United States and Russia.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 11541, 12185, 12201, 12937, 15012, 15438, 15474)

15410. BÖLCKERS, WILHELM. Untersuchungen zur Mittelstandsbewegung und Mittelstandspolitik.

[Studies of the middle class movement and middle class policy.] *Nationalwirtschaft*. 3 (3) 1930: 24-52, 58.

15411. CLARK, DAN E. Sectional antagonism in the United States. *Commonwealth Rev., Univ. Oregon*. 11 (4) Oct. 1929: 108-120.—This paper is a brief survey of some of the expressions of sectional antagonism which have been evident in United States history and have proved to be hindrances to complete national unity.—O. D. Duncan.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 14240, 14260, 15293, 15375, 15406, 15442, 15498, 15507-15508, 15521, 15531, 15569)

15412. BOSSE, A. Die Neger in der Landwirtschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. [The Negro in the agriculture of the United States. *Agrar-Probleme*. 2 (2) 1929: 377-390.—This is a description of the conditions of Negro life in the agricultural states of the South. According to the author, the Southern Negro has neither political nor civil rights, is constantly subject to a system of peonage, and is kept by the white man in a condition of superstition, illiteracy, and practical slavery, from which it is suggested that escape is only possible through political and economic organization.—A. M. Hannay.

15413. ECKHARDT, ALEXANDRE. Les langues nationales et la coopération intellectuelle. [National languages and intellectual cooperation.] *Coopération Intellectuelle*. 2 (17) May 15, 1930: 216-220.—One of the problems involved in the cooperation of the intellectuals of the world is language. The members of the smaller nations tend to be isolated, due to the fact that the languages in use are those of the greater nations such as English, French, Italian, and German. These languages, because of the larger number of people who use them, and the prestige of the civilizations they represent, are more widely learned and used by the intellectuals of the world than is true in the case of the languages of the lesser peoples. This fact, however, from the point of view of international amity, has certain evil consequences. Few of the intellectuals of the greater nations trouble to learn the languages of the smaller nations. This makes impossible a real appreciation for the literature, values, and problems of these peoples on the part of the representatives of the larger nations. It results in the isolation of the smaller peoples, and tends to breed dislike on their part for the peoples of the greater nations. A wider knowledge of the languages of the smaller nations on the part of the artists, statesmen, and intellectuals of the larger nations would aid in eliminating this dislike. It would create appreciation, understanding and concord among the nations. It is recommended that students and specialists in politics, science, and literature acquire a knowledge of the language and spirit of the lesser nations. Such action would no doubt diminish misunderstanding and foster international goodwill.—W. O. Brown.

15414. NACHBIN, JAC. Rio De Janeiro: past and present in Brazil. *Menorah J.* 18 (5) May 1930: 432-443.—Jews were among the earliest settlers in Brazil. They flourished especially in the first half of the 17th century, when the Dutch ruled in Brazil. By 1642 there were probably 5,000 Jews in the country. However, in 1654 the Dutch evacuated in favor of the Portuguese, the Inquisition was initiated, and the Jews disappeared, except a few who retained their identity, disguised as "New Christians." After the ending of the Inquisition in 1733 the number of Jews increased. They played a prominent role in the Brazilian War of Independence. At present there are three types of Jewish communities in Brazil: Sephardic, West European and East European. The Sephardic are the descendants of

the original settlers and those who have come later from Morocco, Spain, Arabia, and Turkey. These people have strong communal organization, a rich cultural background, and tend to support Zionism. The West European community of Jew is the next oldest. Its members came from France, England, Holland, Germany and Austria. They are isolated from the Sephardic and East European communities; and are weak in communal organization and cultural background. The largest community is composed of the East European Jews. Their immigration dates to the activity of the Jewish Colonization Association in the last part of the 19th century. At present there are about 40,000 Jews in Brazil, an increase of 35,000 since 1914. There are 36 Jewish communities in the country, 16 of these being in the larger cities. The tendency for the Jew to assimilate is strong. However, Jewish activities, organizations and movements, such as Zionism, are developing. The Brazilians are friendly.—W. O. Brown.

15415. PASQUIER, PIERRE. L'action de la France en Indochine. [The work of France in Indo-China.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. 75 Apr. 1930: 149-152.—France has performed a definite service for Indo-China by working toward the fusing into a homogeneous group the diverse races that have congregated there, and by infusing western ideas, methods, and institutions.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 12383, 15032, 15524)

15416. GARVIE, A. E. The union of the Christian Churches: hopes and hindrances. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (772) Apr. 1930: 469-479.—H. McD. Clokie.

15417. SAUDÉE, De BIVORT de la. Le problème de l'union Anglo-Romaine. [The problem of an Anglo-Roman Union.] *Correspondant*. 102 (1624) May 25, 1930: 589-603.—An analysis of the differences which separate the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, and of the semi-official negotiations between the two, known as the "Conversations of Malines."—Geoffrey Bruun.

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 13830, 13875, 13920, 13930, 13943, 13947, 14267, 14451, 14503, 14756, 14864, 14949, 15402, 15403, 15405, 15414, 15434, 15447, 15449, 15519, 15554, 15557, 15559-15560, 15629)

15418. DAVIDOVSKI, U. V. Death rate in Moscow between 1923-1927: statistical study. М скковский Медицинский Журнал. 9 1929: 19. (In Russian.)—A statistical study of the causes of death made by Davidovski showed that acute infections caused 19.2%; chronic infections, 16.3%; tumors, 9.01%; intestinal diseases, 10.2%; heart disease 9.37%; respiratory diseases, 8.73%; poisonings, 3%; venereal diseases in women, 2.27%; venereal diseases in men, 0.1%; diseases of the kidney, 2.6%; diseases of the organs of touch, 2.6%; diseases of the nervous system, 1.26%; diseases of the endocrine glands, 1.04%; diseases of the skin, 0.8%; infant mortality, 11.2%; diseases of the muscles, 0.7%; diseases of the body cavities, 1.3%.—J. Amer. Medic. Assn.

15419. DUBLIN, LOUIS I., and LOTKA, ALFRED J. The present outlook for population increase. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24 (2) May 1930: 106-114.—We

have come to realize that the population of a number of civilized countries is nearer to a stationary state than had commonly been supposed. Years ago the authors showed that the excess of the birth rate over the death rate is not a true measure of the reproductive power of the population. They further showed how a true measure based on prevailing fertility and mortality alone could be computed. For the years 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1928 the following series of figures has been obtained: 4.3; 2.9; 3.2; 1.7. The last of these represents the rate of natural increase which would ultimately result from the fertility and mortality of 1928, after the age distribution had had time to adjust itself to these conditions. Estimates of the future course of events are made. It is expected that the true rate of natural increase in the United States will fall to zero about 1930 or soon after. The observed excess of births over deaths is estimated to reach the zero level about 1970, with a total population of 150,000,000 representing the maximum for the United States.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

15420. EELLS, WALTER CROSBY. A mistaken conception of the center of population. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25(169) Mar. 1930: 33-40.—An unfortunate error in an effort to popularize an understanding of the point known as the "center of population" in the publications of the United States Census Bureau has remained unchallenged for 20 years. Two points are given in the special bulletin of the Fourteenth Census. The first is the center of gravity of the United States and the second is the minimum-aggregate-travel center. This second stated point, is never true if the population is distributed non-uniformly along a straight line, is not true for certain distributions of a population over an area, and it is possible, but not probable, that it may be true for certain selected distributions of a population over an area.—*Curtis H. Morrow.*

15421. FIGUEIRO DE MELLO, FRANCISCO. Inquerito sobre a mortalidade infantil. [Investigation of infant mortality.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protecção á la Infancia.* 3(4) Apr. 1930: 691-706.—The investigation was carried on in the District of Bom Retiro, Brazil, using the file card of the Society of Nations. The infant mortality rate in 1928 was 120. In São Paulo City it was 160. An analysis by causes is given.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15422. FORSYTH, C. H. The decline in the average length of life. *Human Biol.* 2(2) May 1930: 199-222.—The statistical experience is as yet too brief to draw absolutely final conclusions, but all the evidence available from the author's studies since 1916 show that expectations of life have been dropping for ages beyond the prime of life ever since our first mortality records were started, if not before. Also, it seems that expectations from the age of ten on may be beginning to decline. This decline in expectancies is slightly more marked for men than for women. Corroboration of the author's conclusions are found in the studies published by the Statistical Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company based on insured lives. (Numerous graphs and tables).—*L. L. Bernard.*

15423. LEVY, J. Relation of abortions to general maternal mortality. *New Jersey Medic. Soc. J.* 27 Apr. 1930: 342.

15424. MOLENBROEK, P. De ondersterftewarenemingen bij verschillende levensverzekeringmaatschappijen. [Mortality experience of life insurance companies.] *Verzeerings-Arch.* 11(2) 1930: 66-70.—From the 11 largest Dutch companies the author collected the mortality experience summarized by decennial groups of ages. Taking into account the fact that for each age the expected mortality based upon two different tables of mortality is proportional to the death-rates of each separate table he "reduces" these experiences to one table. The reduced data seem to prove that for the intervals 10-40 and 50-90 years of

age the deviation of the rate of mortality in each decennial group is proportional to the average expected rate of mortality of the same group.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

15425. PERLMANN, VICTOR. La France et la dépopulation. [France and the decrease in population.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 105(418) Jan. 1, 1930: 65-70.

15426. PLANT, JAMES S. The effect of population concentration upon temperament. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 282.

15427. ROWELL, CHESTER H. The Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Sec. 2. Food and population in the Pacific. *Internat. Conciliation.* 260 May 1930: 253-258.—The first conference in 1925 concentrated its attention upon the international consequences of the immigration restriction policies pursued by the English-speaking countries in the Pacific. One result of these discussions was a realization that the facts of population, land utilization, and food supply provide the ground plan of Pacific relations. The second conference in 1927 made an effort to open up the discussion of population problems, to reveal the areas where research was necessary. A series of research projects in this general field was subsequently started as part of the continuous research program of the Institute. The 1929 conference had before it the first tentative conclusions of expert investigations in Australia, China, and Japan. For China there are conflicting estimates of total population ranging from less than 300,000,000 to more than 600,000,000. Research is proceeding on this subject. Japan offers the most difficult problem of the pressure of population upon limited areas and resources. They are confronted with a population that has doubled in numbers from 30,000,000 to 60,000,000 in 60 years and is still increasing at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 a year. Resources are limited, only one-sixth of Japan's land is cultivable, and only one-fourth of its total area has a gradient of less than 15 degrees. The real root of Japan's problem, however, is in the rising standard of living demanded by the people. Emigration is no solution. They must have access to foodstuffs and raw materials, and equally to markets for their manufactures. The complexity of the problems is made clear. Much careful scientific work needs to be done before anything approaching a thorough understanding is possible. The fact that these problems are being broken up into their constituent elements for intensive scientific study is the first step towards profitable discussion and possible ultimate solution.—*Constantine Panunzio.*

15428. SASTRI, K. A. NILAKANTA. The economics of population—the optimum theory. *Indian J. Econ.* 10(38) Jan. 1930: 440-452.—The paper examines the criticisms urged against Malthus and Mill and the neo-classical economists by those of the London School and points out how the optimum theory falls far short of the claims set up on its behalf. Robbins holds that Mill was essentially wrong in his conception of the relation of population to economic progress, and yet Mill certainly knew that the optimum, considered as the most desirable number from the point of view of return per head of population, depends on the progress of "improvements." It is desirable to distinguish between the theoretically possible increase, the actual possible increase, and the desirable increase. Carr-Saunders retains the Malthusian view of the population problem as a problem of food supply and relates it to the optimum theory which gives a definite expression to the problem as it has taken shape under modern conditions. Robbins has pointed out that the optimum point cannot be postulated without a host of static assumptions, including constancy of such factors as the amount and distribution of capital, the economic quality of the laborer and the degree of his willingness to work, and the demand for particular commodities.

As a result no definite statements can be made as to the relation in which the actual numbers at any time stand with reference to the optimum. Thus the whole conception of the optimum seems to lack the definiteness and precision which seems to be promised when Robbins finds fault with Mill for being dimly aware of an optimum which is not the optimum of modern theory.—*W. R. Tylor.*

15429. SIMON, ERICH. Die Geburten in Preussen in den Jahren 1922 bis 1928. [Births in Prussia, 1922-1928.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts.* 69 (2-3) 1930: 235-255.

15430. THOMPSON, JOHN S. Mortality of the army and navy of the United States compiled from official records. *Trans. Actuarial Soc. Amer.* 30 (82) Oct. 1929: 456-461.—Percentages of actual to expected deaths according to the A.M. (5) table as follows: Active army officers (excluding air force), 54%, retired army officers (including air force), 111%, active navy officers (excluding marine corps), 79%, retired navy officers (including marine corps), 66%, active marine corps officers, 155%. The air force shows an excess death rate of 18 per 1,000 over the other army officers. Young ages among retired officers show very heavy mortality running as high as 400% of the A.M. (5). This is due to the fact that it constitutes a group of impaired lives retired for disability. The results in general agree with British experience summarized in the article. A comparison of death rates by causes with the A.M. investigation is given.—*J. A. Christman.*

15431. UNSIGNED. Mortality of persons with impaired hearts. *Metropolitan Life Insur. Co., Stat. Bull.* 11 (3) Mar. 1930: 1-3.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 15567, 15604)

15432. BORRIES, KARA LENZ v., and LENZ, FRITZ. Schulleistung, Begabung und Kinderzahl. [School grades, native ability, and number of children.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.- Biol.* 23 Apr. 15, 1930: 71-77.—Among a socially homogeneous population, in Kronach, Bavaria, in which contraception has not yet been widely adopted, a study of 3,255 school children shows a very slight influence of the number of siblings on school grades; the r being 0.112 ± 0.017 . The correlation between native ability—as measured by teachers' estimates—and the number of children born in the family was 0.104 ± 0.017 . This difference in correlation coefficients is insignificant and cannot be interpreted in favor of the environmental influence of a larger number of siblings. School grades and native ability were correlated to 0.85 ± 0.005 . Considering families with one and two children, and those with six or more children, separately, there seems to be a higher proportion of children with higher school grades and ability ratings among the smaller families. A greater mortality was found among the siblings of poorer scholars. These results cannot be interpreted as being against the predominance of inherited factors in the correlations, but they are evidence against the predominance of environmental factors. The evidence found in other studies, concerned primarily with children in the higher schools, is not comparable, because there the prevalence of contraception among the social groups from which those scholars come and the fact that the children of larger families reach them less often, are disturbing selective factors. The material for the higher schools does not confirm Busemann's environmental hypothesis, for, in general, the "only" children seem to have slightly lower grades.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15433. CONKLIN, AGNES M. Families of intellectually gifted students. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 267-268.

15434. HANKINS, FRANK H. Does advancing civilization involve a decline in natural fertility? *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 115-122.—A significant decline in natural fertility might prove more important demographically than the perfection and spread of contraceptive knowledge. There are evidences of reduced natural fertility in the increased percentage of sterile unions and of small but unlimited families among the intellectual classes. This lower fertility of the upper classes, as also that of the urban populations, is explained primarily by more general use of contraceptives. But it seems to be due in part to reduced vigor of the reproductive drives consequent upon the increased diversity of interests and the wider dissipation of nervous energies.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

15435. HOOTON, EARNEST A. Doubts and suspicions concerning certain functional theories of primate evolution. *Human Biol.* 2 (2) May 1930: 223-249.—The causes of the prodigious development of the human brain from that of a primate are not yet determined. Tree climbing, sitting upright, exploratory freedom of the hands, hand feeding, and the free use of the prehensile forelimbs were not sufficient to create anthropoid intelligence as a phase of the process of adaptation to environment. Scarcely more satisfactory as explanatory hypotheses are the theories that head shape and brain size are dependent upon the diet and chewing habits of peoples, that the thick lips of Negroes are the result of a long period of nursing, that the steatopygia of Hottentot women depends on hibernating or food habits, that the traits of the Mongols are the result of their parasitic dependence upon horses (J. L. Myres), that skin color is a function of climate, or that nasal breadth is conditioned by temperature and humidity. "We are beginning to know something of the stages whereby man achieved his present status, but as yet we are unable to explain the causes of human evolution."—*L. L. Bernard.*

15436. KÄSSBACHER, MAX. Genealogical methods as the basis of research in human heredity. *Human Biol.* 2 (2) May 1930: 250-263.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15437. SNYDER, CHARLES E., et al. The sterilization of the feeble-minded. *Iowa Bull. State Inst.* 31 (4) Oct. 1929: 193-220.—In 1928 a sterilization law was adopted by Iowa under the control of a eugenics commission. This act provides for the sterilization of the feeble-minded, insane, syphilitic, habitual criminals, moral degenerates, and sexual perverts who are a menace to society in the judgment of a majority of the commission. It is hoped that, especially in the case of feeble-minded persons not in institutions, some machinery will be provided so that the law will protect the State against them.—*H. A. Phelps.*

15438. SYDENSTRICKER, EDGAR, and NOTE-STEIN, FRANK W. Differential fertility according to social class. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 25 (169) Mar. 1930: 9-32.—The data for this study were obtained by sampling the census returns for those families in the northern states in which both the husband and wife were native white of native parents, and in which neither husband nor wife had been married more than once. The urban sample was obtained from cities having, in 1910, a total population of between one and five hundred thousand, and the rural sample was obtained from adjacent agricultural districts. This paper deals with the data obtained for women in the child-bearing ages only. In it comparisons of the fertility of the social classes are limited to those made between wives who have lived an equal number of years in the reproductive period. The results of the study may be summarized as follows: (1) The rural population represented by the sample is more fertile than the urban population. (2) This greater fertility is characteristic of each rural class, and cannot be attributed to the

different weights of high and low fertility classes within the urban and rural samples. (3) In both the urban and rural populations studied, there is a definite inverse relation between fertility and the customary ranking of the broad social classes, but the differences are greater in the urban than in the rural population. (4) The rates for specific occupational groups within certain urban classes differ from the rate for the class as a whole, but with two exceptions these rates are much nearer that for their own than that for any other class. (5) The difference in the fertility of the professional and business classes is less marked than the differences between the other classes. (6) It is possible that the inverse relation between fertility and social status, observed for the broad social classes, does not exist within each urban class. Within the two classes for which the rates for contrasting groups are presented, the low fertility groups are also the low income groups.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 15473, 15587-15588)

15439. CARPENTER, NILES. Urban growth and "transitional areas." *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 254.

15440. McCLENAHAN, BESSIE AVERNE. The changing urban neighborhood. *Univ. Southern California Studies, Soc. Sci. Ser.* #1, 1929: pp. 115.—This is the report of a sociological study of a middle class residential area in Los Angeles with emphasis upon social change and social interaction. Among the specific objectives of the study were to determine the effect of physical and economic conditions and changes upon social life and organization; to explain the nature and causes of the mobility of the people within this area; to study the decline of neighborly relations within an urban environment; and to learn about the different methods of social control that are being developed in such a situation. Extensive data were secured from 649 families by a house-to-house canvass supplemented by interviews with business and professional men and former residents. Study was also made of the records of local organizations and institutions, of census data, and of other materials that would throw light on the historical development of this portion of the city. From neighbor to nigh dweller is the phrase used to sum up the significant changes in the inter-relations of families living in this urban area. When the community is defined from the point of view of its organizations and institutions as an area of service it is found that it does not correspond with the community as an area of participation in which the emphasis is upon the people and their common sharing in local activities. The term suggested to designate the type of association found in this residential area is communality which is defined as a social grouping for the carrying on of an activity, whose members are drawn together on a basis of common interests. Unlike a community it is functional and not spatial. Neither the communality itself nor its total membership is specifically related to any local area. The monograph includes a selected bibliography of community studies and copies of schedules used in collecting the data.—*J. F. Steiner.*

15441. MUMFORD, LEWIS. The American dwelling-house. *Amer. Mercury.* 19(76) Apr. 1930: 469-477.—The old-fashioned house, roomy and ornate in an effort to establish the status of the owner, has been undermined by the development of taste, the difficulty in obtaining servants, and by mechanical devices calling for new types of house construction. In order to reduce the cost of mechanical devices, many houses have been brought under one roof for central servicing. The

house is now in a transitional stage. Its purpose is to serve the biological functions of sleep, reproduction, nutrition, the care of children and the social function of a meeting place. Not sufficient provision is made at present for sunlight, ventilation, shade, play-space or cleanliness. Rooms should also be made to serve double purposes.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

15442. UNSIGNED. Housing of Negroes in Washington, D. C. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(5) May 1930: 13-18.—This is a review of the results obtained from a survey of housing of Negroes in Washington, D. C., conducted by William H. Jones, and published by the Howard University Press. The data are for the year 1927.—*O. D. Duncan.*

15443. WHITE, WILLIAM C. These Russians. *Forum.* 83(5) May 1930: 257-264.—Overcrowding in Moscow is tremendous because of the inrush of village people. In apartment buildings, each room shelters an entire family, and all use the kitchen. Disorder and quarrels are the result. Food is rationed due to scarcity. Communal kitchens are not used since they are expensive. There is free medical attention, but clinics are overcrowded. The people think conditions are better than before the revolution, and that city life is better than the old village life.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 14967, 15396, 15404, 15412, 15471, 15490, 15504, 15584)

15444. BANE, LITA. My philosophy of rural life. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 235-236.

15445. BRUNNER, EDMUND deS. Some critical situations. *Rural Amer.* 8(6) Jun. 1930: 3-4.—Rural people constitute a political minority except in certain southern, mid-west or western states. Consequently rural America must use henceforth the methods of minority groups to achieve its ends. At the same time the issues between the urban and rural elements in the population have become firmly drawn as was indicated by the vote on the so-called McNary-Haugen Bill in Congress. Inequalities in social services exist and the agencies of philanthropy usually have overlooked rural welfare as a worthy object of study. Urbanization creates dangers to our rural heritage, partially because rural residents are unable to interpret the flood of urban contacts coming to them through the radio and motion picture. Influences of the rural home and school are being undermined.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

15446. GALPIN, C. J. My philosophy of rural life. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 236-238.

15447. GALPIN, C. J. The trend of farm population. *Rural Amer.* 8(6) Jun. 1930: 5-6.—A sample of 45,000 farm families showed, in the U. S. Census, that 10% of all gainfully employed persons living on these farms were employed in non-agricultural occupations. This represents a trend toward urbanization. There has been a slow annual decrease in the farm population during the last 20 years. In this span of years, the rural population has lost to towns and cities a number equal to its natural increase, a number estimated to be seven to eight million persons. Moreover, the farm population has actually decreased since 1910 from 32,000,000 to 27,000,000. The movement of population back to the farm from the city amounted to about 1,000,000 persons per year during the last decade. However, the movement away from farms to towns and cities was smaller in 1929 than in 1928, and smaller in 1928 than in 1927. The movement back to farms from towns and cities decreased annually from 1929 to 1927.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

15448. HUMMEL, B. L. Looking ahead in rural organization. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 193-197.—An outstanding need at present is

for the development of a far-reaching program of rural organization which will be simple and effective and bring into cooperative relationship all specialized agencies dealing with rural people. No other agency is so well equipped to attempt this stupendous task as the agricultural extension service with its nation-wide organization, its social sanction, its public support, and its intimate relationship to outstanding departments of rural sociology.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

15449. IPSEN, GUNTHER. Das Dorf in der deutschen Gegenwart. [The contemporary village in Germany.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 2 (5-6) May 1930: 228-241.—The total village population of Germany is affected by the peasant attitude toward the land. The majority of the people are landowners incidentally to their principal calling or employment. The family is the center of economic life in the village, in contrast to industrial society where the family is the center of household affairs, but the individual is the unit of employment. The economic organization of the city is determined by the market, but the village economic life is not; it is rather an array of segments which have been segregated as "hand work" from the typical peasant occupation, farming. This generalization is supported by an examination of the available statistics. The emancipation of the peasants has been a strong force in the movement and growth of population since the middle of the 18th century. It removed some of the natural checks upon the growth of population and resulted in the conversion of a surplus of the rural population increase into an industrial proletariat. Until the sixties of the 19th century, the rural population had its place in the general increase, but since that time the rural population has increased by only about 50% while the total population has increased by two-thirds. There are three possible lines which future development may take: the industrial-urban economy may become the sole important feature and the rural economy be reduced to a mere incident, possibly followed as in the case of England, by a compensating colonial development; the industrial society and the agricultural may follow quite distinct lines of growth and development, at the cost of a division of the nation; or, thirdly, the village may be integrated into the industrial organization of the nation. If the latter is to take place, the region (*Kreis*) must be revived and established as the smallest self-sufficing life-unit of agricultural land, with the city of the particular region as urban center and market.—*F. N. House.*

15450. KISS, STEPHEN. A tanyakérdés megoldására irányuló társadalmi törekvések a világháború után. [Social efforts to solve the rural problem after the World War.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 35 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 159-175.—After the World War clear evidence was given that the future of Hungary depends upon the Transdanubian rural communities and those of the Great Lowland Plain. The realization of this fact resulted in several congresses. Lectures were also given and articles published discussing the problem of the development and organization of the villages. It seems to be desirable to give the people in the village a priest, a physician, or at least a good teacher who will live among them and use his general knowledge for their benefit. The centre of a village is the school and the teacher has to undertake the task of improving the production as well as raising the social life of the village to a higher level by giving his instructions. The questions of public health, administration, and traffic were also discussed.—*Francis Komin.*

15451. O'HARA, EDWIN V. My philosophy of rural life. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 232-235.

15452. PAGE, J. F. Relation of town and country interests in Garfield County, Oklahoma. *Oklahoma*

Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #194. 1930: pp. 47.—The primary purpose of this study was to discover the reciprocal service relationships of farmers and townsmen, and the secondary to find out the attitudes of each class toward such relationships. The data were gathered in 1926-27 (1) from representatives of 1,143 farm homes through personal interviews with farmers or their wives and by questionnaires filled out by pupils of the graded and high schools; and (2) regarding the villages, towns, and cities by personal canvass of ministers, secretaries of lodges and clubs, merchants, professional people, etc. Tables are included and discussed showing (1) for owners and tenants the percentages of families having conveniences of different kinds and taking periodicals of different kinds and the average number taken; and (2) by population centers grouped in four groups as to size, where farm families trade, bank, obtain professional services, etc., the value of stock carried and expenditures for advertising, sales to farmers in different types of stores, business with and interest of farmers in banks, and attendance at and support of schools, churches, lodges, motion pictures, and fairs by farm families. Other tables set forth the farmers' reasons for their service relations with particular population centers. Some of the tables show comparatively the data obtained from farmers and their wives and from school pupils.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

15453. SANDERSON, DWIGHT. Factors which determine the area and structure of the rural community. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 189-192.—If we accept the general concept of the rural community of Dr. C. J. Galpin, the primary factors affecting its area are density of population, topography, the number and quality of roads, and methods of transportation. With modern transportation and communication the nature of the services which are deemed essential for satisfying the customary needs affect the size and area of the rural community. It is necessary to distinguish at least three types of rural communities, based upon the types of services which their village centers afford, and which may be termed small, those with village centers of under 500 population; medium, with from 500 to 1,000 population; and large, with village centers of from 1,000 to 2,500 population.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

15454. TAYLOR, HENRY C. My philosophy of rural life. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 232-233.

15455. VAN DOREN, MARK. The real tragedy of the farmer. *Harpers Mag.* 161 (963) Aug. 1930: 365-370.

15456. WILLIAMS-ELLIS, AMABEL. Life on a communal farm in Russia. *Spectator.* (5309) Mar. 29, 1930: 518-520.—*M. J. Aronson.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 14312, 14316, 15178, 15597)

15457. MARIATEGUI, JOSÉ CARLOS. La crisis mundial y el proletariado peruano. [The world crisis and the Peruvian proletariat.] *Amauta.* (30) Apr.-May 1930: 5-10.—In Peru there is no press, no teacher like Ingenieros, no university chair, except that of this Popular university, to teach the philosophy of the revolution. Before the war the proletariat was divided into socialists and syndicalists. Both had their social democratic, pro-bourgeois parties. Capitalism was at

its height, production undiminished, and there was a surplus with which to make concessions to the proletariat, who were content to make progress gradually. But the war destroyed the capitalistic surplus and its prosperity. In the bourgeoisie the present shift is toward government by the anti-democratic element and fascism appears. Their historical and positivistic republican ideology is decaying. This is the sure sign of the fall, not only of capitalism, but of European and western civilization as well. As a sign of this trend there are no longer socialists and syndicalists among the proletariat, but reformers, who align with the decaying bourgeois civilization, and the communists, who look forward to the new civilization. Sorel joined this group. It recognizes the Russian revolution as the first step in the new regime. The Peruvian proletariat, which was formed under the old pre-war socialist ideology must learn the new ideology which the European crisis has brought upon us.—*L. L. Bernard.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 14245, 15187, 15244, 15527)

15458. BEAZELL, WILLIAM PRESTON. Tomorrow's newspaper. *Atlantic Monthly*. 146(1) Jul. 1930: 24-30.

15459. BLOKZIJL, MAX. Die Presse in Holland und Holländisch-Indien. I and II. [The press in Holland and Dutch East Indies.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 14(39) Sep. 27, 1929: 1669-1672; (40) Oct. 4, 1929: 1712-1714.—The Dutch press has been characterized by reliability, independence of party or class, thoroughness, and an unflagging interest in the welfare of people and state. The papers are in general not bound to any industrial, financial, or political groups, and the editors are free to assert themselves. Even the papers of the Social Democrats are private enterprises. Recently the Catholic Church has been entering the newspaper field with considerable success. The Dutch press has been comprehensive and generally not sensational. Until recently a paper was frequently owned by one family, but now the formation of newspaper companies tends to make them more financial ventures than organs for the expression of opinion. The press in Dutch India is almost entirely a native product; it is non-political, economically free, and locally owned. The papers are small and frequently unreliable. There never has been an official press. Even the attempted conferences between press representatives and the foreign ministry proved unsuccessful.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15460. FLYNN, JOHN T. News by courtesy. *Forum*. 83(3) Mar. 1930: 139-143.—Readers pay one-fifth of the costs of newspaper production; advertisers pay four-fifths. The press naturally reflects present-day commercial interests. Not advertisers, but advertising controls the newspaper publisher. What is needed is an ad-less paper.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

15461. GIOVANOLI, FRITZ. Das schweizerische Zeitungswesen. [The Swiss press.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 14(46) Nov. 15, 1929: 1993-1995.—The Swiss press is decentralized; at the beginning of 1928 there were 116 dailies in 48 places in Switzerland. Not over 20% of all papers are politically indifferent, the party press is strong, and there are few large general newspapers. There is a tendency toward strict separation of news and advertising matter; and for separation of the advertising department from the management of the paper by renting the advertising section to an advertising agency. Truthfulness in advertising has been stressed. News is furnished by the paper's private news service, by the *Schweizerische Depeschengagentur*, which is modelled after the Associated Press, and by a privately owned agency, the *Schweizerische Presstelegraph*. There has been no apparent tendency of any industrial

or economic groups attempting to seize control of the press.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15462. O'M, S. The policeman in modern fiction. *Police J. (London)*. 3(1) Jan. 1930: 139-146.—Detective fiction is of comparatively recent origin. In the *Pickwick Papers* and *Oliver Twist* there are references to the constables of olden times. The author recognizes that the real originator of the modern detective story was Edgar Allan Poe (*The Murders in the Rue Morgue*—1841). Then came Gaboriau (1866-78) who placed his detective hero, Lecoq, in the ranks of the French police and who declared that the less a profession is honored, the more honorable those who follow it should be. The first English detective novel was Wilkie Collins' *The Moonstone*. Detective novels continued to be comparatively rare until the advent of Sherlock Holmes (1887—*A Study in Scarlet*).—*Boris Brasol.*

15463. PETERS, ALFRED. Die Anonymität der Presse. Ihre Dimension und Bedeutung. [The anonymity of the press. Its measurement and significance.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 2(5-6) May 1930: 241-252.—The forces operative in the newspaper are the continually emerging and changing spiritual purposes and movements of a people. If the newspaper is to perform the function of an indicator of the life of a people, it must have a collective support in its circle of readers, but it must not be absolutely closed to the individual. The question of responsibility (*Verantwortlichkeit*) is very important in this connection. The responsibility in question is not limited to responsibility before the law or the government; it is one which is involved in the very nature of the function, extent and significance of the organ. One complication arises from the fact that the newspaper is typically a collective product, with certain exceptions. This means that responsibility is difficult to assess. The anonymity of the newspaper may strengthen its influence in some directions. Confidence in the paper is, however, the larger problem of which responsibility is one phase. A degree of anonymity is involved in the fact that the newspaper is by nature an indirect means of communication, but within the limits so imposed, every element of identification or individualization of newspaper content gives a corresponding claim to confidence.—*F. N. House.*

15464. SYMES, LILLIAN, and BRICKELL, HERSCHELL. The book racket. A debate. I. The lure of ballyhoo. II. A publisher's defense. *Forum*. 83(4) Apr. 1930: 200-208.—I. By a process of ballyhooing, often made possible by close relationships between publishers and critics, the book business has reached a low estate, and tawdry, cheap manuscripts are marketed with acclaim to the detriment of abler books. II. While some houses have used ballyhoo tactics most publishers are interested in building lists containing books with longtime sales value. The market for distinguished books was never better.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

15465. TAZEROUT, M. Das Problem des Abendlandes in der französischen Publizistik. [The problem of the West in French publicity.] *Arch. f. Angewandte Soziol.* 2(5-6) May 1930: 209-216.—A number of French writers have concerned themselves with the problem of the destiny of the western world. These writings really constitute a propaganda; they are concerned with the "redemption" of the west. The solutions which they propose vary notably, however, as between Catholic and Protestant writers.—*F. N. House.*

15466. VETTER, GEORGE B. The study of social and political opinions. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 25(1) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 26-39.—Review of the literature on this subject.—*G. A. Lundberg.*

15467. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. The press today. III. The United Press. *Nation*. 130(3383)

May 7, 1930: 539-542.—A characterization of the United Press, which is presented as an energetic, liberal, aggressive news agency interested in making money. Unlike the Associated Press it is not cooperative, but collects news in order to sell it to those who will buy. A brief history of the organization is included.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

15468. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. The press today. V. Standardizing the daily. *Nation*. 130 (3387) Jun. 4, 1930: 646-647.—Various factors contribute to the standardization of the modern newspaper: all papers imitate each other; common news service brings similarity in news; syndication is increasing; newly invented mechanical devices.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

15469. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. The press today. VI. The Philadelphia cabbage patch. *Nation*. 130 (3388) Jun. 11, 1930: 671-673.—A discussion of newspaper personalities in Philadelphia with a brief history of the newspaper there.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

LEADERSHIP

(See also Entries 15469, 15497, 15517)

15470. DAVIS, JEROME. A study of one hundred and sixty-three outstanding communist leaders. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24 (2) May 1930: 42-55.—Statistical evidence based primarily on the autobiographical sketches in the three volumes of the Russian *Encyclopaedia Granat* indicates that the majority were born in cities of 10,000 population or over. Sixty per cent were born of fathers who did not belong either to the workers or peasant classes. Over three-fourths of them began radical action by the time they were 21. On an average they were arrested 3.3 times each. No sooner were they freed from one prison sentence than they resumed revolutionary activity. Prisons acted as receptacles for confinement but stimulated radical rather than conservative attitudes. In the recorded stimuli which were responsible for making them revolutionists, the influence of teachers, fellow-students, and workers was most important, with books and periodicals ranking second and the influence of the family third.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

15471. NAFE, ROBERT W. A psychological description of leadership. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1 (2) May 1930: 248-266.—To assist in meeting the need for rural leadership, the Department of Rural Social Organization of Cornell University is attempting to make a psychological description of leadership. The method used in this study was to visit communities in New York State and interview leaders of local organizations. The attempt was to get the leader to talking about the organization in its beginning and thus recall the emotions experienced at the time. Such drives as fear and desire for approbation are common, but the most frequently felt emotion is anger or indignation.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 13842, 13869, 13871-13874, 14242, 14275, 14310, 14366, 14370, 14771, 14911, 15432-15433, 15570, 15582, 15605, 15612, 15616, 15623, 15627-15628)

15472. AYDELOTTE, FRANK. The outlook for higher education. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Philadelphia*. 69 (5) 1930: 271-280.

15473. BICKHAM, MARTIN HAYES. The social analysis of college communities. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24 (2) May 1930: 243.

15474. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Social-distance changes in educational procedure. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (8) Apr. 1930: 497-502.—Bogardus discusses the recent trend aiming to reduce the distance between teacher and pupil, as well as that between teacher and

parent. While overcrowded classes interfere, yet the tendency is to treat the child as an individual in the light of the social situations in which he spends most of his time, i.e., society. The distance between teacher and principal, as well as that between rural and urban pupils and teachers, should be reduced.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

15475. BOWDEN, A. O. The influence of sociology in education for teachers in 1929. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (8) Apr. 1930: 464-472.—The results of a questionnaire sent to state departments of education relative to numerous things which indicate the influence of sociology on the education of teachers.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

15476. BRIGANCE, WILLIAM NORWOOD. The foreign language grindstone. *Amer. Mercury*. 19 (76) Apr. 1930: 438-445.—Mental discipline and facility in the use of the mother tongue have been the two stock arguments for learning of foreign languages. Studies made by Michael West, C. H. Judd and Guy T. Buswell, E. L. Thorndike, J. Ronjat, and I. Epstein indicate that bi-lingualism is something of a handicap in other lines of learning and also that it creates confusion and uncertainty regarding pronunciation, word forms and so forth.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

15477. CORCORAN, T. The Catholic philosophy of education. *Studies: (Irish Quart. Rev.)* 19 (74) Jun. 1930: 199-210.

15478. COWLING, DONALD J. How much money does a college need? *School & Soc.* 32 (810) Jul. 5, 1930: 6-10.

15479. CZERNY, A. Education of defective children. *Monatsschr. f. Kinderheilkunde*. 46 Jan. 1930: 1. (Original article in German.)

15480. FLEXNER, ABRAHAM. Symposium on the outlook for higher education in the United States. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Philadelphia*. 69 (5) 1930: 257-270.

15481. GERBER, HANS. Studienheime. [Student resident homes.] *Studenten Werk*. 3 (8) Dec. 1929: 357-365.—In the general problem of reform of German academic life belongs the question of student homes. Some will think that the advent of student homes will destroy academic freedom. But what we call academic freedom today is in reality academic chaos. The homes for students may become the means of securing true academic freedom. (Pictures and descriptions of various student homes throughout Germany are given.)—*Raymond Bellamy.*

15482. HANSOME, MARIUS. The social significance of the world workers' educational movement. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24 (2) May 1930: 243-244.

15483. HARTSHORNE, HUGH. Sociological implications of the character education inquiry. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24 (2) May 1930: 261-262.

15484. KESSLER, GERHARD. Der Student in der neuen deutschen Gesellschaft. [The student in the new German society.] *Studenten Werk*. 3 (8) Dec. 1929: 345-357.—In a new Germany stands the old world of the German *Hochschulen*. In the old regime there were fixed social classes which have been destroyed. In the present-day Germany we find new classes developing which manifest the same characteristics as the old. Even in the old Germany it was quite possible for one to rise above his class. Goethe, Schiller, Luther, Herder, Hebbel, and many others were descended from farmers or working people.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

15485. KULLMAN, GUSTAV. Neue Formen und Ideen internationaler studentischer Zusammenarbeit. [New forms and ideas of international student cooperation.] *Studenten Werk*. 4 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 9-17.—Higher education in Europe is completely changed since the war. Greatly increased numbers of students have filled the higher callings to repletion. The new east European states are developing a new stratum of society. There is also great migration of students, from

one country to another and from one continent to another. On one hand a strong feeling of nationalism is manifest. From 1920-1927 students of 42 countries contributed 12,500,000 Swiss francs for the needs of those in central and eastern Europe, in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Russia. On the other hand the international outlook is also growing.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

15486. LIFSCHITZ, ANNA. Kind und Buch im neuen Russland. [Children and books in the new Russia.] *Ost-Europa Z.* 5 (2) Nov. 1929: 97-110.—Present-day Soviet Russia is making strenuous efforts to establish a literature for children in conformity with the requirements of Soviet pedagogy. Soviet text books for children, including books for reading in leisure hours, strive to organize the life of the child around reality as contrasted with the supernatural. In all such literature, therefore, such conceptions as those relating to fairies, spooks, or other supernatural beings are rigorously eliminated. The objective has been to play up and romanticize the dynamic character of concrete production processes, the rhythm and beauty of machinery, the artistic principles involved in the transformation of raw materials into finished products. Emphasis is laid upon the close dependence of human beings upon nature for the elements of production. The desire in this is to stimulate in the child a sense of order, organization, and economy of movement, such as is to be found in scientific production. Three methods of organizing this material into books exist: (1) the philanthropic, that of stories with a "moral" and therefore obtruding subjective factors; (2) the production method, seeking to portray production processes artistically; and (3) the humanitarian, which strives to lay emphasis on the collective activities of human beings and to stress "social values." The article contains, in addition to this exposé of methodology, details of the application of these principles in schools and libraries in Moscow, along with statistical data.—*M. W. Graham*.

15487. LOFTUS, JOHN J. Changes in elementary schools during 1929. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (8) Apr. 1930: 473-480.—This article surveys significant trends in elementary education in the United States. The main ones are extensive curriculum activity, stress on organized health examination and education, character education, mass thinking and activity on part of teachers and pupils, teaching by radio, oversupply of teachers, attempts to produce "professional alertness," and the survey of supervision in the *Eighth Yearbook of the Department of Superintendence* of Feb., 1930.—*Roy E. Cochran*.

15488. MANN, LENA. Probleme der Anstaltserziehung für schulentlassene Mädchen. [Problems of institutional education for girls beyond the age of compulsory school attendance.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (4) Jul. 1929: 133-137.—The author deplores the inadequate facilities for giving the girls a professional training. Attempts in this direction have been made by one institution which affords gifted girls an opportunity to take a commercial course, and it carefully selects positions with family connections for them.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

15489. MOLA, AMÉRICO. Escuelas al aire libre de Montevideo. [Open air schools in Montevideo.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 3 (4) Apr. 1930: 707-733.—There were three open air schools with an attendance of 1,516 pupils in 1929, each pupil being limited to a four months term due to crowding. There is urgent need for special visiting nurses and dental clinics for these schools.—*L. L. Bernard*.

15490. PRUETTE, LORINE. Country schools—new style. *Survey.* 64 (5) Jun. 1, 1930: 219-221, 245, 246.—*O. D. Duncan*.

15491. REAVIS, WILLIAM C. Sociological influences manifested in secondary education during 1929.

J. Educ. Sociol. 3 (8) Apr. 1930: 456-463.—This article surveys published and unpublished material for the year "which appear to reflect influences of a sociological character in the field of secondary education." These subheadings indicate the points: growth of secondary schools; social organization in secondary schools; curriculum improvement; administrative practices; research investigations; conclusion.—*Roy E. Cochran*.

15492. REYER, WILHELM. Der Erziehungsbegriff und seine Weltanschaulichen Rücklagen. [The educational concept and its philosophical background.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 6 (3) 1930: 225-241.

15493. RUEDIGER, WILLIAM C. Educational objectives. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 245-246.

15494. SKORPIL, ROBERT. Dienst am Werden. [Service to those in the process of development.] *Werdende Zeitalter.* 9 (5) May 1930: 226-233.—We need to change the expression "struggle for existence" to "social care for the existing." Our aim should be the highest development of personality and sociability. The materialistic attitude of modern psychology is wholly inadequate and another psychology is needed. In the care of youth, the first right which must be respected is their right to work. The sexual problem of youth is not merely one of hygiene, but should be considered as a spiritual problem.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

15495. SMITH, WALTER R. Recent progress in educational sociology. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (8) Apr. 1930: 450-455.—This is a survey of the brief evolution of educational sociology as such, and goes on to discuss the question of causes and effects of the growth in interest in the subject.—*Roy E. Cochran*.

15496. SNEDDEN, DAVID. Progress towards sociologically based civic education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (8) Apr. 1930: 481-496.—This article advocates civic education upon a deliberate and scientific basis taking advantage of current sociological advances.—*Roy E. Cochran*.

15497. STEINHAEUER, H. Why we have no great Canadian scholars. *Canad. Forum.* 10 (117) Jun. 1930: 321-323.—Canada and the United States, too, have no great scholars in literary criticism because the requirements for the Ph.D. degree as well as for academic advancement are based on technical philology instead of on culture and philosophy in the broadest sense of the term. See also Entry 3290.—*M. J. Aronson*.

15498. THOMAS, JESSE O. Negro schools in Houston. *Opportunity.* 8 (6) Jun. 1930: 178-180.—In the last three years the Negro schools of Houston have been vastly improved. There are 26 schools for colored people in Houston; one junior college, three junior-senior high schools, and one junior high school and 21 elementary schools.—*E. L. Clarke*.

15499. THÓT, LADISLÁO. La inasistencia escolar y la criminalidad de los niños. [School non-attendance and juvenile delinquency.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 3 (4) Apr. 1930: 681-690.—The causes of non-attendance are: parents' dislike of school and teachers; child's engagement in home work or in industrial or rural labor; sickness of parents; want of money resources to buy food, clothes, and books; child's fear of teacher; lack of will on the part of the child to attend school; bad companions, etc. Corrective agencies and means are: (1) preventive: auxiliary organizations, including children's aid societies, school doctors, social visitors, attendance officers, special schools for chronic truants, etc.; (2) restrictive, including the application of fines to parents, and even to the pupils.—*L. L. Bernard*.

15500. WILSON, LUCY L. Chile's new educational program. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 64 (6) Jun. 1930: 577-587.

15501. WOODBRIDGE, F. J. E. A comment on college administration. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Philadelphia*. 69 (5) 1930: 281-294.

15502. ZAHN-HARNACK, AGNES von. Studentinnenheime. [Resident homes for women students.] *Studenten Werk*. 3 (8) Dec. 1929: 365-373.—The number of women students in the German universities grows steadily greater. In the summer semester of 1929 there were 16,286. Many of these live in their own homes—51% in Berlin and Hamburg and 15% in Munich. Where private rooms must be rented, the women students are less popular than men. They spend more time in their rooms and are more particular. There is a great need for women's dormitories. The Catholic women are best provided for as they have a number of dormitories totalling 550 rooms. The German Evangelical Organization of Women and the Jewish Woman's Organization also have dormitories. But it would be preferable if they could have homes not under sectarian influences. There are some private dormitories but the cost is usually prohibitive for all but a few.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 13920, 13943, 13952, 13963, 13986, 13995-13996, 14000-14001, 14003, 14005, 14008-14028, 15364, 15389-15390, 15397, 15408-15409, 15411, 15443, 15520, 15535, 15548, 15551)

15503. ANDERSEN, WALTER. Die mongolische Republik. [The Mongolian Republic.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 217 Sep. 1929: 343-346.—Until 1911 Mongolia was one of the dependencies of the Chinese Empire. In 1920 the anti-bolshevik general, Serenof, forced the Chinese government to evacuate Mongolia. On March 13, 1921, in the border town of Kiachta, a temporary national government was formed, and Hutukta, the religious leader of Mongolia, was at its head. With the help of Soviet troops, General Semenov was driven out of Mongolia. After the death of Hutukta, Mongolia assumed the form of a republic. The country covers 7,000,000 square kilometers, and the population is not quite 1,000,000, of which three quarters are Mongols; the others are foreigners, Russians, or Chinese. Urga is the capital (its new name since 1924 has been Ulan Baton Hoto). Monks form almost a third of the male population and play an important role. The population is divided into three castes: the nobility, the priests, and the non-noble laymen, the latter constitute 75% of the population and own 80% of the total number of cattle. Mongolia is the richest country in cattle. Exports are meat, milk, wool, and hides. China imports tea, Russia flour, rice, silk, and tanned leather, Germany paper and machines. The total trade balance reaches 50,000,000 Mexican dollars. Agriculture and industry do not amount to much. In 1923 a new bank was founded which introduced a new currency, the Toukrik. In 1926 a Mongolian trade attaché was sent to foster economic relations with Germany.—*Werner Neuse*.

15504. ENGEL, ROBERT. Die Russendörfer in Ostpreussen. [The Russian villages in East Prussia.] *Ost-Europa Z.* 5 (3) Dec. 1929: 165-171.—A sociological study of present day cultural conditions in 11 Russian villages in southern East Prussia. Between 1828 and 1833, 380 families of Russian Old Believers, numbering 1,213 persons, settled in this region to escape religious

persecution. Their essentially independent character continued, despite the introduction of taxation and compulsory military service until 1878, when compulsory education began to break down the community. In 1895 a third reverted to Orthodoxy; subsequently a schism among the Old Believers produced a monastic community. Today the people, though retaining their religious and linguistic distinctiveness, have adopted German customs, architecture, and civilization generally. Other types of culture than their own religious ways are virtually non-existent. The communities represent a deliberate perpetuation of superannuated folkways which slowly yield to Westernization. The populace is politically apathetic, economically antiquated, culturally impoverished, and holds only to its spiritual heritage and tradition.—*M. W. Graham*.

15505. HORTEN, M. Der Allah-Begriff im Islam. [The concept of Allah in Islam.] *Arch. f. Systemat. Philos. u. Soziol.* (Abt. 2—Arch. f. Philos.). 33 1929: 122-131.—The study of newer Islamic texts leads to the conclusion that Allah is not the Highest God and that He is identical with the universe and forms its basic level. The older formulations of the Koran remain in later Islamic literature, but they are subjected to different interpretations. In the culture of Islam we find the older Islamic syncretism of the masses, Hellenistic forms, traces of Parsee philosophy and religion, and Brahman metaphysics.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

15506. JONES, HOWARD MUMFORD. Is there a southern renaissance? *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 6 (2) Apr. 1930: 184-197.—While other sections of the country show a literary decline, the South displays improvement, but it lacks vigor and fundamental motivation. The South still does not support its writers and they must still secure foreign recognition in New York before they are accepted at home. There are few great reviews and no great literary magazines in the South. Some attribute the literary backwardness of the South to the war, others to reconstruction, and still others to slavery. History shows that all three of these factors stimulated rather than retarded literary production in the South. Our great national literature and writers have come almost wholly from the North—especially from New England—but their golden day was before 1900. The cause of New England's predominance in our literature appears to have been the intellectual stimulus given to letters by a fighting, outlawed Protestant religion—unitarian Puritanism—which colored literature until after the Civil War. Even today the writers of the South find it necessary to break with the church in order to be intellectually free.—*L. L. Bernard*.

15507. KOSLAR, HANS. Wirtschaftsethik und Berufsethos im Judentum. [Economic ethics and professional ethics of the Jews.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39 (11) Mar. 13, 1930: 252-255.—Professional ethics have been much discussed in Germany from the standpoint of the various denominations. The present article examines Jewish views on this group of problems. Labor is highly respected by Jewish tradition. The man able to work but refusing to do so is despised. Jewish labor laws date back 3,500 years. At a time when Rome lived by slave labor or even earlier than that labor was free among the Jews. Artisans and laborers were respected at the time of the Big Synhedrion which exercised important governing functions but Jewish social philosophy does not favor an exclusive rule of labor in human life. Other duties, other pleasures, other contents of life must be safeguarded. The sabbath day is inspired by this conception that some time each week must remain free of labor and must be devoted to higher duties. Nobody must be deprived of the fruits of his labor. The sanctity of labor is an ideal of great force throughout Jewish history.—*Rudolf Broda*.

15508. MELAMED, S. M. The frontiers of Judaism. *Reflex*. 6(4) Jun. 1930: 3-13.—The preservation of Jewish life in the Diaspora was due to the maintenance by Jews of two frontiers, a positive one, the fostering of the cultural-religious Jewish tradition, and a negative one, the absolute negation of Christianity. In America the two frontiers are slowly disappearing. Philanthropy is the only factor which still exerts a cohesive influence, but charity is no special Jewish virtue. As a result Jewish group life is in the process of dissolution.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

15509. PLANAS, JUAN MANUEL. Ojeada somera sobre nuestra literatura actual. [A glance at present-day Cuban literature.] *Anales de la Acad. Nacional de Artes y Letras (Havana)*. 12(1-4) Jan.-Dec. 1928: 5-19.—Cuba supports a dozen great dailies, a half dozen weekly reviews, and an army of scientific and literary reviews, as well as numerous national academies and cultural societies. Carlos Loveira is the outstanding novelist dealing with social problems. Miguel de Carrión is the chief interpreter of the feminine mind. Poets are numerous. Journalism, literary criticism, and the essay have been much cultivated. It is easier to write books in Cuba than to publish them. The publishing business is dominated by Spanish business men who seek to promote the works of their own countrymen rather than the writings of Cubans. José Manuel Carbonell has just published, under government patronage, an anthology of Cuban writers (*The Evolution of Cuban Culture*) in 18 volumes.—*L. L. Bernard*.

15510. REDFIELD, ROBERT. The regional aspect of culture. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 33-41.—Primitive cultures were discovered to be homogeneous within a definable range and gave rise to the idea of the culture area. Wissler suggested that the importance of this idea must lie in its serviceability as a concept of general application to culture process. It may be pointed out that it is unlikely that the cultures of civilized people exhibit as marked a regional specialization as did the cultures of the American Indian. Culture areas are to be expected where the only means of communication are face to face, but if communication is by book, wire, or travel, cultural resemblance will no longer so closely correspond with geographic distance. Furthermore, attempts by anthropologists to state generalizations as to culture growth have been derived from a comparison of historic sequences that in most cases are not themselves primary data but are inferences derived from primary data. Observations made in Tepoztlan, a village in Morelos, Mexico, suggest that, whether we speak of culture or of mentality, distributions different from those encountered among primitive peoples may occur where secondary modes of communication occur; that the culture process is after all a matter of communication, not of geography; but that by regarding the distribution of culture traits in a simple community under change the progress of that particular change may be more adequately reported.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*.

15511. SARFATTI, MARGHERITA G. Fascistische Kunst und fascistische Sitten. [Fascist art and Fascist manners.] *Italien*. 2(11) Oct. 1929: 481-486.

15512. TWEEDY, OWEN. Turkey in modern dress. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127(762) Jun. 1930: 811-821.

15513. WICHMANN, HEINZ. Die Musik in der französischen Kulturkunde. [Music in French culture.] *Z. f. Französischen u. Englischen Unterricht*. 29(4) 1930: 249-274.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 14024, 14261, 14773, 15011, 15037, 15178, 15365, 15416-15417, 15465, 15477, 15505, 15508, 15549)

15514. BOSE, SUDHINDRA. Vedantists in America. *Modern Rev.* 8(4) Apr. 1930: 309-315.

15515. BRILIOTH, YNGVE. The religious situation in northern Europe. *Rev. of the Churches*. 7(2) Apr. 1930: 219-224.—Racial and linguistic affinity between Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland brings along with it religious bonds. In these countries the bulk of the population still belongs to the Reformed Church or its branches. Yet with the growth of science and the labor movement, a spirit of indifference if not of antagonism to the universally recognized Lutheran churches seems to be created. The author, however, finds encouragement in the increased number of candidates for ordination in Sweden, as well as in the lyric and romantic attitude taken by contemporary literary men toward religious matters.—*M. J. Aronson*.

15516. BRUNSTÄD, FRIEDRICH. Die soziale Aufgabe der Kirche. [The social task of the church.] *Zeitwende*. 6(5) May 1930: 395-410.

15517. BUBNOFF, NICOLAI von. Tolstoj als religiöser Denker und Sozialethiker. [Tolstoy as religious thinker and leader in social ethics.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 6(3) 1930: 286-299.

15518. ERDMANN, H. Die religiöse Erfahrung im Lichte der modernen Religionspsychologie. [Religious experience in the light of modern psychology of religion.] *Tatwelt*. 5(10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 143-147.—To the unscientific mind, religion has been considered as something inborn and natural. But as early as the 18th century Holbach advanced a rational explanation. Hence it is not surprising that there are many skeptical and scientific explanations today. Aside from the traditional conception of religion, there is another which bases religion not on a belief in a God but on a faith that the universe and life contain meaning and worth. The distinguishing characteristic of the religious man is that his values are objective while the irreligious has only subjective values. Thus Nietzsche was atheistic but truly religious.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

15519. FRY, C. LUTHER. Significance of the federal census of religious bodies. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 258.

15520. HART, HORNELL. Mana, magic, and animism in modern religion. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 259-260.

15521. HOCKING, WILLIAM ERNEST. Palestine—an impasse? *Atlantic Monthly*. 146(1) Jul. 1930: 121-132.

15522. PHILIP, ANDRÉ. Le chrétien et l'action sociale. [The Christian and social action.] *Stockholm*. (3) 1928: 198-209.

15523. RUSHBROOKE, J. H. Russia: the fact and technique of religious persecution. *Contemp. Rev.* 137(772) Apr. 1930: 427-434.—*H. McD. Clowie*.

15524. VIENOT. La situation actuelle des religions dans le monde. [The present situation of the religions of the world: Protestantism.] *Rev. de Paris*. 37(10) May 15, 1930: 268-294.—An attempt to estimate the membership, organization and influence of the Protestant churches in the modern world.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

15525. WILL, R. Les formes du culte. [The forms of worship.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 9(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 487-492.—*J. T. McNeill*.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 14194, 15052, 15061, 15209, 15211-15215, 15217, 15221-15224, 15226, 15228-15229, 15231-15233, 15236-15242, 15244-15247, 15250-15251, 15256-15257, 15400, 15539-15541, 15543, 15545-15546, 15583, 15592-15593, 15595)

15526. GEBHART, JOHN C. Prohibition—enforcement and social effects. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 240.

15527. HELLWIG, ALBERT. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Gerichtsberichterstattung. [Newspaper reporting of court cases.] *Monatschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (6) 1930: 321-333.—Newspaper publicity accorded to criminal cases should not stand in conflict with the fundamental aims of criminal justice. Above all, the reporter's account must be objective and correct, accurately describing the factual situation. The journalist should not seek to place himself in the position of a judge rendering a verdict, before the case has been actually adjudicated. Humorous accounts ridiculing justice cannot be tolerated. The author cites verbatim, several newspaper articles which appeared in certain Hamburg dailies in order to demonstrate the kind of journalism that should be strongly condemned as misrepresenting the work in the court room and deliberately misleading public opinion.—*Boris Brasol.*

15528. LACALLE, TOMÁS de. Derechos de la locura. [Rights of the insane.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic. Legal.* 17 (97) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 86-100.—Since Pinel there has been a growing recognition of the rights and needs of the insane, consequent upon the recognition of insanity as a diseased condition rather than one of malevolence. Changes to conform in the treatment of the insane have come more slowly in Spain than in many other countries. The chief present needs are prevention, proper treatment, and devotion to their interests. The power of prescribing for the insane should be taken out of the hands of the courts, or lodged in them only when properly advised by psychiatrists. There should be machinery for their early detection and in their treatment they should be kept entirely from contact with criminals. If released there should be proper supervision. An institute of practical medicine should train persons to perform the necessary functions here indicated.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15529. SCHLESINGER, THERESE. Strafjustiz und Psychoanalyse. [Penal justice and psychoanalysis.] *Der Kampf.* 23 (1) Jan. 1930: 34-40.

SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 12504, 12751, 13733, 13964, 15293, 15462, 15464, 15506, 15509, 15511, 15513)

15530. BARTELS, WOLFGANG von. Die musikalische Situation von heute. [The contemporary musical situation.] *Zeitwende.* 6 (3) Mar. 1930: 193-204.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

15531. CULLEN, COUNTTEE. Elizabeth Prophet: sculptress. *Opportunity.* 8 (7) Jul. 1930: 204-205.—Elizabeth Prophet, an American Negro, has exhibited her work in three French salons. She has been highly praised by *La Revue Moderne Illustrée*.—*E. L. Clarke.*

15532. HOPPE-MENER, ELSE. Der Typus des Mannes in der Dichtung der Frau. [Male types in poetry by women.] *Z. f. Deutschkunde.* 44 (4) 1930: 209-231.

15533. VOLHARD, EWALD. F. M. Klingers philosophische Romane der Einzelne und die Gesellschaft. [Klinger's philosophic novels. The individual and society.] *Hermæa: Ausgewählte Arbeiten a. d. Deutschen Seminar zu Halle.* 27 1930: pp. 158.

15534. WOLFF, MAX J. Zur Lebensdauer des Kunstwerkes. [The length of life of a work of art.] *Germanisch. Romanische Monatsschr.* 18 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 161-170.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 15399, 15408-15409, 15440, 15457, 15484, 15508, 15512)

15535. SCHRIEKE, B. Native society in the transformation period. *Bataviaasch Genootschap v. Kunsten*

en Wetenschappen. 1929: 237-247.—The author traces the evolution of Indonesian society under western influence. The opening up of the country and the liability to taxation introduced the monetary system, which caused a complete revolution in the outlook on life. As society is losing its static character, the traditional mentality is gradually changing. The progress of the native society is in conflict with the unity of the traditional society. The awakening individualism and the need for money also affect the question of landed property. The school is only of secondary importance in the present state of development of native society in the Outer Provinces. The present movement might be indicated by the name social or political nationalism. The tendency in which the realization of inferiority is compensated by a self-exaltation might be indicated by the name of cultural nationalism. The old social classes are also affected. The old feudal class is being transformed into an ever growing corps of officials. The contact with the West causes an economic, intellectual, spiritual, and social revolution in native society.—*Hendrik H. Juynboll.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 11864, 11884, 11890, 12222, 13301, 13782, 15442, 15556)

15536. HURLIN, RALPH G. Dependency. *Amer. Sociol. Soc. Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 239.

15537. UNSIGNED. Hungersnot in China. [Famine in China.] *Tagebuch.* 11 (11) Mar. 15, 1930: 410-413.—Two million Chinese are on the verge of starvation, one of the world's greatest catastrophes. The League of Nations, the Red Cross, and other international agencies have discussed relief measures, but nothing has been done. The way to the starving in China is blocked by bandits and hostile armies. These would confiscate everything for themselves and their followers. Chinese authorities refused the demand of the American Red Cross to supervise all relief measures. The Red Cross then declined to act, since its aid would merely benefit the bandit soldiery and never reach the starving regions. Already 1,000,000 Chinese have died of starvation in Shensi and Kansu.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 14194, 15040, 15061-15062, 15079, 15182, 15207-15225, 15227, 15230-15231, 15233-15237, 15239-15241, 15243-15247, 15250-15251, 15253-15254, 15256-15257, 15259, 15265, 15283, 15462, 15499, 15527, 15528-15529, 15561, 15565, 15569, 15583, 15593, 15595)

15538. DEVON, JAMES. Age and crime. *Police J. (London).* 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 118-126.—The young offender is the most frequent type of the law-breaker. In some cases juvenile crimes are the result of lack of knowledge or mental underdevelopment. Many boys are inclined toward aimless mischief, others manifest a tendency of domineering and acquire pleasure in hurting people. Juvenile gangs in our day are active. Devon suggests that these gangs can best be dealt with by enlisting the interest and support of law-abiding citizens. In middle life men are not so likely to enter on criminal courses, while in the decline of life the most common tendency is toward sexual offenses. In youth as well as in old age there is a want of self control.—*Boris Brasol.*

15539. GÉNIL-PERRIN, DR. La criminalité paranoïaque. [The criminality of the paranoiac.] *Études Criminol.* 5(3) Mar. 1930: 70-82.—This is a general survey of criminal types, with brief case histories including one of the murderer of Dr. Edmond Bayle, the late chief of the Paris *Service d'Identité Judiciaire*. The author rejects the theory of limited responsibility. If the psychiatric examination permits the certification of the criminal paranoiac as legally sane, he should be punished to the extent of the law. If not so certifiable, he should be interned in an insane asylum.—*Thorsten Sellin*.

15540. GODDARD, CALVIN. Scientific crime detection laboratories in Europe. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 13-37; (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 125-155.—In the summer of 1929, the author, who has been since appointed managing director of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory in Chicago, undertook an extensive survey of the European police laboratories. In this connection he visited the more important criminological research and forensic centers in England, France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Denmark and Belgium. In Part I of his sketch, Goddard contrasts European and American conditions, and he observes that in Europe the detective knows what to do, and the policeman, what not to do, while the European expert is an expert, and not an imitation. Part II is given over to the description of the organization of several forensic institutions, police laboratories, medico-legal institutes with their toxicological and biological subdivisions. There is an outline of the organization, equipment, and functions of an American Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory.—*Boris Brasol*.

15541. GODDARD, CALVIN. This pistol bogey. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 178-192.—Before and up to 1905, lethal weapons could be bought and owned by any individual in this country, even under the age of 21. Yet the newspapers of that period report very few bank robberies, gang murders, rum killings, and crimes of passion. In Europe, Switzerland is the only country without any restrictive legislation what-even curbing the general and promiscuous use of firearms of any and all kinds. Yet Switzerland is the only country in Europe where crimes of violence are so few. It follows from this that the universal legislation in this country against the possession of firearms by peaceful citizens is not at all efficacious in stopping crime. This legislation is, in fact, accountable for the widespread criminal wave. Statistics are given showing the decrease of bank robberies in Iowa from 1921 to 1927 as a result of the formation of vigilance committees. The conclusion follows that the only way to cope with the crime problem is to arm the responsible citizen, thus reducing the criminal's immunity.—*M. J. Aronson*.

15542. HACKER, W. A. Some case histories in juvenile delinquency. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* #177. Dec. 1929: 576-584.—"This is a study of the case histories, as recorded in the various agencies of Indianapolis" and other places in Indiana. A brief summary of conclusions is added.—*Roy E. Cochran*.

15543. INNES, A. MITCHELL. Society and the young criminal. *Socialist Rev.* 2(1) May 1930: 22-30.—European and Oriental judicial systems are compared: the latter carefully avoid publicity; the judge acts merely as a law expert, while the case is reported to him by the elders who frame it in a hypothetical question. The European system, on the contrary, is inseparable from repugnant publicity, especially when a young criminal becomes involved. The author criticizes life in prison, which, he declares, "is the most abject form of slavery which could be devised." Absence of all liberty, want of responsibility, extreme monotony, enforced idleness, innumerable prohibitions and perpetual supervision—such are the characteristics

of prison. There is no justification for asserting that the English criminal system is based on any method of cure. The great bulk of the English young prisoners is recruited from youths afflicted with mental deficiency or possessing nervous temperament. There are more defectives in penal institutions than is usually supposed.—*Boris Brasol*.

15544. KAMENETZKI, PAUL. Über die Tätigkeit des Psychiaters im Moskauer Gefängniswesen. [Concerning the activity of psychiatrists in Moscow prison affairs.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21(4) Apr. 1930: 193-197.—In connection with the work of prisons in Moscow there are 14 psychiatrists, two of whom are women. Six of these are regular practicing prison psychiatrists. In the large prisons conferences are held daily; in the smaller ones, two or three conferences a week. Responsibility for the results of prison life is shared by the psychiatrists. The psychiatrist investigates conditions within the prison; advises those on parole. He expresses his opinion in the preliminary discussion of release, as to whether the personality of the subject affords sufficient ground for the action and the likelihood of return. He can advise that a certain prisoner be transferred to the work colony or that the work of one already there be changed to afford greater freedom and the possibility of increased income. An Institute for Legal Psychiatric Experts exists for those needing further observation. The clinic has 120 beds, a man and a woman attendant. Eight psychiatrists are continually engaged there. Every case comes before a commission of doctors who recommend treatment. A central experimental institute serves the local court by considering every case arousing in the judge a suspicion of mental abnormality. The scientific center about which the prison psychiatrists and the people of the experiment institute group themselves is a cabinet for the study of criminals and crime with its extension in the criminal prisons and criminal science clinic. The co-workers in this cabinet are representatives of the disciplines, psychiatry, sociology, psychology, and anthropology. Materials are collected from the delinquent's surroundings, personality, peculiar bent. The personal diagnosis follows the Kretschmer type. A criminological clinic is held in a small prison where case studies are made. Courses for the rebuilding of the inmates are conducted under a teacher. Disciplinary punishments are wanting as the inmates are subject to return to prison for misbehavior. Women observers are present constantly in the clinic as students and teachers. The materials gathered in the clinic will be made public.—*L. D. Weyand*.

15545. LOUDET, OSVALDO. Sobresimulación de la locura en una alienada delincuente. [Hypersimulation of madness in the insane criminal.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic Legal.* 17(97) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 3-12.—There are four types of simulation of madness: (1) general, when undertaken by any person in order to escape penalty, or gain an advantage in the struggle for existence; (2) ordinary supersimulation, occurring among non-criminal truly insane; (3) simulation by criminals who are not insane; and (4) simulation by the criminal insane who are not aware of their actual insanity, in order to escape the consequences of criminality. (Case of paranoia illustrating type 4.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

15546. RADIN, MAX. The moving story of the Lyons stage. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(1) May 1930: 122-128.—Summary of a French murder case in which three innocent men were convicted and punished.—*H. A. Phelps*.

15547. ROACH, WILLIAM L. Record of juvenile delinquency in Benton County, Oregon. (1907-1929) *J. Juvenile Research.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 34-40.—There has been a marked increase in the number of cases of juvenile delinquency among boys in Benton County,

Oregon. Stealing is the most frequent offense among boys, sex delinquency among girls. Broken homes and working parents seem to be contributing factors. An equal number of both sexes are committed to institutions, although there are twice as many offenses among boys.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

15548. ROE, H. R. Superstition and crime in India. *Police J. (London)*. 3(1) Jan. 1930: 1-10.—Study of folklore reveals how universal is belief in the supernatural. In all countries it is the peasantry that clings to superstitions. In the case of many Indians no journey is undertaken, no business started unless the omens are auspicious. Many crimes are committed because of superstition (for instance, murders to remove persons, casting the evil eye). Likewise in India suicides have superstition as their underlying basis. The most fertile application of superstition is in the matter of omens,—these are sought chiefly from animals and from nature.—*Boris Brasol.*

15549. STEPHENSON, A. "Mwanaleza." *Police J. (London)*. 3(1) Jan. 1930: 111-117.—Mwanaleza—in South African dialect "the child of God"—murdered or instigated the murders of some hundred or more people in the course of a few months. The teachings of civilization among some African tribes have had little or no real influence upon their customs and habits. Mwanaleza, whose real name is Tomo Ulwa Nyirenda, was born in Nyasaland, and educated at a mission for six years. There he learned something of Christianity. Up to 1925, Tomo admittedly had no interest in any form of religion. It was then that he became a partisan of the Watch Tower Sectarian Movement. His murders were part of the "baptizing" ritual, and most "witches" were drowned by Tomo, assisted by five helpers. Men and women saw their near relatives being done to death, and did not attempt to report the matter to the police. Eventually, the people themselves revolted against Tomo's "religious" prestige and he was finally tried and sentenced to death. Some of his helpers were found guilty of murder but their sentences were commuted to imprisonment.—*Boris Brasol.*

15550. STOWE, LYMAN BEECHER. The halo of heroin. *Forum*. 83(6) Jun. 1930: 346-350.—The use of drugs is widespread and disastrous. International control is needed to limit the growth of poppy and cocoa and to limit the manufacture of drugs to the amount needed by the world.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

15551. SUDOMIR, A., and ZARANSKAYA, P. Acerca del tatuaje en los delinquentes. [The practice of tattooing among delinquents.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat., y Medic. Legal*. 17(97) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 100-106.—Eight hundred twenty-three men and 107 women prisoners who had been tattooed were studied in the prisons of Kiev in 1927-28. The age of greatest frequency was 14 to 22. The most frequent subjects were pornographic and sentimental. Other frequent classes of subjects were representations of conflict and revenge, crucial situations in the life of the subject, dominant personalities in his life, and ornamental drawings, which were also frequently symbolical of crises, wishes, and fears. It was not possible to determine the occupation of the subjects from their tattoo markings. The main causes of the act were: example of associates (36%), desire to have a record of some event (19.5), desire for adornment (18.8), tedium and want of other occupation (16.9). The important social and symbolic function which tattooing has among primitive peoples is largely lost among civilized peoples who wear clothes and it has come to represent a surviving infantilism or other egocentric impulses indicative of ineffective adjustment to the social environment.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15552. TEPLEY, LEE V. The psycho-biology of crime. *Dicta*. 7(2) Dec. 1929: 3-11.

15553. CARR-SAUNDERS, A. M. Surveys. Current social statistics. Crime and punishment. *Pol. Quart.* 1(2) Apr. 1930: 265-272.—Since crime does not mean the same thing in different countries, criminal statistics do not permit of international comparisons, except in regard to certain offenses (murder). The figures for England and Wales evince a marked decrease in felonies, but there is an increase in violations against traffic regulations, while other trivial offenses, (against drunkenness, education acts, and police regulations) also manifest a downward tendency. During the century crime has, on the whole, diminished and the treatment of offenders has become much more lenient. In 1927, of the 629,305 persons found guilty by all courts, 84,541, or 13.59%, were dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act (1907). Of 84,541, 15,973 were released under probation orders, and of the latter class only 691 persons were brought before a court for breach of recognizances after release on such an order. The author believes that despite the satisfactory results of the English experiments in leniency, there are classes of criminals who will respond, if they respond at all, to prolonged segregation.—*Boris Brasol.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 14686, 14901, 15418, 15421, 15423, 15431, 15443, 15623, 15629)

15554. BLUDAU, Dr., and GAJEWSKI, W. Der Krebsstod in Preussen in den Jahren 1923 bis 1927. [Cancer mortality in Prussia, 1923-1927.] *Z. d. Preuss. Stat. Landesamts*. 69(2-3) 1930: 285-289.

15555. CARLEY, PAUL S., and WENGER, O. C. The prevalence of syphilis in apparently healthy Negroes in Mississippi as determined by complement fixation reactions in unselected groups. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 94(23) Jun. 7, 1930: 1826-1829.—The examination of 7,228 blood specimens from an unselected group of rural Mississippi Negroes above the age of 9 years, using complement fixation tests for syphilis, showed positive reactions in 19.3% of all males and 18% of all females examined. From a public health and economic point of view, syphilis is probably the major public health problem among rural Mississippi Negroes today.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15556. CARPENTER, NILES; SARBAUGH, MARY; HAENSZEL, WILLIAM. The financing of medical care as a problem in family economy. *Family*. 11(5) Jul. 1930: 162-167.—Illness cuts twice into the budget of the average family: income is lost and expense for medical care is added. While average expenditures for medical care constitute a relatively small factor in family budgets, individual expenditures are sometimes so great as to menace the family financial structure. The amount of illness in the family varies inversely with its economic status; the poorer the family the more illness it suffers. A substantial proportion of the ills of the American people do not receive medical treatment, largely because of the expense factor. Only sickness insurance can provide against this type of social problem and it seems impossible without aid from community, industry, or private philanthropy.—*Rupert B. Vance.*

15557. FREUDENBERG, KARL. Zur Frage nach der Tuberkulosehäufigkeit bei den Bergleuten des Ruhrgebiets. [Changes in tuberculosis mortality among the miners of the Ruhr Valley.] *Soz. Praxis*. 39(3) Jan. 16, 1930: 76-78.—In pre-war times, 1907-1913, the average mortality from tuberculosis among insured miners in the Ruhr Valley was 7.3 per 10,000. Adding the deaths among the invalids who are no longer engaged in active work, the mortality from tuberculosis was 12 per 10,000. This compares favorably with the mortality from tuberculosis, 26 per 10,000, among the mill population in Berlin, between 15 and 60 years.

The explanation seems to be partly that only strong and healthy persons become miners; but also that coal dust does not favor the development of acute pulmonary tuberculosis. During the war tuberculosis mortality in the Ruhr Valley increased from 6.2 per 10,000 in 1913 to 21.7 per 10,000 in 1918. More intensive work and defective nourishment were responsible. After the war mortality decreased slowly but not steadily. The mortality in 1919 was 17.3 per 10,000; in 1920, 10; in 1921, 8.9; in 1922 again 10.8. In 1924 it decreased again to 9.7, and in 1925 to 4.3. These figures refer to active miners.—*Rudolf Broda.*

15558. JAMOT, E. La maladie du sommeil au Cameroun. [Sleeping sickness in the French Cameroons.] *Africa*. 3(2) Apr. 1930: 161-177.—Although native tradition reports decimation by sleeping sickness in certain regions of the Cameroons, it is not known when or how it first made its appearance in this region. One center was reported in 1901 and in 1910 the Germans established their first concentration camp. A résumé of the German methods for fighting the disease is given. In June, 1926 a Permanent Mission of Prophylaxis in the Cameroons was organized by the French with 11 doctors, 20 European sanitary agents and 150 native attendants. After three years work the mission drafted a map showing the location of the malady in its endemic, epidemic, and endemo-epidemic foci. This map is appended to the article. Of a total of 663,971 inhabitants, 115,354 or 17.4% were found diseased.—*R. W. Logan.*

15559. LEE, W. W. Recent mortality from diabetes in United States. *J. Preventive Medic.* 39 Nov. 1929: 475.

15560. MEERBECK, F. Cancer mortality in Cologne from 1910 to 1927. *Z. f. Krebsforschung*. 30 Jan. 23, 1930: 513. (Original article in German.)

15561. STEWART, ANNABEL M. Seamen with venereal disease in the Port of New York. *Pub. Health Reports*. 45(15) Apr. 11, 1930: 778-808; (16) Apr. 18, 1930: 850-885; (17) Apr. 25, 1930: 927-961.—This cooperative study by a number of interested agencies headed by the American Social Hygiene Association was made the first part of 1928 by trained workers who examined 961 seamen, 82% belonging to the merchant marine and about 10% only on foreign ships in the Port of New York. The study was but a sampling since the Immigration Service at Ellis Island reported 550,852 alien seamen alone in the Port for the year ending June 30, 1929. It is estimated that there arrive in the Port daily some 3,000 seamen and that there are 259 vessels in port on the average day. Venereal patients were studied at three U. S. Marine Hospitals. Those born in the United States constituted 47%, Europe 34%, South America 4%. These figures, however, furnished no enlightenment on the relative proportion of venereal diseased patients, in most relationships. Of the total number, 87% were single men, mainly between 25 and 60 years of age. A picture of a composite seaman shows that he is of the white race, born an American citizen, is between 20 and 24 years of age, able to read and write simple material, has sailed on American ships only, has seen less than 5 years of sea service, is receiving from \$50 to \$74 a month in addition to his "keep," and receives treatment free as a beneficiary of the U. S. Government. It is difficult to get him to complete his course of treatment. He has had very little accurate knowledge of venereal diseases before becoming infected. A table shows that some 29 agencies in the Port of New York offer him services of various kinds which are extensively used, but a closer coordination of these under the direction of the Public Health Service and certain welfare organizations is necessary.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15562. SUAREZ, JENARO. Diabetes in Porto Rico. *Porto Rico J. Pub. Health & Tropical Medic.*

5(3) Mar. 1930: 325-331.—A survey of diabetes in Porto Rico, where the incidence is considerably lower than in the United States, was made and 30 cases analyzed. It was concluded that climate has no influence either in the etiology or in the clinical manifestations of diabetes.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15563. UNSIGNED. The incidence of cancer in mental hospital patients and in the general population of England and Wales compared. *J. Mental Sci.* 76 (313) Apr. 1930: 223-244.

15564. WOODALL, CHAS. S. The incidence of congenital syphilis in an institution for the feeble-minded. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9(6) May 1930: 1065-1079.

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 15378, 15528, 15539, 15545, 15564, 15604)

15565. BECKHAM, ALBERT SIDNEY. The Negro and the new psychology. *Opportunity*. 8(6) Jun. 1930: 181-182.—Delinquency among Negro children is increasing, largely because of early mental twists. A study of 3,443 Negro adults representing different economic-social status fails to support the view that the Negro is as happy if not happier than any other part of the population. Mental diseases heretofore almost unknown among Negroes are now quite prevalent. Suicide was a rarity among Negroes some years ago, but it is now common, not only among adults but among children.—*E. L. Clarke.*

15566. BURROW, TRIGANT. So-called "normal" relationships expressed in the individual and the group, and their bearing on the problems of neurotic disharmonies. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 285-286.

15567. DAYTON, NEIL A. Size of family and birth order in mental disease. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers*. 24(2) May 1930: 123-137.—Our material makes it possible to compare successive generations involving mental disease (Generation I), the number of children ever born to mothers of children later developing a psychosis, and (Generation II) the number of children ever born to married and fecund mental patients. The incomplete families of married and fecund patients admitted to mental hospitals under the age of 50 years are compared with other incomplete family groups. A similar comparison is made for the completed families of patients admitted at the age of 50 years and over. A low marriage rate, high sterility in the married group, and other factors suggest a slight decrease in the particular stock under discussion.—*Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.*

15568. DHUNJIBHOY, JAL EDULJI. A brief résumé of the types of insanity commonly met with in India, with a full description of "Indian Hemp Insanity" peculiar to the country. *J. Mental Sci.* 76(313) Apr. 1930: 254-264.

15569. GUTTMAN, M. J. מ. י. דער זעלבסט-ווארדן און זיין סיבות [Suicide among the Jews and its causes.] עקאנאמיש-סאטאטישע סקעציע. (Vilna) שריפטען פאר עקאנאמיק און סאטאטישע (Berlin) 1928: 117-121.—During the last century the number of suicides among the Jews has increased very considerably, and to a greater extent than among other nations. This cannot be altogether explained by the peculiar economic structure of the Jews, nor by their emancipation from the ghetto, nor by the weakened hold of religion which in former times restrained them from suicide. One factor, responsible for about 1/3 of the suicides, is the presence of psychic abnormalities or anomalies. It is among psychotics suffering from dementia praecox and manic

depressive insanity that most suicides occur. Among the Jews men take their lives more frequently than women. (Bibliography of 26 titles.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

15570. PHILLIPS, D. E. Mental dangers among college students. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 25 (1) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 3-13.—Seven cases illustrating types of mental maladjustment.—*G. A. Lundberg*.

15571. SCHNEIDER, KURT. Die allgemeine Psychopathologie im Jahre 1929. [General psychopathology in 1929.] *Fortschr. f. Neurol. Psychiat. u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* 2 (3) Mar. 1930: 85-100.—Contributions to German literature in the field of psychopathology are reviewed under the different categories given below. (1) General treatises include those of Wolff, Jodl and Schwenninger. (2) Müller, Miskolesky, Schultz, Jaspers, Kretschmer, Ewald, Galant, Vujie, Burger, Berggren, Kopf, Forster, Jador, Jukor, and Minkowski have taken up problems of the senses and perception. (3) Thought and imagery, are discussed in several monographs. Schultz and Frostig deal with schizophrenia. Under this category Kahn, Zuriner and Perlmutter develop the psychology of delusion. (4) Under the category "feelings and values," the work of Goldstein deserves special attention—particularly his analysis of the anxiety psychoses and its relation to the individual's experience of insecurity in his environment. (5) Hauptman's treatment of desire and volition is largely philosophical. (6) Zutt has made an interesting study of selfconsciousness and its relation to inner attitudes. (7) Bowman and Greenbaum are concerned with the disturbance of sense of time among mental cases. (8) The Marburg school performed some interesting experiments in attention, dealing specifically with form and color. (9) Rosenfeld's book on disturbances in consciousness is particularly good for its clinical material. Schilder's work on the subject is largely sexual in its interpretation. (10) The deterioration of intelligence in case of senile dementia is shown in a study made by Klein in which the person observed believed his image in the mirror to be a stranger. (11) Bensheim tried to isolate personality differences between cyclothymic and the schizophrenic types. (Bibliography.)—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

15572. STEIN, M. RUSSELL. Hypnotism to-day. *Sci. Monthly* (N. Y.). 31 (1) Jul. 1930: 86-88.

15573. SULLIVAN, HARRY STACK. The socio-genesis of homosexual behavior in males. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24 (2) May 1930: 281-282.

15574. WHITE, RALPH K. Note on the psychopathy of genius. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1 (2) May 1930: 311-315.—By comparing the study made by Havelock Ellis with that of Cox, it appears that poets and those of artistic temperament are more prone to mental disorders than those of prosaic habits. Statistical tables are given.—*Raymond Bellamy*.

what has been done for juvenile vagrants up to 21 years of age from 1926-1928. Owing to the fact that vagrant girls are few in number and are taken care of by female social workers, they are not included in the discussion. The boys concerned are mostly German or of German descent. The latter come largely from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Austria. The most frequent causes of vagrancy are unemployment, conditions in the home, and *Wanderlust*. Close cooperation between the different public bureaus of youth welfare concerned with a single case would make the task easier and the work more thorough. Such cooperation would require for the larger bureaus of youth welfare an agency for the segregation of the vagrants according to their immediate needs.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

15576. HOWES, RAYMOND F. Rhetorical principles in the case work interview. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 540-543.—The writer discusses a previous paper by Miss J. C. Colcord in *Social Forces* on "Techniques of the social case work interview." He submits the argument that the well established formulations of rhetoric are the foundation on which the social case work interview should be patterned. Rhetoric has worked out in detail not only the method of approach, but also the reason for it, which Miss Colcord's report fails to furnish. It is simpler, general in its principles and capable of being taught; which the writer believes is not true of the findings of The Twin City Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, whose work Miss Colcord was reporting. The author gives many illustrations of the way in which the rhetorical methods would have simplified and made more intelligible the categories listed by Miss Colcord.—*F. J. Bruno*.

15577. KELSO, ROBERT W. Relief aspects of family life. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* #177. Dec. 1929: 494-504.—This article describes the needs of building a relationship between government and people for the purpose of better organizing family relief. The needs of such relief are developed.—*Roy E. Cochran*.

15578. KELSO, ROBERT W. What are the minimum qualifications of the social worker who deals with broken families? *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* #177. Dec. 1929: 521-527.—The Director of the Community Fund of St. Louis, states the needs for, and the qualifications of, the ideal social worker. A general knowledge of the fields of all the professions, as well as other special characteristics, constitute the main requirements.—*Roy E. Cochran*.

15579. TODD, ARTHUR J. Common grounds in social case work. *Soc. Forces.* 8 (4) Jun. 1930: 550-557.—The writer seeks the lowest common denominator in social case work. He analyzes and in general approves the report of the Milford Conference, but suggests the concept "normal personality" or "normal social capacity" instead of "self-maintenance" as the object of case work, and points out that no social case work, generic or otherwise, can hope to have any permanent value unless it derives its motives, values and basis of technique from the social sciences. Contrary to some current ideas it is held that social case work should include sound philosophy as well as a more or less mechanical technique. Case work is a scientific tool, an art, but not yet a science; it provides laboratory experience out of which to build up wider and more effective techniques of prevention and treatment.—*A. J. Todd*.

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 14335, 15537, 15561, 15591)

15580. FILHO, MONCORVO. Instituto de Proteção e Assistência à Infância do Rio de Janeiro. [The

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 13819, 13868-13869, 13872, 15380, 15387)

15575. GRAMM, HERMANN. Die Fürsorge für jugendliche Wanderer, eine gemeinsame Aufgabe der Jugendämter. [The care of juvenile vagrants, a common task of the public bureaus for youth welfare.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 21 (3) Jun. 1929: 80-90.—The author bases his investigation on his own experience and on an extended statistical survey taken by the town of Görlitz. This survey shows

Institute for Child Protection and Aid in Rio de Janeiro. *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 3(4) Apr. 1930: 651-673.—"Before 1899 Brazil had only a few asylums under rigorous religious propagandistic control, almost wholly without modern orientation, a very few poverty stricken maternity hospitals, poor consultation halls in hospitals, archaic orphanages conducted in defiance of social and human laws and better fitted for the massacre of the innocents than their protection." (A review of the people and events bringing about the change to the present progressive program of social work, especially for children.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

15581. **LOVETT, ROBERT MORSS.** Jane Addams at Hull House. *New Republic.* 62(806) May 14, 1930: 349-351.

15582. **SOLAR R., LUIS Del.** La defensa del niño en la edad escolar. Estudio de nuestro niño en este período de su vida. [Protection of the school child (Chile).] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 3(3) Jan. 1930: 409-479.—Modern child protection is largely prophylactic, but this should not be exclusively medical. The home life of the child must be supervised by the social visitor while his health is supervised by the doctor. Social service must connect the work of the home, the school and the doctor if good coordinated results are to be obtained. Normal schools must also give teachers better medico-pedagogical training. In Chile 156 out of 241 schools examined were found hygienically and sanitarily inadequate. A psychological institute for the mental examination of children is indispensable. School medical aid should be under the direction of the Department of Education, but should maintain a responsible connection with the sanitary authorities. The chief medical problems of school children in Chile are syphilis, tuberculosis, and spinal deviations. (Tables, charts and graphs.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

15583. **TURNER, G. D.** Aid for prisoners on discharge. *Police J. (London).* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 11-19.—Benefactions for the assistance of discharged prisoners are known to have been in existence in England some 500 years ago. A fund for the benefit of prisoners discharged from Newgate was established in 1807, and in 1840, a society for the relief of ex-prisoners was started at Worcester. In 1856 the Birmingham Discharged Prisoners Aid Society was organized—apprenticeship fees were sometimes paid and ex-prisoners were actually assisted to emigrate. In 1879, a Central Committee of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies was founded in London. Four sources supply these organizations with the necessary funds: (1) government appropriations; (2) interest on invested funds; (3) donations and subscriptions; and (4) proceeds of concerts, etc. Among their objects the aid societies include the assistance of the families of prisoners. On the whole the work of these organizations shows a very laudable record.—*Boris Brasol.*

15584. **UNSIGNED.** Rural social work. *Rural Amer.* 8(6) Jun. 1930: 2.—A summary of the extent national social agencies in the United States carry on rural social work.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 14638, 15441, 15443,
15473, 15575)

15585. **LIES, EUGENE T.** Recreational features of family life. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* #177. Dec. 1929: 537-544.—The Director of the Playground and Recreation Association of America discusses the needs and methods of developing a system

of recreation in the home to meet modern conditions. The school and the church should assist the recreational associations in this movement.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

15586. **RUML, BEARDSLEY.** Pulling together for social service. *Soc. Service Rev.* 4(1) Mar. 1930: 1-10.—Council organization is a phase of the general tendency toward consolidation which, though giving greater effectiveness, involves a certain loss of freedom. In social work it may be retarded by a legitimate conservatism or by a selfish desire to preserve the older status. The central idea of a council is community planning, a task which the individual agencies cannot undertake alone. Wisdom to direct such planning comes primarily from research; although the experience of social workers and other experts is of value. Research is a joint function of university and social agency, the former contributing the trained minds, the objectivity; the agencies the realistic experiences. As a university cannot do all the research necessary a council should have its own research staff which would have certain relations with the social science departments of the university.—*F. J. Bruno.*

15587. **SIMON, E. D.** Slum clearance. *Nineteenth Cent. & After.* 107(637) Mar. 1930: 331-338.—British public opinion has established a "minimum house" for the working class, the "Tudor Walters." One and a half million of these houses have been built but they rent for from 12 to 15 shillings a week, attainable only by clerks and artisans, and have therefore done no good for the unskilled laborer living in the slums. Private initiative cannot provide houses at a rental of 6 or 7 shillings. The National Housing Association has concluded that as low wages and large families afflict the laborer the solution is some system of rent allowances based on the size of the family.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15588. **STEINER, J. F.** Community organization: myth or reality. *Amer. Sociol. Soc., Papers.* 24(2) May 1930: 252.

15589. **TOMPKINS, RAYMOND S.** Cathedrals of the hot dogs. *Amer. Mercury.* 20(77) May 1930: 51-59.—The increase in number of amusement parks reached a peak in 1919-20 and has since declined. The National Association of Amusement Parks resulted and attempts to eliminate the conflict between traditional American morals and popular amusements. Ornate palaces erected in the name of beauty, the holding of religious meetings in parks, use of hymns on Sunday, and talk of "clean amusement" are some of the methods used.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

15590. **YOFFEH, ZALMEN.** Crisis in Boston. *Menorah J.* 18(5) May 1930: 444-456.—A note on the serious difficulties faced by the Jewish social organizations of Boston.—*W. O. Brown.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 14766-14767, 14771, 14865, 14911,
14961, 14965, 15146, 15264, 15266-15270, 15577,
15583, 15587, 15609, 15615)

15591. **MUNIAGURRIA, CAMILO.** La protección social del niño. [Social protection of the child.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 3(3) Jan. 1930: 547-556.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15592. **ROBERTS, LESLIE.** The Canadian oasis. *Harpers Mag.* 161(962) Jul. 1930: 213-218.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 15234, 15301, 15476, 15488, 15544,
15564, 15580, 15619)

15593. **BRANDSTÄTTER, HEINZ.** Sozialpädagogische Betrachtungen zur Gefängnisarbeit. [Social-

pedagogical observations concerning prison labor.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (5) May 1930: 257-273.—Originally, labor in penal institutions was conceived as part of the punishment itself. Later, great stress has been laid upon the educational significance of prison labor. This conception, however, has undergone further modifications: experience has shown that the habit for work acquired by the offender does not go too far, while money earned as a result of the work is usually expended for the purchase of special food, etc., and not for the support of the relatives outside the prison walls. This narrow utilitarian attitude toward prison labor lessens its educational value. The problem comes down to this: the work has to be so organized as to supplant in the criminal his antisocial disposition and to develop him into a social being. In order that this aim be achieved the work performed in prison should be socially useful and conceived as such by the offender himself. The author discusses the advantages and disadvantages of agricultural work as a means of educational influence upon criminals of different classes. It is suggested that handicrafts are possibly the most efficient method of socializing the offender. It is rather difficult to find adequate work for criminals of the intellectual type. The necessity of hygiene in the organization of prison labor is also strongly stressed by the author.—*Boris Brasol.*

15594. GARVIN, W. C. Treatment of mental patients in New York State hospitals. *New York State J. Med.* 30 Jan. 1, 1930: 16.

15595. HENTIG, HANS v. Neue Bau-Probleme im Strafvollzug. [New construction problems in relation to prison detention.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 21 (5) May 1930: 281-291.—The social function of the prison is not the intimidation of the offender but, first, the protection of society against socially dangerous individuals; and second, the protection of the criminal against vicious environmental influences, and, finally, detention of the offender with a view of subjecting him to educational or medical treatment. Accordingly, it is suggested that the present system of uniform detention be substituted by a flexible scheme of imprisonment varying from strict detention in prisons of the standard type to treatment in open door institutions (*offene Anstalt*). This reform would necessitate a rigid revision of the principles and techniques of prison construction, and the differentiation of the penal institutions into three classes: (a) those giving maximum security; (b) those giving limited security; and (c) those giving minimum security. In this connection the author discusses the gigantic penitentiary building, now under construction at Graterford, Pennsylvania. However, perfect this prison may be from an architectural standpoint, it remains to be seen what the psychological effect of this impressive structure on the inmates will be.—*Boris Brasol.*

15596. LEIDING, JOHANNA. Gemeinschaftsleben und Freizeitgestaltung im Jugenderholungsheim Ottendorf. [Community life and holiday activities in the youths' recuperation home at Ottendorf.] *Werdende Zeitalter.* 9 (5) May 1930: 222-225.—Young men and women, still little more than children, are sent to this recuperation home by the community sick-funds and by other welfare organizations to spend from four to six weeks in the fresh mountain air of Saxony. The author was given charge of a group of 20 young women. They lived together as a familiar group, sang songs, went on pleasure jaunts, and played games.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

15597. MARTIN, HERBERT. Aus dem Leben im Jugenderholungsheim Ottendorf. [Life in the recuperation home at Ottendorf.] *Werdende Zeitalter.* 9 (5) May 1930: 211-221.—In Saxony over 83% of the

youths between 14 and 20 years of age are gainfully employed. The working day is very long. Many work on Sunday and a fifth have no holiday. The young people worked out their own problems and one expression has been the youth movement. One thing which has been done is the erection of a recuperation home for the youths of Saxony at Ottendorf. This home can accommodate 80 young women and 80 young men. (A detailed description of the home and the life there is given.)—*Raymond Bellamy.*

15598. MCCARTNEY, JAMES LINCOLN. The psychopathic hospitals of Japan. *J. Nervous & Mental Disease.* 71 (5) May 1930: 640-644.

15599. WALLACE, JAMES. Care of communicable diseases in general hospitals. *Amer. J. Pub. Health & Nation's Health.* 20 (7) Jul. 1930: 722-726.—The American Public Health Association Committee on Organized Care of the Sick sent out questionnaires to 250 cities in an attempt to determine the prevailing practice of hospitalizing communicable disease cases. They received 121 replies, in 38 of which communicable disease cases were hospitalized in general hospitals, 16 admitting only special types. In general, the costs were decidedly less where communicable diseases were administered as part of a general hospital. It was the opinion of the administrators of these hospitals that there were distinct advantages in having a communicable disease division as a definite part of a general hospital.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 15401, 15528-15529, 15544, 15594, 15598)

15600. BOSCH, G., and MÓ, A. Necessity for League of Mental Hygiene in Argentina. *Semana Médica.* 36 Oct. 31, 1929: 1252.—(Original article in Spanish).

15601. DAVIS, WATSON. The world-wide campaign against mental diseases. *Current Hist.* 32 (3) Jun. 1930: 540-543.—An exposition of the role of mental hygiene in the campaign against disease.—*H. A. Phelps.*

15602. DREWRY, W. F. State mental hygiene program. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 56 Dec. 1929: 576.

15603. ROSS, MARY. Mental hygiene looks at the world. *Survey.* 64 (6) Jun. 15, 1930: 262-264, 287.—An account of the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene, meeting in Washington, May, 5-10, 1930. The International Committee for Mental Hygiene was founded. The Congress revealed the growth of the detached, analytical attitude towards the problems of human nature and society. Such problems as the need for world statistics on mental disease, the treatment of mental disease in its various aspects and forms, penal treatment and war were discussed from various angles.—*W. O. Brown.*

15604. WECHSLER, I. S. The legend of the prevention of mental disease. *J. Amer. Medical Assn.* 95 (1) Jul. 5, 1930: 24-26.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 13992, 15269, 15489, 15558, 15582, 15599)

15605. AGOSTINI, VICTORIANO. Historia de la Higiene Escolar en Cuba. [History of school hygiene in Cuba.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección de la Infancia.* 3 (4) Apr. 1930: 635-650.—School hygiene was first introduced in 1901 during the American occupation, when a School Inspection Service was established, continuing to operate until it was merged in the newly organized Department of Health and Charity in 1902. After a period the work languished, but in 1926 Dr. Francisco Mariá Fernández, Secretary of

Health and Charity, organized a new system of school hygiene, comprising a wide range of activities. (Statistical tables. Programs).—*L. L. Bernard.*

15606. BARBOSA, PLACID. Tipos de organização sanitária applicaveis ao Brazil. [Types of sanitary organization applicable to Brazil.] *Rev. de Hygiene e Saude Publica.* 4(2) Feb. 1930: 45-54.—Brazil's experience with public health since the period of the empire has largely followed North American models. Classifications of types and functions of health centers, of the services of dispensaries, and a schematic plan for the organization of health agencies by national, state, and local units in Brazil.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15607. BRAND, W. Education of public in health matters, work of National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis. *Edinburgh Medic. J.* 37 Mar. 1930: 159.

15608. BROMLEY, DOROTHY DUNBAR. The crisis in nursing. *Harpers Mag.* 161 (962) Jul. 1930: 159-171.

15609. CARDOZA, RAMÓN I. Protección á la infancia en el Paraguay. [Infant welfare in Paraguay.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 3(3) Jan. 1930: 537-546.—As yet Paraguay lacks unification of child welfare work, public and private agencies following their own plans. The School of Medicine (Asunción) operates a maternity hospital, under the control of the professor of obstetrics, which received 550 mothers in 1928. The child death rate in the country is very high. Of the 28,248 births in Asunción, 1915-1924, 6,657 of the children died under the age of five, giving a death rate of 236.8 per 1,000, while the deaths of the general population were 411.5 per 1,000 births. The Institute of Maternal and Infant Hygiene is under the control of the National Department of Hygiene and Public Welfare and operates through the following divisions: pre-conceptional hygiene, prenatal care, obstetrical service, infant and child hygiene, milk centers, adolescent hygiene. During the first seven months of 1929 the Institute cared for 7,396 infants and 8,298 children between 2 and 12 years of age. The National Asylum, also under the supervision of the National Public Welfare Department, receives children of pre-school age. The School Medical Board has been organized to care for the school child, but so far has accomplished little. The Junior Red Cross and the Rockefeller Sanitary Foundation are beginning to do effective work. The schools also help to reduce infant mortality through recently introduced instruction in hygiene and child care subjects.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15610. CARRION, A. L. Third report on a rat-flea survey of the city of San Juan, Porto Rico. *Porto Rico J. Pub. Health & Tropical Medic.* 5(2) Dec. 1929: 158-166.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15611. DAS GUPTA, B. B. Economic aspects of health. *Ceylon Econ. J.* 2(1) Mar. 1930: 59-70.

15612. DAWSON, W. T. Medical education in England. *J. Assn. Amer. Medic. Colleges.* 5(4) Jul. 1930: 222-230.

15613. ESCARDO Y ANAYA, VICTOR. El Instituto de Clínica Pediátrica y Puericultura de Montevideo. [Institute of Pediatrics and Child Care of the School of Medicine, Montevideo.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 3(4) Apr. 1930: 627-634.—The children's clinic has been reorganized into an institute with four sections with subdivisions, devoted to assistance and lodging, clinics and laboratories, education in child care, dietetics. The work and equipment is to be greatly extended.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15614. EYKEL, R. N. M. Campaign against tuberculosis in the Netherlands. *Z. f. Tuberkulose.* 55 Jan. 1930: 389.—(Original article in German.)

15615. FERRER BEYNON, FELIPE. Organización y funciones de la campaña de protección á la infancia en los Estados de la República Mexicana. [Organization and functions of the campaign for the protection of infants in the States of the Mexican Republic.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección á la Infancia.* 3(3) Jan. 1930: 385-408.—Infant death rates in Mexican cities range from 180 in Torreón to 450 in Tampico (tropical coast city). The child hygiene centers of Mexico, of which the author is chief, are organizing, with the concurrence of the Department of Public Health, a campaign for the protection of children and thus to increase the density of the population. A prenatal hygiene service and maternity hospitals will be founded, visiting nurses provided, and the work and rest periods of pregnant mothers will be regulated as means of lowering the stillbirth rate. The postnatal hygiene service and the visiting nurses are working especially to lower the death rate among children already born. A maternal home, a children's hospital and milk centers will be established. The Federal Child Hygiene Service will provide an adviser for each child welfare association and this adviser will select doctors, nurses, midwives, administrators of the work, etc. The work will be supported by the contribution of one centavo a day by each adult member of the population. The money collected in each community will go to local assistance work. Propaganda work will be in the hands of private agencies known collectively as the Association for the Protection of Infancy. The scientific work will be directed by the Department of Public Health through the Child Hygiene Service.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15616. GRUENBERG, SIDONIE MATSNER. Parent education and child health. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(6) Jun. 1930: 283-286.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15617. HAWLEY, PAUL R. The investment of the United States in tropical hygiene. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 42(6) Mar. 31, 1930: 411-414, 416.—The rapid progress of hygiene and preventive medicine is due more to the fact that it is a paying proposition than to any other thing. The United Fruit Company invests a large sum of money annually in this direction. In contrast, a certain large sugar company in the tropics controlling 75,000 acres employed 8,000 laborers and for 15 years operated at a loss for the sole reason that hundreds of laborers were prostrated with malaria and others demoralized in daily watching 10 to 20 of their companions carried to their graves due to malaria and other preventable afflictions. After one year of malaria control the company showed the first profit ever written on its books.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15618. HUENEKENS, E. J. The well baby clinic at the office of the family physician and pediatrician. *Amer. J. Pub. Health & Nation's Health.* 20(7) Jul. 1930: 747-750.—Sound policy dictates that private physicians do this work. Because many are ignorant or indifferent to this work, the greatest problem is to open the eyes of this type of physician. They will in time find themselves obliged to give such service. The training of older physicians has been so exclusively in the care of the sick that preventive measures of the present time seem unimportant and unnecessary to them.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15619. KLEINSCHMIDT, H. E. What is a preventorium? *Amer. J. Pub. Health & Nation's Health.* 20(7) Jul. 1930: 715-721.—A preventorium is a 24-hour institution for the care and observation of children substandard in health. The purpose of this institution was assumed to be the giving of preventive care to children threatened with tuberculosis, heart disease, or other potential disability. Under this definition few preventoria may be found in the country, although there are numerous fresh air schools, open window schools, and health camps of various types with various

procedures and equipment which seem nevertheless to have the main purpose of giving handicapped children an extra lift in order to prevent the threatening disaster of pulmonary tuberculosis in later years. Such care is not necessarily dependent upon a formal institution but may be carried out in various ways even without removing the child from his home.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15620. LLOYD, BOLIVAR J. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 20(9) Sep. 1930: 925-929.—The Pan American Sanitary Bureau is a permanent international health organization in which all of the 21 American republics are represented. It is the executive organ of the Pan American Sanitary Conferences, which meet once in 2 to 4 years and discuss international and local sanitary problems of general interest. Since their inception in 1902 there have been 8 Pan American Sanitary Conferences held in various American republics. This spirit of cooperation has also fostered and directly aided in the extermination of quarantinable diseases in many ports and places where such diseases were formerly endemic.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15621. MAGALHÃES, RAUL ALMEIDA. Types de organização sanitária—A organização mineira. [Types of sanitary organization—organization in Minas Geraes.] *Rev. de Higiene e Saude Pub.* 4(4) Apr. 1930: 137-150.—The plan worked out for Minas Geraes by the author involves state centralization and coordination of plan, but local decentralization of services. There are six health centers in the six sanitary districts and a separate center recently established at Bello Horizonte. There are 40 local service centers in the state. Cases of imported yellow fever are now under control within 24 hours after notification. The inspection service, extending to schools, commercial agencies, public services, pharmacies, etc., is the backbone of the health work of the state. The statistical division, with its demographic studies, keeps the work oriented. Propaganda and education are handled from the central state department in order to secure efficiency and adequacy. (A brief outline of the history of preventive medicine and outlines of several phases of public health work in the United States and in Ontario.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

15622. PEEBLES, ALLON. A survey of the medical facilities of Shelby County, Indiana: 1929. *Committee Costs Medic. Care (Washington, D. C.).* (6A) 1930: pp. 20.

15623. SCHIAFFINO, RAFAEL. Vacunación antidiftérica en las escuelas de Montevideo. [Vaccination against diphtheria in the schools of Montevideo.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 3(4) Apr. 1930: 674-680.—Before the use of antiphtheria serum in Uruguay (1891-1895) the death rate was 40 per 100,000. In 1896-1920 it was reduced to 4 to 5, which compares favorably with the rates of England and the United States. In 1928 the rate for the country as a whole was 3. The year 1929 brought an epidemic; 15.5% of the school population were vaccinated, and the Schick test was employed with good results.—*L. L. Bernard.*

15624. SEMASHKO, N. Health resorts of the U.S.S.R. *Weekly News Bull., Soc. for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.* 5 (21-22) Jun. 3, 1929: 10.—There are about 1,000 springs, mud deposits, and other health resorts in the Soviet Union. Many of them, which until recently have not been used, are now developed as health resorts. The dry prairie air and the Koumis treatment give remarkable results in the cure of even advanced cases of tuberculosis. The Soviet authorities offer free treatment at these resorts to all workers of the Republic and have installed sanatoria. In one of these resorts alone from

1918 to 1927, 736,685 patients were treated, 447,627 in sanatoria and 289,058 in dispensaries.—*Rudolf Broda.*

15625. SMITH, F. M. Public health measures and methods in preventive medicine. *New Orleans Medic. & Surgical J.* 82 Mar. 1930: 573.

15626. SOARES, RAMAGEM. Typo de organização de saúde pública para o município de Nictheroy. [Public health organization for the City of Nictheroy, Brazil.] *Rev. de Higiene e Saude Pub.* 4(3) Mar. 1930: 89-108.—The Directory of Public Health of Nictheroy was established after the study of the most advanced examples of work in this line, and it was recognized that not technical efficiency alone is necessary for such a department, but that it must be able to reach the individual citizen and stimulate him to an interested cooperation. The department is divided into 8 sub-departments: (1) Administration, including propaganda, with a full time director and adequate secretarial assistance; (2) statistics and registration, with a full time chief and part time assistant, emphasizing especially accurate registration and reporting; (3) contagious diseases, with special sections for tubercular and venereal cases. Finger print registration is employed for greater efficiency in protecting the public. (4) Child hygiene, including special sections for prenatal care, infant hygiene, pre-school and school hygiene; (5) visiting nurses, who give 27% of their time to visits, 12% to work in dispensaries, 23% to registry and archives, 17% to conferences with chiefs, 9% to case records, 2% to visits to institutions, 7% to immigrant inspection on boats, and 3% to medical meetings and discussions; (6) sanitary police; (7) food inspection with particular emphasis upon all commercial aspects of milk; (8) laboratory services. (Very detailed outline of organization and functions.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

15627. TILLMANNS, ROBERT. Studentische Krankenfürsorge. [Care of sick students.] *Studenten Werk.* 4(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 22-32.—This study deals specifically with the care of tubercular students. Elaborate tables of the investigations made in various German schools with statistics of their findings and activities are given.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

15628. TONINA, TEODORO A. La función médica de las escuelas al aire libre. [The medical service of open air schools.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 3(3) Jan. 1930: 480-536.—In the first seven years of School No. 3 for physically subnormal children in Buenos Aires (1921-1928), 3,535 pupils have been admitted and an analysis of these students is presented. The Argentine authorities have decided to extend the work of the open air schools for physically subnormal children. (Tables relating to physical condition, home conditions, guardianship, diseases, tonics administered, menus, etc.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

15629. UNSIGNED. Typhoid in the large cities of the United States in 1929. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 94(20) May 17, 1930: 1574-1576.—The 18th Annual Typhoid Report of 81 cities in the United States having more than 100,000 population, shows that 5 out of the 81 had no typhoid deaths in 1929. Since these summaries were started in 1910, the typhoid death rate in these cities has been cut in half with great regularity every 5 or 6 years.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entry 14335)

15630. BAHR, MAX A. The sociological aspect of paresis. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* #177. Dec. 1929: 504-511.—Bahr gives a discussion of the causes, treatment and effects of paresis, and pre-

dicts the lessening of the disease with consequent decrease of the social evils which result from it.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

15631. CARLE, DR. Le contrôle sanitaire de la prostitution. [Sanitary control of prostitution.] *Rev. Internat. de Criminalist.* (1) 1930: 36-41.—The paper deals with the fundamental principles of the Circular of the French Minister of the interior of July 3, 1929 on the organization of sanitary control over prostitution. The Circular is addressed to the prefects who are reminded of the duty of maintaining special agencies for medical treatment of the prostitutes suffering from venereal diseases. In this connection, Art. 99 of the municipal bill of 1884 should be invoked whenever the efforts of local police authorities be opposed by "humanitarian" social welfare organizations. On the strength of the Circular of July 3, 1929, the measures of sanitation with respect to prostitution are compulsory. The author suggests that until a special law on the subject is inaugurated by Parliament, sanitary control cannot be fully achieved.—*Boris Brasol.*

REHABILITATION

(See also Entries 14900, 15596)

15632. HOCHHAUSER, EDWARD. Salvation through work. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(3) Mar. 1930: 144-146.—The Altro Workshop in New York City gives work to men and women discharged from tuberculosis sanatoria enabling them to come back to lives

of usefulness gradually. They may work from 3-4 hours per day under the doctor's orders. They have adequate facilities for getting rest, sunshine, and nourishment. The shop guarantees enough to support the worker and his family. A subsidy from a committee adds to his wages if he is not able to earn what he and his family need.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15633. LIER, J. L. van. Work treatment and after-care of patients in tuberculosis. *Z. f. Tuberkulose.* 55 444.—(Original article in German.)

15634. MOCK, HARRY E. The rehabilitation of the disabled. *J. Amer. Medical Assn.* 95(1) Jul. 5, 1930: 31-34.

15635. NEWTON, HAZEL. Cooperative workrooms for handicapped women. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 4(3) Mar. 1930: 61-63.—For over 50 years the Co-operative Workrooms of Boston have been providing work for handicapped women. The term "handicapped" includes "any person who, for whatever reason, is unable to give a full day's work for a full day's pay." Last year 493 people presenting physical, mental, temperamental, financial, temporary unemployment, and other handicaps, sought assistance. The Co-operative Workrooms employs a psychiatrist interested not only in their physical but also in their mental and social needs. The training period averages 10 weeks per person.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

15636. WILSON, R. M. Industrial therapy in leprosy. *Southern Medic. J.* 23 Mar. 1930: 218.

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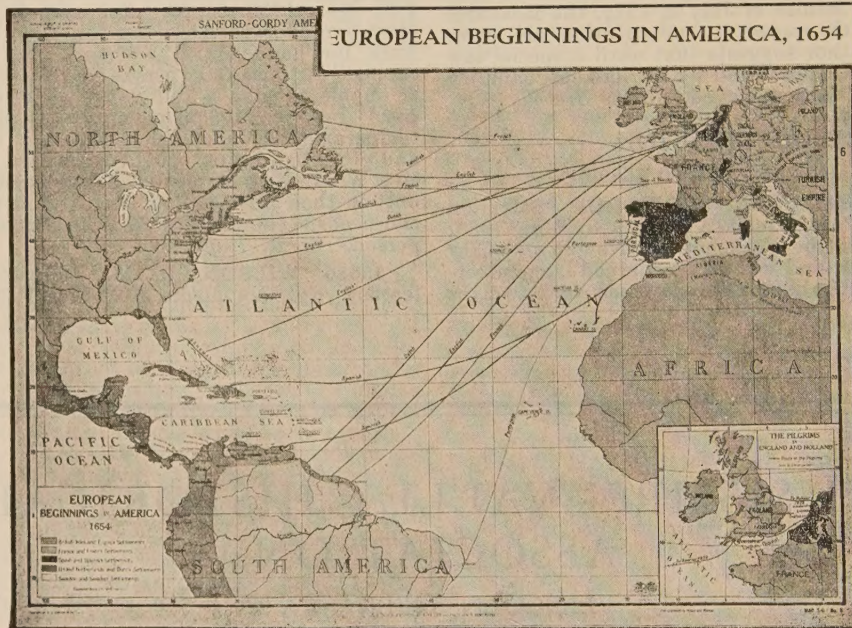
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